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ODES AND EPODES

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HORACE
ODES AND EPODES
A STUDY IN POETIC WORD-ORDER

BY

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TO MY WIFE

PREFACE

THE text used in this edition is that of Dr Gow, with few and unimportant modifications.

I am greatly indebted to my assistant lecturer, Mr D. H. Hollidge, M.A., who read through the whole of the book in manuscript and made many valuable suggestions. My thanks also are due to my daughter, who helped me in the tiresome work of proof-reading. But for her and the reader of the University Press the number of errors would have been great.

H. D. N.

LONDON,

August, 1921.

INTRODUCTORY

THIS book is not a new commentary on part of Horace. After the work done by Gow, Page, and Wickham (to mention English commentators only) the gleanings are scarcely worth publication except in fugitive articles.

What has been written hereafter is, as the title intimates, a study in poetic order with illustrations from the *Odes*, *C. S.*, and *Epodes* of Horace. Unless the order seemed to suggest that accepted versions might be reconsidered, I have, with very rare exceptions, forborne to comment at length. Thus this book is intended to be used side by side with any edition of our poet; it is neither a *réchauffé* of previous editions nor, I hope, a collection of notes spoilt in the borrowing.

Those who hold that almost any order may pass in poetry will read my notes with impatience or something worse. I ask them to suspend judgement and to await the cumulative effect of the evidence. The rules of the game are simple enough. I make no apologies for repeating some of them. They were first clearly stated by Professor J. P. Postgate. Attention to them, or rather to the breach of them, enhances in a surprising measure the effectiveness of Latin as a vehicle for the expression of ideas. Here are the five most important rules of *normal* order: (1) Adjectives, — except those of number and quantity, immediately follow the noun, or, to use a brief terminology, are postpositive; (2) Genitives — are postpositive; (3) Demonstrative pronouns are prepositive; — (4) Adverbs immediately precede the verb i.e. are prepositive; — (5) 'Subject...object...verb' is the normal order. As everyone knows, departure from these normal positions gives interest to the word abnormally placed.

It may be asked why the Romance languages do not show survivals of this system. They do show survivals, but not many. One must remember that the introduction of Christianity caused neglect of the classical models at a very early date. During the

Dark Ages such niceties as word-order were forgotten. But, as I have said, there are a few survivals. In Spanish, for instance, an adjective may precede the noun for emphasis; thus 'a *magnificent* day!' is '*un magnifico dia!*' Then there is what may be called the emphasis of emotion. This can be seen in Spanish, French, and Italian. Contrast the cold classification of *un escritor pobre* (i.e. poor, not rich) with *un pobre escritor* (i.e. wretched, unfortunate, miserable). Parallels in French and Italian will be found quoted at §§ 34 and 36 of my Prolegomena and elsewhere in the notes. Those who know the Romance languages better than I do will, I doubt not, supply many more examples.

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PROLEGOMENA

§ 1. My aim is to show that word-order is no more negligible in poetry than it is in prose, and that the rules laid down by Prof. J. P. Postgate and exemplified by the author in certain Livian studies are observed by the poet no less than by the writer of prose. This is to say that when Horace, for instance, departs from the normal order, he has a purpose in so doing: he wishes to draw our attention to the abnormality and so to emphasise for us the point that he desires to make.

§ 2. It is true that there occur in his poetry orders which would not be equally common in prose; and yet such non-prose orders are surprisingly few, and, by the way, most of them are to be found in Pindar. One common type, however, with rare parallels in prose, merits special attention. It has a psychological interest which may be illustrated thus. Suppose we enter a room and see upon a table a red flower in a silver bowl, what makes more impression on the mind? Is it the antithetical colours, red and silver, and the antithetical objects, flower and bowl? Or is it the antithesis of the combinations, red flower and silver bowl? English decides for the latter; Latin poetry, more often, for the former; and, with rare exceptions, the two colours, literal or metaphorical, are put first and the two objects last. Thus while prose might write *flos purpureus stat in lance argentea*, poetry will prefer the order *purpureus argentea stat flos in lance*, or chiasitic orders, such as *argentea purpureus stat flos in lance*.

§ 3. This grouping, as I have said, is, in prose, very rare. I know one case in Cicero viz. *De Off.* 2. 7. 23 *reliquorum similes exitus tyrannorum*, and two cases in Livy viz. 6. 34. 7 *parvis mobili rebus animo*, and 22. 2. 3 *omne veterani robur exercitus* (where, however, the MSS show variations); and, doubtless, other parallel instances may be found. But in poetry the device is a commonplace. The neatest type is seen in the formula adj. A, adj. B, verb, noun A, noun B. (Page on *Epod.* 16. 55 has drawn attention to this particular grouping.) Compare Lucretius 5. 1068 *suspensis teneros imitantur dentibus haustus*; Vergil *Aen.* 7. 10 *proxima Circaeae raduntur litora terrae*; Ovid *Her.* 4. 80 *exiguo flexos miror in orbe pedes*; seu *lentum valido torques hostile lacerto*; *Met.* 1. 4 *in mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen*, and *passim*. Less common is the formula adj. A, adj. B, verb, noun B, noun A, as in Horace *Odes* 3. 27. 25 *nixem doloso credidit tauro latus*. These two types, with the verb in the centre, we will call types α^1 and α^2 respectively. The formula adj. A, adj. B, noun A, noun B, and the verb anywhere, we will call β^1 ; the formula adj. A, adj. B, noun B, noun A, or adj. B, adj. A, noun A, noun B, both with the verb anywhere, we will call β^2 . All four types, α^1 , α^2 , β^1 , β^2 , occur in Horace's *Odes* and *Epodes*, and make a total of more than 200 instances.

§ 4. Of type α^1 the first case in the *Odes* is 1. 2. 11 *et superiecto pavidae natarunt | aequore dammae*; of type α^2 1. 3. 10 *fragilem truci | commisit pelago ratem*; of type β^1 1. 3. 23 *impiae | non tangenda rates transiliunt vada*; of type β^2 1. 1. 14 *Myrtoum pavilus nauta secet mare*, and 1. 1. 28 *rupit teretis Marsus aper plagas*.

A notorious line in Lucan (8. 343) should, I think, be regarded as a case of type β^2 , viz. *quem captos ducere reges | vidit ab Hyrcanis* (A) *Indoque* (B) *a litore* (B) *silvis* (A). Had Lucan written *aque Indo*, in place of the slight chiasitic variety *Indoque a*, there would have been no need to quote the line as a 'rare hyperbaton' (see Postgate *ad loc.*). Much the same defence might be raised for Manilius 1. 439 *discordes-voltu* (A) *permixtaque* (B) *corpora* (B) *partus* (A).

§ 5. But to return to Horace—the importance of bearing in mind these types is seen clearly when we face such a derangement of epitaphs as is provided by the commentators on *Epod.* 5. 19

iubet (Canidia) cupressos funebris
19 *et uncta turpis ova ranae sanguine*
plumamque nocturnae strigis...
flammis aduri Colchicis.

Here the editors offer a bewildering variety of interpretations. The most favoured dogma appears to be that *ova* and *plumam* belong to *strigis*, and that we should translate by ‘an owl’s eggs and feathers smeared with blood of hideous toad.’ Some commentators have their doubts, and well they may; for if the conventional interpretation be correct, Latin order is a Chinese puzzle, and schoolboys should not be permitted to spend valuable time on this exhilarating game. But if we follow the principles of Latin poetic order as demonstrated in §§ 3, 4 above, we shall arrive at conclusions less uncomplimentary to both Horace and Latin poetry.

The grouping *uncta turpis ova ranae* is simply that of type β^1 , and *ranae* goes with both *ova* and *sanguine*, between which it lies. I submit therefore that l. 19 *must* be read by a Roman as ‘and eggs anointed of foul toad by its blood.’ We may, if we like, in the Horatian manner, supply *unctam sanguine (strigis)* with *plumam*. Dr A. S. Way in his translation (Macmillan, 1898) says rightly

‘And the spawn a loathly toad had voided, smeared with blood,
And the feather of a screech-owl, bird of gloom.’

§ 6. We even find three adjectives together followed by three nouns in more or less parallel order. I know but two instances, however, in the *Odes* (the *Epodes* afford no example) viz. *Odes* 1. 9. 21 and 2. 9. 13. The former runs thus:

latentis proditor intimo
*[gratus] *puellae risus ab angulo.*

Here *proditor* is a quasi-adjective, and a Roman would read the lines thus: ‘the hider’s betrayer within, the [sweet] girl laugh from the corner.’ The latter passage (*Odes* 2. 9. 13) reads as follows: *at non ter aevo functus amabilem | ploravit omnis Antiochum senex | annos....* Compare too Vergil *Georgics* 4. 371 *et gemina auratus taurino cornua voltu | Eridanus*, and Horace *Sat.* 1. 5. 73 *nam vaga per veterem dilapso flamma culinam | Volcano....*

Such methods are impossible for English, but Shakespeare does with nouns and verbs something analogous in *Ant. and Cleop.* 3. 2. 17.

‘Ho! hearts, tongues, figures, scribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number, ho!
His love to Antony.’

The Variorum Edition of Shakespeare quotes a performance, even more surprising, by Sir Philip Sidney—

‘Vertue, beautie, and speeche, did strike, wound, charme
My heart, eyes, ears, with wonder, love, delight;
First, second, last did binde, enforse, and arme
His works, shoves, sutes, with wit, grace, and vowes’ might....’

§ 7. It is convenient at this point to insert a complete list of types α^1 , α^2 , β^1 , and β^2 in Horace’s *Odes*, *Epodes* and *C. S.*

α^1 . *Odes* 1. 2. 11 *superiecto pavidae natarunt | aequare dammae*. Add 1. 8. 6, 7, 1. 14. 19, 20, 1. 15. 3, 4, 2. 5. 19, 20, 3. 2. 11, 12, 3. 16. 35, 36, 3. 18. 5, 3. 24. 40, 41, 4. 1. 35, 36, 4. 2. 25, 4. 8. 31, 32, 4. 9. 5, 6, 4. 10. 2, 4. 14. 47, 48 (*qui*

* For this second epithet to *risus* see on § 11 below.

intrusive), *Epod.* 10. 19, 20 (*num* intrusive), 11. 5, 12. 13, 13. 11, 16. 7, 16. 31, 16. 55, 16. 63.

§ 8. α^2 . *Odes* 1. 3. 10 *fragilem truci | committit pelagi ratem*. Add 1. 7. 15, 16, 1. 12. 59, 60, 1. 29. 10-12, 2. 6. 22, 23, 2. 18. 1, 2, 3, 1. 16. 3, 7, 1, 2, 3. 11. 17, 18, 3. 27. 25, 26, 3. 27. 71, 72, 4. 4. 31, 32, *Epod.* 2. 43, 10. 3, 4, 13, 13, 14, 17, 15-17.

§ 9. β^1 . *Odes* 1. 3. 23, 24 *impiae | non tangenda rates transtulunt rafa*. Add 1. 3. 34, 1. 5. 6, 7, 1. 5. 14-16, 1. 7. 13, 14, 1. 9. 7, 8, 1. 10. 17, 18, 1. 12. 7, 1. 12. 23, 24, 1. 15. 14, 15, 1. 15. 29, 30, 1. 16. 2, 3, 1. 17. 6, 7, 1. 18. 15, 1. 19. 11, 12, 1. 20. 1, 2, 1. 22. 3, 4, 1. 22. 17, 18, 1. 27. 21, 22 (?), 1. 28. 3 (if we read *latum*), 1. 28. 19, 20, 1. 28. 30, 31 (if *postmodo te natis = poteris*), 1. 29. 13, 14, 1. 31. 5, 6, 1. 31. 10, 11, 1. 34. 10, 11, 1. 35. 23, 24, 1. 36. 5, 6, 2. 1. 13, 2. 5. 5, 6, 2. 6. 11, 12, 2. 7. 18, 2. 7. 21, 22, 2. 9. 18, 19 (if *Augusti* may be regarded as an adjective), 2. 11. 11, 12, 2. 12. 1, 2. 14. 14, 2. 15. 14-16, 2. 16. 21, 22, 2. 17. 19, 20 (if *tyrannus* be regarded as adjectival), 2. 18. 7, 8, 3. 1. 45, 46, 3. 2. 25, 3. 3. 17, 18, 3. 3. 29, 30, 3. 4. 17, 3. 4. 29, 30 (?), 3. 4. 49, 50, 3. 4. 79, 80 (if *amatorem* be regarded as adjectival), 3. 5. 31, 32, 3. 6. 4, 3. 6. 37, 38, 3. 12. 7, 3. 12. 11, 12, 3. 16. 39, 40, 3. 19. 4, 3. 19. 5, 3. 20. 3, 4, 3. 20. 14, 3. 21. 5, 3. 21. 15, 16, 3. 26. 9, 3. 27. 33, 34, 3. 29. 4, 3. 29. 17, 18, 4. 1. 34, 4. 2. 7, 8, 4. 2. 10, 4. 2. 19, 20, 4. 3. 6, 7, 4. 4. 39, 40, 4. 4. 46, 47, 4. 4. 58, 4. 4. 66, 67, 4. 5. 1, 2, 4. 6. 23, 24, 4. 6. 25 (if *doctor* be regarded as adjectival), 4. 7. 17, 18, 4. 7. 27, 28, 4. 11. 1, 2, 4. 14. 27, 28, *C. S.* 59, 60, 61, 62, *Epod.* 2. 15, 2. 47, 2. 51, 52, 2. 55, 56, 3. 6, 7, 4. 13, 5. 19, 5. 29, 5. 39, 40, 5. 61, 62, 5. 67, 68, 9. 23, 24, 12. 19, 14. 1, 2, 16. 4, 16. 48, 17. 66.

§ 10. β^2 . *Odes* 1. 1. 14 *Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare*. Add 1. 1. 15, 1. 1. 28, 1. 2. 39, 1. 3. 32, 1. 4. 9, 1. 5. 1, 1. 7. 15, 16, 1. 12. 22, 23, 1. 12. 43, 44, 1. 13. 4, 1. 14. 14, 1. 17. 1, 2, 1. 18. 13, 14, 1. 28. 21, 1. 32. 7, 8, 1. 32. 13, 14, 1. 35. 7, 8, 1. 35. 21, 1. 36. 10, 1. 37. 31, 32, 2. 1. 6, 2. 2. 15, 16, 2. 4. 2, 3 (if *serva* is regarded as adjectival), 2. 4. 11, 12, 2. 6. 10, 11, 2. 8. 10, 11, 2. 12. 6, 2. 12. 15, 16, 2. 16. 29, 2. 17. 3, 4, 2. 20. 2, 3, 3. 2. 2, 3. 3. 6, 3. 4. 34, 3. 4. 70, 71 (where *temptator* may be regarded as an adjective), 3. 4. 76, 3. 8. 21, 3. 12. 10, 11, 3. 13. 9, 3. 13. 14, 15, 3. 14. 5, 3. 14. 7, 8, 9, 3. 18. 11, 12, 3. 19. 22, 23, 3. 21. 4, 3. 21. 5, 3. 23. 8, 3. 24. 5, 6, 7, 3. 26. 5, 3. 27. 75, 76, 3. 29. 2, 4, 2. 42, 43, 4. 4. 54 (if *iactata* goes with *aura*), 4. 5. 21, 4. 7. 7, 8 (if *quae rapit* is regarded as an adjective), 4. 14. 39, 40, 4. 15. 3, 4, 4. 15. 30, *C. S.* 27, 28 (if we supply *fatis* with *peractis*), *Epod.* 1. 19, 2. 17, 4. 7. 7, 5, 6, 8. 1, 8. 5, 6, 9. 29, 10. 1, 15. 11, 16. 9, 16. 34, 16. 46, 16. 53, 54, 17. 31, 32.

§ 11. In the following instances one of the nouns has a second epithet: β^1 . 2. 14. 19, 20 *damnatuque longi | Sisyphus [Aeolides] laboris*; 3. 4. 49, 50 *magnum illa terrorem intulerat Iovi | [fidens] inventus*; *Epod.* 3. 6, 7 *num viperinus his cruor | [incoctus] herbis me sefellit* β^2 . 1. 35. 21, 21 *albo rara Fides colit | [velata] panno*; *Epod.* 17. 32, 33 *Sicanā fervidā | [virens] in Aetnā flammā*.

§ 12. Sometimes a genitive takes the place of one of the adjectives e.g. β^1 . 1. 2. 9 where *piscium* = *piscarium*; 1. 12. 3 where *cuius* = *quod*; β^2 . 1. 23. 5 where *veris* = *vernus*; 3. 17. 7, 8 where *Maricae* = an adjective.

§ 13. The next type that occurs with any frequency is seen in the formula noun A, adj. B, adj. A, noun B. There are three instances with the verb in the centre. These we may call α^1 : viz. *Odes* 1. 10. 18 *virgaque levem coarces | aurea turbam*; 4. 7. 13 *damna tamen celeres reparant caelestia lunae*; *Epod.* 17. 55 *Neptunus alto tundit hibernus salo*. We may, perhaps, add *Odes* 2. 1. 25-27 *quisquis...inulta cesserat impotens tellure*.

§ 14. Those classed as β^1 have the verb anywhere. The type is seen in *Odes* 1. 1. 4, 5

metaque fervidis evitata rotis; but most of the examples might be classed under § 24 or § 48. Add 1. 5. 13, 14, 1. 14. 5, 1. 20. 9, 10, 1. 21. 3, 4, 1. 28. 3 (if *litus* is read), 1. 28. 11, 12, 1. 31. 12, 2. 1. 4, 5, 2. 6. 5, 2. 7. 5, 2. 12. 2, 3, 2. 14. 25, 26 (?), 2. 16. 18, 19, 2. 16. 38, 2. 18. 4, 5, 2. 19. 11, 12 (with intrusive verb), 2. 19. 18, 3. 1. 21, 22, 3. 3. 5, 3. 10. 2, 3, 3. 14. 18, 3. 15. 13, 14, 3. 17. 1, 3. 19. 16, 17, 3. 19. 24, 3. 22. 7, 3. 29. 24, 3. 29. 49, 4. 6. 42, 4. 11. 6, 7, *Epod.* 2. 59, 4. 15, 4. 17, 18 (with intrusive genitive), 5. 27, 6. 13, 8. 9, 10, 9. 15, 16 (?), 11. 10, 11. 28, 14. 3 (with intrusive conjunction), 16, 37, 17. 33, 34, 17. 54. Similar is *Odes* 1. 6. 7 where *per mare* = *marinos*.

§ 15. The next type is seen in the formula adj. A, noun B, adj. B, noun A. I have noticed an instance in Cicero *De Off.* 3. 2. 5 *talibus aures tuas vocibus... circumsonare*. Compare *Odes* 2. 13. 34, 35 *demittit atras belua centiceps | aures*. Add 1. 7. 29, 2. 11. 10, 2. 14. 17, 18, 3. 11. 9, 3. 11. 35, 36, 3. 14. 22 (if we read *cohibente*), 3. 15. 10, 3. 16. 25, 3. 17. 4, 3. 18. 9, 3. 19. 25, 3. 19. 26, 3. 22. 6, 3. 24. 36, 37, 3. 27. 59, 60 (*pendulum zona bene te secuta | laedere collum*), 4. 1. 4, 5, 4. 2. 58, 4. 4. 7 (?), 4. 4. 57, 4. 11. 11, 12 (*sordidum flammae trepidant rotantes | vertice fumum*), *Epod.* 1. 29, 2. 29, 2. 57, 58, 2. 63, 6. 7, 16. 50. Compare Vergil *Aen.* 6. 438 *tristique palus inamabilis unda*. Similar are *Odes* 1. 1. 29 *doctarum hederæ præmia frontium*, and 3. 9. 14 *Thurini Calais filius Ornyti*, where the nouns *præmia* and *filius* take the place of the adjectives.

§ 16. The formula of the next type is noun A, noun B, adj. A, adj. B. I have noted a parallel in Tacitus *Ann.* 1. 1 *cuncta discordiis fessa civilibus*. Cicero *De Off.* 1. 13. 41 has *fraus odio digna maiore*, but the position of *maiore* is due to emphasis, like *solis* in his *Catiline Oration* 3. 2. 6 *ad fin. Res prætoribus erat nota solis*.

The type in parallel order (α) occurs first in *Odes* 1. 6. 13 *Martem tunica tectum adamantina*. Compare 2. 3. 15, 16, 2. 9. 21, 2. 14. 25, 26 (?), 3. 29. 20, 4. 1. 30, 4. 14. 11, 12, 4. 14. 37, *Epod.* 1. 5 *te vita si superstite | iucunda*, 17. 22. Not unlike is *Odes* 1. 2. 17, 18. But most of these cases may be classed under § 48, and many under § 24.

The chiasmic type (β) is seen at *Odes* 3. 7. 13 *Proetum mulier perfida credulum*. Add 3. 24. 3, 4, and *Epod.* 8. 11, 12.

Under this section may come *Odes* 4. 8. 23, 24 where *Romuli* is equivalent to *Romulis* (adj.), and *Epod.* 13. 6 where *consule* is the equivalent of an adjective. So at *Odes* 3. 18. 1 and *Epod.* 17. 74 where the nouns are quasi-adjectival. Finally *Odes* 1. 5. 9 is of the same type as (α), the pronouns *qui* and *te* taking the place of nouns.

§ 17. Another type is adj. A, noun B, noun A, adj. B. This appears first in the *Odes* 1. 7. 20 *densa tenebit Tiburis umbra tui*. Compare 1. 31. 3 (if we read *opimas* and *feracis*), 2. 8. 11, 12, 2. 11. 9, 10, 2. 12. 11, 12 *ductaque per vias | regum colla minacium*; 2. 17. 22, 23, 3. 5. 22 (see also § 48), 3. 14. 25, 26 *lenit albescens animos capillus | litium et rixæ cupidos*; 3. 19. 28 *me lentus Glyceræ torret amor meæ*; 4. 1. 19, 20 *Albanos prope te lacus ponet marmoreum* (see note *ad loc.*); 4. 3. 10, 4. 4. 13, 14, 4. 4. 42 *dirus per urbes Afer ut Italas*; 4. 8. 9, 10 *talium res est aut animus deliciarum egeus*; 4. 8. 13, 4. 14. 18 (see also § 48); *Epod.* 5. 5. 6 (?), 10. 15, 16. 25, 26. Most of these cases can be classed under § 48.

§ 18. Least common is the type noun A, adj. B, noun B, adj. A. The following instances occur: *Odes* 1. 1. 22 *ad aquæ lenæ caput sacrae*; 2. 5. 18 *Chloris albo sic umero nitens*; 3. 4. 69, 70 *testis mearum...sententiarum notus* (see note *ad loc.*); 3. 16. 30 *et segetis certa fides meæ*; 3. 26. 7, 8 *arcus oppositis foribus minacis*; 3. 27. 2, 3 *ab agro rava [decurrens] lupa Lanuvino*; 3. 27. 10 *imbrium divina avis imminetum*;

4. 1. 26 *numen cum teneris virginibus tuum*; 4. 4. 61 *hydra in toto corpore firmior*; *Epod.* 5. 55, 56 *ferae dulci sapore languidae*; 10. 9 *ne sidus ultra nocte amicum*.

Even of these few instances six are, perhaps, normal, the first epithet having preposited stress, viz. *Odes* 2. 5. 18, 3. 26. 7, 8, 4. 1. 26, 4. 4. 61, *Epod.* 5. 55, 56, 10. 9.

§ 19. If in the example quoted above from *Odes* 1. 1. 22 *aquae leni saput uvae* we omit *lene*, we have an order extremely common in both prose and poetry i.e. when the genitive is accompanied by an epithet, the noun upon which the genitive depends lies between that genitive and the epithet of the genitive. Thus if *x* = genitive noun, and *y* = genitive epithet, the formula is *x* noun *y*, or *y* noun *x*. The order probably arises from a desire to avoid the cacophony of similar terminations in the genitive and its epithet. A few examples may be cited from prose: Cicero *De Off.* 1. 17. 56 *morum similitudo bonorum*; *ib.* 1. 22. 75 *clarissimae testis victoriae*; Livy 1. 12. 10 *tanti periculo viri*; 1. 15. 2 *iusti more belli*; 22. 3. 3 *omnium copia rerum* etc. Then, perhaps, the order became conventional, and we find e.g. Cicero *De Off.* 1. 33. 121 *superioris filius Africani*; Sallust *Cat.* 51. 3 *ea res magnae initium cladis fuit*.

Horace has some sixty-four examples where the termination of the genitive noun and genitive epithet is the same (type α in the next section), but only twenty-three where the termination of genitive noun and genitive epithet is different (type β in the next section). This seems to show that, with Horace, considerations of euphony led to the adoption of the order.

§ 20. (α). For type (α) compare *Odes* 1. 3. 8 *animae dimidium meae*. Add 1. 1. 7, 1. 1. 16 *oppidi [laudat] rura sui*; 1. 2. 42, 1. 7. 11 *Larissae [percutit] campus optimae*; 1. 10. 3, 1. 15. 17, 1. 18. 7 *modici [transiliat] munera Liberi*; 1. 19. 15 *bimi cum putera meri*; 1. 27. 10, 1. 28. 29, 1. 36. 11, 1. 36. 13, 2. 1. 9, 2. 1. 32, 2. 1. 38 *Cecae [retractes] munera neniae*; 2. 4. 6 (?), 2. 6. 6 *meae sedes [utinam] senectae*; 2. 8. 19, 2. 10. 6, 7, 2. 12. 13 (?), 2. 13. 21, 2. 17. 13, 2. 20. 5, 3. 3. 2, 3. 3. 59, 60 *avitae tecta [velint reparare] Troiae*; 3. 4. 14, 3. 6. 8 (see note), 3. 7. 9, 3. 9. 20 *reiectaeque [patet] ianua Lydiae*; 3. 12. 3, 3. 12. 6, 3. 14. 8 (see too § 14), 3. 16. 29, 3. 19. 18 *Berecynthiae [cessant] flamina tibiae*; 3. 19. 28 *Glyceriae [torret] amor meae*; 3. 20. 2, 3. 24. 49, 3. 27. 30, 3. 27. 47, 48, 3. 29. 11, 12, 3. 29. 22, 4. 1. 3, 4. 4. 1. 15, 4. 1. 18 *largi muneribus [riserit] aemuli*; 4. 2. 15, 4. 3. 23, 4. 4. 50, 4. 5. 27 *ferae bellum [curet] Hiberiae*; 4. 6. 1, 4. 6. 3, 4. 6. 33, 4. 9. 12, 4. 10. 4 *puniciae flore [prior] rosae*; 4. 11. 31, 32, 4. 12. 9, 10, 4. 12. 11, 12 *nigrae (?) colles Arcadiae*; 4. 14. 50 *duraeque tellus [audit] Hiberiae*; 4. 15. 26, *Epod.* 1. 24, 2. 44, 12. 21, 15. 3 *magnorum numen [laesura] deorum*; 17. 16, 17. 58. Not unlike is *Odes* 3. 15. 12, although *caprae* is probably dative.

(β). For type (β) compare *Odes* 1. 8. 13, 14 *ut marinae [filium] [dicunt] Thetidis sub lacrimosa Troiae [funera]*; 1. 1. 19 *veteris pocula Massici*. Add *Odes* 1. 4. 15 (?), 1. 17. 21, 1. 35. 11, 2. 1. 33, 34, 2. 17. 29, 30, 2. 19. 16, 2. 20. 14, 3. 2. 26, 27 *Cereris sacrum [vulgarit] arcanae*; 3. 7. 4, 3. 9. 7, 3. 13. 8, 3. 24. 44 *virtutisque viam [deserit] arduae*; 3. 28. 12, 3. 29. 8 (*parricidae* = adj.), 3. 29. 62, 4. 5. 36, 4. 15. 31, 32, *Epod.* 2. 42, 2. 65, 11. 23, 24 *gloriantis [mulherculam] [vincere mollitia] amor Lycisci*; 15. 21 *Pythagorae [fallant] arcana renati*; 16. 45, and 17. 14. All these examples suggest that *nobilis* is genitive at *Odes* 1. 14. 12 *silvae filia nobilis*.

§ 21. A grouping, very familiar in prose, i.e. adj., verb, noun, or noun, verb, adj., is frequent in Horace. For prose compare Cicero *De Amic.* 7. 24 *maximis esset laudibus*; *ib.* 22. 85 *praeposteris enim utimur consiliis*; *De Off.* 2. 16. 19 *ad exitus pervehimur optatos* etc. Livy provides instances *passim*.

Horace uses this order some 348 times; and the adjective, with only fifty-six exceptions, comes first. In the following list of examples '1' signifies that the adjective comes

last. *Odes* 1. 1. 8, 1. 1. 9, 1. 1. 10, 1. 1. 20, 1. 1. 30 (1), 1. 2. 3, 1. 2. 18, 1. 3. 5, 6, 1. 3. 39, 1. 4. 4, 1. 4. 13, 1. 5. 2, 1. 5. 4, 1. 7. 32, 1. 8. 3, 4, 1. 18. 16, 1. 9. 1, 1. 9. 12, 1. 9. 20, 1. 10. 7, 1. 11. 2, 3, 1. 12. 39, 1. 13. 9, 10, 1. 13. 18, 1. 15. 5, 1. 15. 7, 1. 16. 4 (1), 1. 16. 9, 10, 1. 16. 16 (1), 1. 16. 18, 1. 17. 2, 3, 1. 17. 8, 1. 17. 12, 1. 17. 26, 1. 20. 10, 11, 1. 21. 1, 1. 21. 6, 1. 21. 9, 1. 22. 5 (1), 1. 22. 7, 1. 22. 10, 1. 22. 11 (1), 1. 22. 14, 1. 22. 18, 1. 24. 8, 1. 24. 11, 1. 25. 1 (compare 1. 25. 19, 20), 1. 25. 5 (?), 1. 25. 7, 1. 26. 7, 1. 26. 9, 1. 26. 11, 1. 26. 12, 1. 27. 4, 1. 27. 6, 1. 27. 8 (1), 1. 27. 13, 1. 27. 15, 1. 28. 5, 6, 1. 28. 13 (1), 1. 28. 17, 1. 28. 26, 1. 28. 33 (1), 1. 29. 9 (1), 1. 30. 3, 1. 31. 1, 1. 31. 2, 3, 1. 31. 7, 1. 33. 2, 3, 1. 33. 4, 1. 33. 6, 1. 34. 7, 1. 35. 2, 1. 35. 12, 1. 35. 19 (1), 1. 36. 14, 1. 36. 17 (?), 1. 36. 18, 1. 37. 25, 1. 37. 26, 2. 1. 12, 2. 1. 16, 2. 1. 19, 2. 1. 34, 2. 2. 3, 4, 2. 2. 9, 10, 2. 4. 16 (1), 2. 5. 6, 7, 2. 5. 22 (?), 2. 6. 2 (1), 2. 6. 9 (1), 2. 6. 19, 20, 2. 6. 21, 22, 2. 7. 16 (1), 2. 7. 23, 2. 8. 15, 2. 9. 12, 2. 9. 22, 2. 9. 24, 2. 10. 18, 2. 12. 8, 2. 12. 9, 2. 12. 25, 2. 13. 40, 2. 14. 8, 9, 2. 14. 12, 2. 15. 9, 10, 2. 15. 17, 2. 15. 20, 2. 16. 3, 2. 16. 9, 2. 16. 26, 27, 2. 16. 36, 37, 2. 16. 39, 2. 17. 1 (1), 2. 17. 8, 2. 17. 9, 2. 17. 11, 2. 17. 18 (1), 2. 17. 32, 2. 18. 31, 2. 19. 10, 11, 2. 19. 19 (1), 2. 20. 8, 2. 20. 10, 2. 20. 18, 2. 20. 19, 3. 1. 19, 3. 1. 26, 3. 1. 47 (1), 3. 2. 5, 3. 2. 14, 3. 2. 18, 3. 2. 23, 3. 2. 27, 3. 3. 4 (1), 3. 3. 10 (1), 3. 3. 12, 3. 3. 13, 3. 3. 25, 3. 3. 33, 3. 3. 45, 3. 3. 69, 3. 3. 72 (1), 3. 4. 6, 3. 4. 21, 22, 3. 4. 24, 3. 4. 40, 3. 4. 44 (1), 3. 4. 74, 75, 3. 5. 48, 3. 6. 10, 3. 6. 24, 3. 6. 25, 3. 6. 35, 36, 3. 7. 14, 3. 7. 28, 3. 8. 19, 20, 3. 8. 23, 3. 9. 17, 3. 9. 18 (1), 3. 9. 19, 3. 10. 12, 3. 11. 7, 8, 3. 11. 21, 22 (1), 3. 11. 27 (1), 3. 11. 31, 32, 3. 11. 39, 3. 11. 45, 3. 13. 16 (1), 3. 14. 2, 3. 14. 11, 3. 14. 13, 14, 3. 14. 18, 3. 14. 26 (1), 3. 16. 9, 3. 16. 16, 3. 16. 19, 3. 16. 27, 3. 17. 13, 3. 18. 7, 3. 18. 10 (1), 3. 19. 8, 3. 19. 11, 12, 3. 19. 13 (1), 3. 19. 27, 3. 20. 1, 3. 20. 6, 3. 20. 10 (1), 3. 20. 13, 3. 20. 15, 16, 3. 21. 9, 10, 3. 21. 21, 3. 21. 23, 3. 23. 5, 3. 23. 9, 3. 24. 16, 3. 24. 20, 3. 24. 26 (1), 3. 24. 57, 3. 24. 63, 3. 25. 5, 3. 27. 9, 3. 27. 17, 3. 27. 19, 3. 27. 21, 22, 3. 27. 41 (1), 3. 27. 43, 3. 27. 53, 3. 27. 62, 63 (1), 3. 27. 74, 3. 28. 11, 3. 28. 14, 3. 28. 15, 3. 29. 7, 3. 29. 9, 3. 29. 16, 3. 29. 20 (1), 3. 29. 40, 41, 3. 29. 53, 3. 30. 7, 3. 30. 10, 3. 30. 11, 3. 30. 13, 4. 1. 12 (1), 4. 1. 22 (?), 4. 2. 6, 4. 2. 17, 4. 2. 23, 24, 4. 2. 29, 4. 2. 45 (1), 4. 2. 54, 4. 2. 55, 4. 3. 5 (1), 4. 3. 8, 4. 4. 8, 4. 4. 33 (1), 4. 4. 41, 4. 4. 44, 4. 4. 62, 4. 4. 70 (1), 4. 5. 12, 4. 5. 19, 4. 5. 22, 4. 5. 30, 4. 5. 34, 4. 6. 18, 19, 4. 6. 35, 4. 6. 39, 4. 7. 25, 26, 4. 8. 27, 4. 9. 17, 4. 9. 22, 4. 9. 29, 4. 9. 32, 4. 9. 49, 4. 10. 5 (1), 4. 10. 8, 4. 11. 7, 8, 4. 11. 9, 4. 11. 19, 20, 4. 11. 33, 34, 4. 12. 18, 4. 12. 19 (1), 4. 13. 8, 4. 14. 5, 4. 14. 16 (1), 4. 14. 23, 24, 4. 14. 25, 4. 14. 26 (1), 4. 14. 30 (1), 4. 14. 33, 4. 14. 36, 4. 14. 38, 4. 14. 52, 4. 15. 6, 4. 15. 12, 4. 15. 13, 14, 4. 15. 20, 4. 15. 22 (1), *C. S.* 5, 7, 13, 34, 43, 49 (1), 54, 63, 71, *Epod.* 1. 14, 1. 23, 1. 26 (?), 1. 27 (?), 1. 30, 2. 3 (1), 2. 10, 2. 19, 2. 27 (1), 2. 33, 2. 36, 2. 46, 2. 49, 2. 52, 3. 14 (1), 3. 21 (1), 5. 3, 5. 24 (1), 5. 43, 5. 60, 5. 76, 5. 83, 5. 90, 5. 92, 6. 10, 6. 12, 8. 15, 8. 19, 9. 13, 14 (1), 9. 28, 10. 23, 11. 15, 11. 28, 12. 18, 13. 5, 13. 8, 15. 4 (1), 15. 5, 15. 16, 15. 23, 16. 12, 16. 28, 16. 29, 16. 35 (1), 16. 38, 16. 39, 16. 47, 16. 57, 16. 62, 17. 15, 17. 29, 17. 48, 17. 52, 17. 59 (1), 17. 61, 17. 70, 17. 72 (1), 17. 78 (1). Add with intrusive adverb *Odes* 1. 13. 8, 1. 13. 14, 15. See too §§ 30, 31, 37.

§ 22. In almost all the above passages the separated adjectives have a special significance; but most of the examples in the *C. S.* seem to serve no purpose, and are merely a metrical convenience. This is perhaps true of many cases where the adjectives come last.

§ 23. It should be observed that in the examples cited at § 21 the adjective and noun are construed with the verb. Five passages viz. *Odes* 1. 5. 2, 1. 22. 11, 1. 26. 4, 3. 14. 21, and 4. 9. 49 are somewhat different. For these see the notes *ad loc.*

§ 24. Similar to the examples in § 21 are those where the place of the verb is taken by a participle, adjective, or adverb (compare also § 14). The type is seen in *Odes*

1. 8. 12 *maculo nobilis expedito*; 1. 18. 12 *varius obsita floribus*; C. S. 61 *fulgente ducunt arcu*; *Odes* 1. 24. 13 *Threicio blandius Orpheo*. Other examples are *Odes* [1. 1. 1], 1. 2. 37, 1. 12. 54, 1. 13. 18, 19, 1. 35. 31, 2. 2. 1, 2, 2. 3. 3, 4, 2. 3. 31, 2. 5. 12, 2. 6. 5, 2. 8. 3, 4, 2. 11. 2, 3 (adj. last), 2. 11. 15, 2. 13. 29, 2. 15. 15 (adj. last), 2. 16. 1, 2, 2. 19. 8, 2. 20. 13, 3. 3. 23, 3. 3. 66, 67, 3. 4. 72 (see too § 37), 3. 5. 18, 3. 6. 16, 3. 6. 38, 3. 7. 7, 8, 3. 7. 12, 3. 7. 19, 20, 3. 8. 22, 3. 9. 10, 3. 9. 22, 23, 3. 10. 17, 3. 11. 3, 3. 11. 11, 12, 3. 11. 46 (adj. last), 3. 12. 8, 3. 13. 2, 3. 14. 6, 3. 17. 1 (*retuto nobilis ab Lamo*), 3. 18. 3, 3. 23. 18, 3. 24. 1, 2, 3. 24. 53, 54, 3. 29. 49, 4. 1. 10, 4. 1. 14, 4. 2. 9 (adj. last), 4. 2. 35, 4. 5. 1 (adj. last), 4. 5. 11 (?), 4. 5. 15 (adj. last), 4. 5. 38, 39, 4. 6. 9, 4. 11. 1, 4. 13. 15, 4. 14. 7 (adj. last), *Epod.* 1. 25 (adj. last), 2. 64 (adj. last), 3. 13, 4. 3, 5. 11, 5. 15, 6. 13 (adj. last), 8. 13, 14, 9. 2, 9. 30 (adj. last), 11. 2 (adj. last), 12. 1, 15. 6, 17. 46, 17. 73.

Two points are to be noticed: first that in these examples the ablative is concerned (with nine exceptions viz. *Odes* 2. 11. 15, 3. 3. 23, 3. 7. 19, 20, 3. 9. 10, 3. 11. 11, 12, 3. 11. 46, 3. 18. 3, 4. 14. 7, *Epod.* 6. 13); second that the adjective comes first (with twelve exceptions). Many of these cases might be classed under § 48.

§ 25. Two examples viz. *Odes* 1. 17. 24, 25, and *Epod.* 7. 8 are abnormal, because the adjective and noun do not belong strictly or alone to the word which lies between. See the notes *ad loc.*

Perhaps *Odes* 3. 11. 1 *te docilis magistro*, and *Epod.* 5. 95, 15. 6 may be classed under § 24.

§ 26. When Horace puts the participle before its noun, he seems always to regard the participle as of greater importance. Usually, at least in prose, English will render the participle by a noun. It will suffice to quote from prose Cicero *De Off.* 3. 28. 102 *num iratum timemus Iovem?* (the anger of Jove); Sallust *Cat.* 18. 8 *post conditam urbem Romam* (the building of Rome); Livy 1. 1. 1 *reddendae Helenae auctores* (advocates of Helen's restoration), etc., etc.

I have noted the following examples in the *Odes*, *Epodes*, and C. S.: *Odes* 1. 1. 24 *permixtus* (the confusion of sound); 1. 2. 2 *rubente* (red flash of hand); 1. 3. 26 *vetitum* (the prohibition of sin); 1. 11. 5 *oppositis* (the opposition of the rocks); 1. 19. 16 *mactata* (the sacrifice of a victim); 1. 33. 4 *laesa* (breach of faith); 1. 35. 29 *iturum* (the coming journey of Caesar); 1. 37. 13 *vix una sospes* (*σῶθεῖσα*) i.e. the safety of scarce one ship; 1. 37. 23 *latentis* (a hiding-place); 1. 37. 25 *iacentem* (downfall); 1. 37. 29 *deliberata* (determination to die); 2. 1. 14 *consulenti* (the counsels of the senate); 2. 3. 17 *coemptis* (the purchase of estates); 2. 4. 10 *ademptus* (the loss of Hector); 2. 5. 23 *solutis* (the loosing of hair); 2. 7. 17 *obligatam* (your debt of a feast); 2. 13. 31 *exactos* (the expulsion of tyrants); 2. 18. 17 *secunda* (the cutting of marble); 3. 1. 33 *contracta* (the straitening of water space); 3. 2. 24 *fugiente* (by swift flight of wing); 3. 4. 19 *lauroque collataque myrto* (but see § 33); 3. 4. 26 *versa* (the turning of the line); 3. 5. 7 *inversi* (inversion of morals); 3. 5. 47 *maerentis* (the tears of friends); 3. 5. 51 *obstantis* (the opposition of his kindred); 3. 15. 10 *pulso* (the beat of drum); 3. 17. 11 *demissa* (the downrush of the tempest); 3. 23. 2 *nascente* (the birth of the moon); 3. 23. 19 *aversos* (displeasure of the Penates); 3. 26. 8 *oppositis* (opposition of doors); 3. 27. 22 *orientis* (rising of Auster); 3. 28. 4 *muntae* (the fortress of wisdom); 3. 28. 15 *iunctis* (team of swans); 4. 2. 42, 43 *impetrato* (the fulfilment of prayer for return); 4. 2. 47, 48 *recepto* (the coming back of Caesar); 4. 4. 53 *cremato fortis* (brave in spite of the burning of Troy); 4. 4. 61 *secto* (the cutting of its body); 4. 8. 18 *domita* (the conquest of Africa); 4. 9. 29 *sepultae* (the burial of cowardice); 4. 9. 30 *celata* (concealment of valour); 4. 9. 43 *obstantis* (obstacle formed by crowds); 4. 11. 3 *nectendis* (the weaving of garlands); 4. 11. 7, 8 *immolato* (the

sacrifice of a lamb); 4. 11. 19 *adfluentis* (increase of years); 4. 11. 25 *ambustus* (the burning of Phaëthon); 4. 14. 52 *compositis* (laying down of arms); 4. 15. 2 *victas* (sacking of cities); *C. S.* 18, 19 *iugandis* (marriage of women); *Epod.* 2. 11 *in reducta* (in the depths of the valley); 2. 32 *obstantis* (the obstacle formed by the nets); 2. 45 *textis* (in a prison of hurdles); 2. 65, 66 *positosque vernas...circum...lares* (the settling of slaves round the hearth); 5. 33 *mutatae* (change of food); 9. 31 *exercitatas* (the turmoil of the Syrtes); 13. 5 *obducta* (frown on brow).

§ 27. What is true of participles is also true of adjectives. Striking instances are *Odes* 3. 23. 16 *fragilique myrto* (sprigs of myrtle); 4. 5. 23 *laudantur simili prole* (for likeness in offspring); *C. S.* 30 *spicea donet Cererem corona* (with wheat ears for crown). Compare *Livy* 9. 2. 9 *per cavam rupem* (through the cleft in the rock). That preposited adjectives are so common in Horace need cause no surprise: a poet uses adjectives for purposes of emotion, not of classification (see on § 36 in reference to *povera donna*).

In the following passages it may, I think, be admitted that the preposited or separated adjective is more important than the noun, and that the force of such adjective is best expressed by a noun in English prose, if not in poetry: *Odes* 1. 1. 21 *viridi*, 1. 1. 30 *gelidum*, 1. 2. 7 *altos*, 1. 2. 22 *graves*, 1. 3. 12 *praecipitem*, 1. 3. 14 *tristis*, 1. 4. 11 *umbrosis*, 1. 4. 19 *tenerum*, 1. 5. 2 *liquidis*, 1. 7. 1 *claram*, 1. 7. 2 *bimaris*, 1. 7. 10 *patiens*, 1. 7. 13 *praeceps*, 1. 7. 19 *molli* (?), 1. 9. 1 *alta* (?), 1. 9. 15 *dulcis*, 1. 12. 1 *acri*, 1. 12. 7 *vocalem*, 1. 12. 15 *variis*, 1. 12. 23 *certa*, 1. 12. 31 *minax* (?), 1. 12. 43 *saeva*, 1. 12. 58 *gravi*, 1. 13. 6 *certa*, 1. 13. 9 *candidos*, 1. 15. 16 *gravis*, 1. 15. 18 *celerem*, 1. 16. 9 *tristes*, 1. 16. 15 *insani*, 1. 16. 23 *dulci*, 1. 17. 2 *igneam*, 1. 17. 4 *pluvios*, 1. 17. 10 *dulci*, 1. 17. 24 *protervum*, 1. 18. 4 *mordaces*, 1. 18. 5 *gravem*, 1. 19. 3 *lasciva*, 1. 19. 7 *grata*, 1. 21. 6 *gelido*, 1. 21. 13 *miseram*, 1. 22. 6 *inhospitalem*, 1. 22. 14 *latis*, 1. 23. 6 *virides*, 1. 24. 15 *vanae*, 1. 24. 18 *nigro*, 1. 25. 9 *arrogantis*, 1. 25. 10 *solo*, 1. 25. 13 *flagrans*, 1. 26. 2 *protervis*, 1. 27. 4 *sanguineis*, 1. 28. 5 *aerias...rotundum*, 1. 28. 18 *avidum*, 1. 28. 28 *aequo*, 1. 29. 2 *acrem*, 1. 31. 3 *opimae*, 1. 31. 10 *aureis*, 1. 33. 2 *immitis*, 1. 33. 5 *tenui*, 1. 35. 13 *iniurioso*, 1. 36. 20 *lascivis*, 1. 37. 27 *atrum*, 1. 38. 7 *arta*, 2. 1. 33 *lugubris*, 2. 2. 2 *avaris*, 2. 2. 9 *avidum*, 2. 2. 13 *dirus*, 2. 3. 6 *remoto*, 2. 3. 11 *obliquo*, 2. 3. 27 *aeternum*, 2. 4. 3 *niveo*, 2. 4. 21 *teretis*, 2. 5. 6 *gravem*, 2. 5. 7 *udo*, 2. 5. 18 *albo*, 2. 5. 24 *ambiguo*, 2. 6. 3 *barbaras*, 2. 6. 15 *viridi*, 2. 6. 21 *beatae*, 2. 7. 9 *celerem*, 2. 7. 14 *denso*, 2. 9. 3 *inaequales*, 2. 9. 9 *flebilibus*, 2. 9. 12 *rapidum*, 2. 9. 20 *rigidum*, 2. 10. 5 *auream*, 2. 10. 7 *invidenda*, 2. 10. 14 *alteram*, 2. 10. 15 *informis*, 2. 11. 1 *bellicosus*, 2. 11. 7 *lascivos*, 2. 11. 8 *facilem*, 2. 11. 13 *alta*, 2. 11. 19 *ardentis*, 2. 12. 2 *dirum* (?), 2. 12. 5 *saevos*, 2. 12. 13 *dulcis*, 2. 12. 15 *fulgentis*, 2. 12. 21 *dives*, 2. 12. 22 *pinguis*, 2. 12. 24 *plenas*, 2. 13. 17 *celerem*, 2. 13. 38 *dulci*, 2. 14. 3 *instanti*, 2. 14. 4 *indomitae*, 2. 14. 6 *illacrimabilem*, 2. 14. 13 *cruento*, 2. 14. 21 *placens*, 2. 15. 9 *fervidos*, 2. 15. 15 *opacam*, 2. 16. 2 *atra*, 2. 16. 39 *malignum*, 2. 17. 14 *centimanus*, 2. 18. 30 *rapacis*, 2. 18. 36 *superbum*, 2. 19. 8 *gravi*, 2. 19. 9 *pervicacis*, 2. 19. 10 *uberes*, 2. 19. 13 *beatae*, 2. 20. 10 *album*, 3. 1. 1 *profanum*, 3. 1. 23 *umbrosam*, 3. 1. 26 *tumultuosum*, 3. 2. 1 *angustam*, 3. 2. 2 *acri*, 3. 3. 27 *pugnacis*, 3. 3. 30 *gravis*, 3. 3. 31 *invisum*, 3. 3. 37 *longus*, 3. 3. 46 *medius*, 3. 3. 48 *tumidus*, 3. 3. 56 *pluvii*, 3. 3. 69 *iocosae*, 3. 4. 7 *amoenae*, 3. 4. 22 *frigidum*, 3. 4. 24 *liquidae*, 3. 4. 30 *insanientem*, 3. 4. 31 *urentis*, 3. 4. 35 *pharetratos*, 3. 4. 54 *minaci*, 3. 5. 11 *aeternae*, 3. 5. 33 *perfidis*, 3. 5. 49 *barbarus*, 3. 6. 16 *missilibus* (?), 3. 6. 45 *damnosa*, 3. 8. 6 *dulcis*, 3. 9. 2 *candidae*, 3. 12. 1 *dulci*, 3. 12. 5 *operosae*, 3. 13. 2 *dulci*, 3. 13. 6 *gelidos*, 3. 13. 15 *loquaces*, 3. 14. 23 *invisum*, 3. 16. 3 *tristes*, 3. 16. 16 *saevos*, 3. 16. 17 *crescentem*, 3. 16. 26 *impiger*, 3. 16. 37 *importuna*, 3. 20. 13 *leni*, 3. 21. 3 *insanos*,

3. 23. 5 *pestilentem*, 3. 23. 6 *sterilem*, 3. 23. 7 *dulces*, 3. 23. 9 *nitidi*, 3. 23. 16 *fragili*, 3. 23. 20 *sapiente*, 3. 24. 20 *nitida*, 3. 24. 33 *tristes*, 3. 24. 64 *curtae*, 3. 25. 10 *nive candidam*, 3. 25. 20 *viridi*, 3. 26. 6 *lunda*, 3. 27. 2 *praecursum*, 3. 27. 4 *feta*, 3. 27. 11 *oscinem*, 3. 27. 16 *vagu*, 3. 27. 43 *lunus*, 3. 27. 46 *iratae*, 3. 27. 49 *patrium*, 3. 29. 6 *udum*, 3. 29. 7 *declive*, 3. 29. 16 *volitantem*, 3. 29. 30 *caliginosum*, 3. 29. 40 *fera...quietum*, 3. 29. 61 *amiro*, 4. 1. 8 *blandae*, 4. 2. 29 *grata*, 4. 2. 30 *viridi*, 4. 2. 41 *laetis*, 4. 3. 2 *placidi*, 4. 3. 16 *invisio*, 4. 4. 57 *duris*, 4. 4. 74 *benignum*, 4. 5. 12 *dulci*, 4. 5. 14 *curva*, 4. 5. 22 *maculosum*, 4. 5. 23 *simili*, 4. 5. 25 *gelidum*, 4. 6. 7 *tremenda* (?), 4. 6. 9 *mordaci*, 4. 6. 33 *fugacis*, 4. 7. 5 *geminis*, 4. 7. 11 *pumifer*, 4. 8. 3 *fortium*, 4. 8. 15 *celeris*, 4. 9. 15 *regalis*, 4. 9. 23 *pudicis*, 4. 9. 33 *litudas*, 4. 9. 37 *avararum*, 4. 9. 49 *duram*, 4. 9. 51 *aridis*, 4. 11. 25 *avaras*, 4. 11. 35 *atrae*, 4. 12. 11 *nigri*, 4. 12. 26 *nigrorum*, 4. 13. 6 *virentis*, 4. 13. 9 *aridas*, 4. 13. 10 *luridi*, 4. 13. 14 *clari*, 4. 13. 16 *voluntis*, 4. 13. 17 *decens* (?), C. S. 30 *spicea*, 34 *supplices*, 45 *probos...docili*, *Epod.* 1. 12 *inhospitalalem*, 1. 14 *forti*, 2. 6 *iratum*, 2. 16 *infirmas*, 2. 24 *tenaci*, 2. 66 *reidentis*, 3. 9 *candidum*, 3. 22 *extrema*, 4. 4 *dura*, 5. 11 *trementi*, 5. 43 *otiosa*, 5. 63 *superbam*, 6. 9 *timenda*, 6. 15 *atro*, 9. 2 *victore*, 9. 3 *alta*, 9. 32 *incerto*, 9. 35 *fluentem*, 9. 38 *dulci*, 10. 2 *olentem*, 10. 7 *altis*, 10. 9 *atra*, 10. 21 *curvo*, 12. 25 *acris*, 13. 10 *diris*, 14. 1 *mollis*, 14. 11 *cava*, 16. 16 *malis*, 16. 22 *protervus*, 16. 37 *indocili*, 16. 47 *cava*, 16. 60 *laboriosa*, 17. 1 *efficaci*, 17. 11 *feris* (?), 17. 21 *verecundus*, 17. 42 *infamis*, 17. 70 *altis*, 17. 73 *fastidiosa*.

For preposited adjectives of an unpleasant meaning see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

§ 28. A special case of the principle of stress with a preposited or separated epithet is that of an adjective in the comparative degree. Compare *Odes* 1. 2. 48, 1. 14. 8, 1. 27. 20, 1. 36. 6, 2. 1. 40, 2. 3. 8, 2. 9. 22, 2. 10. 10, 2. 14. 25, 2. 17. 6, 3. 6. 25, 3. 21. 8, 3. 24. 53, 4. 2. 33, *Epod.* 1. 25, 8. 13, 9. 33, 10. 11, 11. 14, 12. 4 (a separated adverb), 14. 13, 15. 2, 16. 15, 17. 61, 17. 62.

§ 29. Similar is the preposited adjective in litotes. Compare *Odes* 1. 28. 14 *non sordidus auctor*. Add 1. 18. 9, 1. 24. 17, 1. 27. 13, 1. 27. 15, 1. 36. 8, 1. 37. 32, 2. 1. 22, 2. 19. 15, 2. 20. 1, 3. 6. 10, *Epod.* 1. 10, 5. 50, 5. 73, 10. 17, 11. 21, 14. 12. I find only three cases of postposited litotes viz. *Odes* 1. 14. 18 *curaque non levis*; 2. 16. 39 *Parca non mendax*, and *Epod.* 9. 30 *ventis iturus non suis*. The *non felix* of *Epod.* 12. 25 is somewhat different; see note *ad loc.*

§ 30. Proleptic adjectives are either preposited or separated. Compare *Odes* 1. 13. 12 *impressit memorem dente labris notam*; 2. 1. 19 *fugacis | terret equos*; 2. 8. 15 *ardentis acuens sagittas* (?); 2. 9. 1 *hispidos | manant in agros*; 2. 16. 29 *abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem* (see too § 10); 3. 6. 8 *Hesperiae mala luctuosae* (see too § 20a); 3. 9. 12, 3. 9. 16 *si parcent animae fata superstiti*; 3. 11. 51 *nostri memorem sepulcro | scalpe querellam*; 3. 16. 19 *late conspicuum tollere verticem*; 3. 20. 10 *dentes acuit timendos*; 3. 24. 62, 63 *improbae | crescunt divitiae*; 3. 25. 5 *aeternum meditans decus*; 3. 27. 11 *oscinem corvum prece suscitabo*; 3. 29. 51 *transmutat incertos honores*; 3. 29. 53, 54 *si celeris quatit | pinnas*; 4. 2. 17, 18 *quos Elea domum reducit | palma caelestis*; 4. 2. 22, 23 *moresque | aureos educit* (note the pause after *moresque*); 4. 3. 18 *dulcem quae strepitum, Pieri, temperas*; 4. 6. 14 *male feriatos Troas...falleret*; 4. 6. 39 *celeremque pronos | volvere menses*; 4. 6. 41 *dis amicum...reddidi carmen*; 4. 14. 36 *vacuum patefecit aulam*; 4. 14. 38 *secundos reddidit exitus*; 4. 15. 20 *miseras inimicat urbes*; C. S. 67 *meliusque semper | prorogat aevum*; *Epod.* 2. 31 *trudit acris...apros*; 3. 15. 16 *insedit vapor | siticulosae Apuliae*; 5. 95 *et inquietis adsidens praecordiis* (see too § 24); 6. 3 *inanis, si potes, vertis minas*; 11. 15, 16 *inaestuet praecordiis | libera bilis*; 15. 8 *turbaret hibernum mare*.

It should be observed that at least ten of the above passages may be classed under § 21.

§ 31. Often a preposited or separated adjective goes closely in sense with the verb, and is, to all intents and purposes, an adverb. Compare *Odes* 1. 4. 7 *alterno*, 1. 7. 28 *certus*, 1. 10. 7 *iocoso*, 1. 12. 57 *latum*, 1. 13. 8 *lentis*, 1. 13. 18 *irrupta*, 1. 15. 23 *impavidi*, 1. 16. 7 *non acuta*, 1. 17. 26 *incontinentis*, 1. 20. 6 *iocosa*, 1. 25. 5 *facilis* (?), 1. 25. 17 *laeta*, 1. 35. 26 *periura*, 2. 5. 13 *ferox*, 2. 6. 9 *iniquae*, 2. 13. 7 *nocturno*, 2. 13. 32 *densum umeris*, 2. 14. 1 *fugaces*, 2. 17. 26 *laetum*, 2. 18. 32 *aequa*, 2. 19. 5 *recenti*, 3. 1. 34 *frequens*, 3. 3. 39 *beati*, 3. 3. 42 *inultae*, 3. 3. 70 *pervicax*, 3. 4. 5 *amabilis* (?), 3. 4. 29 *libens*, 3. 5. 44 *torvus*, 3. 16. 4 *nocturnis*, 3. 18. 3 *lenis*, 3. 19. 22 *invidus*, 3. 19. 28 *lentus*, 3. 21. 10 *horridus*, 3. 21. 21 *laeta*, 3. 24. 18 *innocens*, 3. 24. 62 *improbae*, 3. 27. 41 *vana*, 3. 29. 22 *fessus*, 3. 29. 63 *tutum*, 4. 1. 21 *plurima*, 4. 1. 37 *nocturnis*, 4. 2. 14 *iusta*, 4. 3. 21 *totum*, 4. 4. 7 *verni*, 4. 4. 46 *impio*, 4. 5. 17 *tutus*, 4. 5. 19 *pacatum*, 4. 9. 42 *alto*, 4. 14. 25 *tauriformis*, *Epod.* 2. 36 *iucunda*, 2. 55 *iucundior*, 5. 25 *expedita*, 5. 47 *saeva*, 5. 92 *nocturnus*, 7. 19 *immerentis*, 8. 3 *vetus*, 10. 5 *niger*, 13. 7 *benigna*, 15. 6 *lentis*, 15. 13 *adsiduas*, 16. 1 *altera*, 16. 9 *impia*, 16. 14 *insolens*, 16. 48 *levis*, 16. 49 *iniussae*, 16. 51 *vespertinus*, 16. 52 *alta*, 17. 7 *citum*.

Some of these passages may be classed under § 21 e.g. 1. 10. 7, 1. 13. 18, 1. 17. 25, 26, 3. 24. 18, 4. 5. 19, *Epod.* 2. 36, 5. 92, 16. 51, and one instance under §§ 24, 25 viz. *Epod.* 15. 6.

§ 32. A few cases may be added where the adjective equals an adverb, though the noun is not inserted; they are *Odes* 1. 12. 39 *gratus*, 2. 10. 3 *cautus*, 2. 10. 6 *tutus*, 3. 5. 44 *torvus*, 3. 8. 27 *laetus*, 3. 9. 24 *libens*, 3. 18. 3 *lenis*, 3. 29. 33 *aequus*, *Epod.* 16. 14 *insolens*.

§ 33. If Horace wishes to show that an epithet belongs ἀπὸ κοινού to two nouns, his formula, as Wickham has pointed out, is noun, conjunction + adjective, noun. Examples are *Odes* 1. 2. 1 *dirac*, 1. 5. 6 *mutatos*, 1. 12. 6 *gelido*, 1. 17. 28 *immeritam*, 1. 22. 19 *malus*, 1. 31. 16 *leves*, 1. 34. 8 *volucrum*, 2. 3. 11 *obliquo* (?), 2. 8. 3 *uno*, 2. 13. 17 *celerem*, 2. 13. 18 *Italum*, 2. 14. 21 *placens*, 2. 16. 33 *Siculae*, 2. 19. 24 *horribili*, 3. 2. 16 *timido*, 3. 3. 56 *pluvii*, 3. 4. 19 *collata*, 3. 5. 7 *inversi* (?), 3. 11. 13 *comites*, 3. 11. 39 *scelestas*, 3. 12. 9 *segni*, 3. 21. 3 *insanos*, 3. 24. 2 *divitis*, 3. 25. 13 *vacuum*, 3. 27. 27 *medias*, 3. 27. 70 *calidae*, 3. 29. 64 *geminus* (?), 4. 2. 38 *boni*, 4. 4. 5 *patrius* (?), 4. 5. 18 *alma*, 4. 14. 4 *memores*, 4. 14. 44 *dominae*, 4. 15. 12 *veteres*, *Epod.* 2. 40 *dulcis*, 5. 16 *incomptum*, 6. 5 *fulvus* (?), 15. 19 *multa*, 16. 20 *rapacibus* (?), 16. 22 *protervus*.

Compare the note on *Odes* 1. 30. 6.

§ 34. When a noun has two epithets, Horace frequently places them on either side of the noun e.g. *Odes* 1. 1. 2 *dulce decus meum*. This order is common in Italian e.g. *profondo sconforto mio*; in French e.g. Victor Hugo *Plein Ciel* 1. 147 *un large et blanc hunier horizontal*, *ib.* 1. 451 *l'antique universe décrépît*; and in our English poets who knew Italian e.g. Gray 'Full many a gem of purest ray serene'; Milton 'In Stygian cave forlorn,' 'that old man eloquent.' Not unlike are Milton's 'in this dark world and wide,' and Shakespeare's 'Free speech and fearless' (*Rich. II.* 1. 1. 123).

Latin prose and poetry supply numerous instances e.g. Cicero *De Off.* 1. 25. 86 *pestifera bella civilia*; *Pro Sest.* 54. 116 *in illo ardenti tribunatu suo*; *Cat.* 1. 3. 6 *tua consilia omnia*; *ib.* 1. 7. 17 *omnes cives tui*; Sallust *Jug.* 4 *utili labore meo*; *ib.* 7 *omnes fere res asperas*; *Cat.* 14. 2 *alienum aes grande*; Livy 1. 16. 7 *nullas opes humanas and passim*.

For poetry compare Vergil *Aen.* 9. 816 *suo cum gurgite flavo*, and Ennius *A.* 1. *fr.* 37 *tuo cum flumine sancto*; Horace *Odes* 1. 1. 2 *dulce decus meum*; 1. 4. 6 *iunctaeque Nymphis Gratiae decentes* (but see § 48); 1. 35. 21 *rara Fides [colit] | velata panno*;

2. 1. 21 *magnos, duces, sordidos*; 3. 3. 9, 10 *vagus Heracle* | *entus*; 3. 4. 50 *fidem inuentus horrida*; 3. 13. 15, 16 *loquaces* | *lymphæ* [*deviliunt*] *tuae*; 3. 19. 11, 12 *nozem* | [*miuentur*] *cyathis* | *foecula* | *commodis*; 4. 4. 23, 24 *lutaque* | *tristis* | *atertae* | *consilii* | *invenis* | *revictae*; C. S. 19, 20 *feraci* | *lege* | *marita*; *Epod.* 5. 75 *ista* | *men* | *tua*; 11. 28 *teretis pueri*, *renodanti*.

In the following passages we have (1) the genitive, (2) an adjectival phrase in place of one adjective, or (3) two genitives in place of two adjectives: *Odes* 1. 37. 9 *contaminato cum grege turpium* (but see § 35); 3. 22. 1 *montium custos nemorumque*; 3. 25. 14, 15 *Naiadum potens* | *Baccharumque*; 3. 29. 14, 15 *mundaeque* | *parvo sub* | *lare pauperum* | *cenae sine aulacis et ostro*; 3. 29. 38, 39 *non sine montium* | *clamore vicinæque silene*; 3. 29. 55, 56 *probamque* | *pauperiem sine dote quaero*; *Epod.* 9. 19, 20 *hostiliumque narium portu latent* | *puppis sinistrorsum citae*.

Perhaps under this section may be set the two adverbs or adverbial equivalents of *Odes* 2. 7. 1, 2 *O saepe mecum tempus in ultimum* | *deducte Bruto militiae duce*, and of 2. 13. 24, 25 *Aeoliis fidibus querentem* | *Sappho puellis de popularibus*. Compare 3. 25. 7, 8 *adhuc* | *indictum ore alio*. Not unlike are 3. 17. 11 *demissa tempestas ab Euro*, and 4. 6. 10 *impulsa cupressus Euro*.

§ 35. The prose order of adjective, complement, noun (or noun, complement, adjective), e.g. *Livy* 1. 3. 8 *celebre apud posteros nomen* and *passim*, is frequent in poetry. If however the complement is a genitive, Horace often leaves it outside; or, in other words, he puts the epithets on either side of the noun. This order is common in prose. Compare *Cicero De Off.* 1. 19. 64 *omnem morem Lacedaemoniorum*; *ib.* 1. 33. 120 *in diligendo genere vitae* (with *genus* this order is frequent in *Cicero* *); *ib.* 1. 18. 61 *rhetorum campus de Marathone*; *Livy* 1. 16. 8 *facta fide immortalitatis*; 34. 7. 4 *aliquam tamen causam tenacitatis*; *Sallust Cat.* 17. 1 *magna praemia conurationis*, etc.

In Horace the type is seen at *Odes* 1. 4. 1 *grata vice veris*. Compare 1. 4. 15, 1. 10. 1, 1. 10. 2, 1. 13. 1, 2, 1. 13. 16, 1. 18. 2, 1. 18. 10, 1. 18. 14 (but see § 45), 1. 21. 10, 1. 28. 14, 15, 1. 36. 2, 1. 37. 9, 2. 1. 17, 2. 1. 24, 2. 3. 8, 2. 3. 13, 14, 2. 6. 24, 2. 8. 9, 2. 13. 7, 8, 2. 13. 17, 18, 2. 15. 6, 2. 16. 10, 11, 3. 3. 26, 3. 3. 35, 36, 3. 12. 4, 3. 23. 14, 3. 24. 2, 3. 27. 21, 22, 3. 28. 1, 2, 3. 30. 2, 3. 30. 6, 4. 11. 4, 4. 12. 11, 12, 4. 14. 21, 22, 4. 14. 29. C. S. 35, *Epod.* 2. 2, 16. 5, 16. 60.

As a rule there is a special reason for the order. Compare also on § 43.

§ 36. With the vocative Horace almost always places the adjective in front e.g. *Odes* 1. 4. 14 *o beate Sesti*. The order is natural: the emotion is contained in the epithet, and the epithet therefore springs first to the lips. Compare Italian *povera donna* (unhappy woman!) and *donna povera* (a woman poorly off). So French *poivre femme!* and *une femme pauvre*. In English the stress and intonation when we say 'Lucky dog!' is parallel. Perhaps a similar principle explains Shakespeare's 'Good my lord!', 'Sweet my coz!' etc.

Other examples in Horace are *Odes* 1. 10. 1 *facunde nepos*; 1. 18. 6 *decens Venus*; 1. 18. 11 *candide Bassareu*; 1. 20. 5 *cure Maecenas*; 1. 27. 20 *digne puer*; 2. 3. 4 *moriture Delli*; 2. 13. 11 *triste lignum*; 2. 20. 7 *dilecte Maecenas*; 3. 21. 4 *pia testa*; 3. 23. 2 *rustica Phidyle*; 3. 27. 57 *vilis Europe*; 4. 6. 28 *lexis Aggicu*; C. S. 9 *alme sol*; *Epod.* 3. 20 *iocose Maecenas*; 5. 50 *non infideles arbitrae*; 5. 74 *o multa fleturum caput*; 9. 4 *beate Maecenas*; 13. 12 *invicte mortalis...dea nate puer*; 14. 5 *candide Maecenas*; 17. 47 *prudens anus*. [Add *Sat.* 1. 10. 86, and *Epist.* 1. 4. 1.]

* The genitive outside is a frequent order in *Livy* when a preposition precedes the epithet. See my 'More Latin and English Idiom' pp. 31, 32. Compare § 42.

In the *Odes*, *Epodes*, and *C. S.* I find only five clear exceptions viz. *Odes* 1. 2. 33 *Erycina ridens*; 1. 26. 9 *Pimplei dulcis*; 2. 1. 37 *Musa procax* (?); 2. 4. 2 *Xanthia Phoeu*; and 4. 5. 5, 4. 5. 37 *dux bone*. The instances at *Odes* 1. 19. 1, 4. 1. 4, 5, 4. 2. 46, 47 are somewhat different; see notes *ad loc.* Add too the abnormal case at *Odes* 4. 14. 44 (see § 44).

§ 37. Generic adjectives tend to be preposited or separated in both prose and poetry. Compare *Livy Pref.* § 6 *poeticis magis decora fabulis*; 1. 47. 10 *muliebri dono*; 44. 5. 2 *hostilem tumultum*, etc.

The following examples occur in the *Odes* and *Epodes* viz. *Odes* 1. 1. 12 *Attalicis condicionibus* (see end of this section); 1. 8. 15, 16 *virilis | cultus*; 1. 16. 21 *hostile aratrum* (Horace always puts *hostilis* in front of the noun); 1. 37. 2 *Saliaribus | ornare pulvinar deorum | tempus erat dapibus*; 2. 12. 6 *Herculea manu*; 2. 12. 22 *Mygdonias opes*; 3. 1. 7 *Giganteo triumpho*; 3. 1. 18 *Siculae dapes*; 3. 2. 20 *popularis aurae*; 3. 3. 28 *Hectoreis opibus* (?); 3. 4. 34 *equino sanguine*; 3. 4. 72 *virinea domitus sagitta* (see too § 24); 3. 5. 43 *virilem...vultum*; 3. 12. 3 *patruae verbera linguae* (see too § 20 a); 3. 16. 41 *si Mygdoniis regnum Alyattei | campis continuem*; 3. 19. 8 *Paelignis caream frigoribus* (see too § 21); 3. 21. 9, 10 *Socraticis madet | sermonibus* (see too § 21); 4. 12. 18 *Sulpicii accubat horreis* (see too § 21); *Epod.* 5. 53 *hostilis domos*; 5. 86 *Thyesteas preces*; 5. 100 *Esquilinae alites* (?); 8. 8 *equina...ubera*; 9. 19 *hostiliumque navium*; 16. 39 *muliebrem tollite luctum* (see too § 21).

Sometimes a genitive which stands outside adjective and noun (see § 35 *ad init.*) is generic in meaning. Compare *Odes* 1. 12. 35 *Catonis | nobile letum* (see too § 43); 2. 1. 24 *atrocem animum Catonis* (see too § 35); 2. 18. 5, 6 *neque Attali | ignotus heres regiam occupavi*. At 3. 14. 1 *Herculis ritu* the name may be generic; but Horace always has a preposited genitive with *ritu* (see note *ad loc.*). Under this section may be classed 2. 14. 28 *pontificum potiore cenis*.

§ 38. A genitive may also be either (a) preposited or (b) separated and preposited because it is more important than the word upon which it depends. It thus may represent the subject, object, indirect object and so on. Such genitives are found often enough in prose e.g. *Livy Pref.* § 4 *legentium plerisque* = *legentibus plerisque* (dat.); *ib.* § 5 (*cura*) *quae scribentis animum...flectere...posset* = *scribentem animo*. (In the same way a preposited adjective may equal such a genitive; compare on *Odes* 1. 3. 36, and 2. 12. 6.)

In Horace's *Odes* and *Epodes* all the cases are represented, e.g. *Odes* 1. 7. 11 *nec tam Larisae percussit campus*, where *Larisae* is logical subject; 1. 3. 17 *quem mortis timuit gradum*, where *mortis* is logical object; 1. 12. 55 *subiectos Orientis orae | Seras*, where *Orientis* is logical indirect object; 1. 21. 5 *laetam fluviis et nemorum coma*, where *nemorum* is logical ablative.

In the following instances 'n' signifies that the genitive equals a nominative; 'a' that it equals an accusative; 'd' that it equals a dative; and 'abl.' that it equals an ablative. *Odes* 1. 1. 16 *oppidi* (a); 1. 2. 9 *piscium* (n); 1. 2. 26 *imperi* (d); 1. 3. 17 *mortis* (a); 1. 4. 15 *vitae* (n); 1. 7. 2 *Corinths* (a); 1. 7. 5 *Palladis* (a); 1. 7. 11 *Larisae* (n); 1. 7. 13 *Tiburni* (n); 1. 12. 35 *Catonis* (a); 1. 12. 55 *Orientis* (d); 1. 17. 17 *Caniculae* (a); 1. 19. 5 *Glyceriae* (n); 1. 20. 6 *fluminis* (n); 1. 20. 8 *montis* (n); 1. 21. 5 *nemorum* (abl.); 1. 28. 3 *pulveris* (n); 1. 31. 4 *Sardiniae* (a); 1. 33. 6 *Cyri* (n); 1. 35. 30 *iuvenum* (a); 1. 36. 2 *vituli* (abl.); 2. 1. 2 *belli* (a); 2. 1. 20 *equitum* (a); 2. 1. 25 *deorum* (n); 2. 3. 15 *sororum* (n); 2. 3. 25 *omnium* (d); 2. 5. 3 *tauri* (a); 2. 5. 21 *puellarum* (d); 2. 11. 19 *Falerni* (a); 2. 12. 22 *Phrygiae* (a); 2. 14. 10 *terrae* (abl.); 2. 14. 22 *arborum* (n); 2. 15. 10-12 *Romuli...Catonis...veterum* (n); 2. 17. 13 *Chimaerae* (n); 2. 17. 22 *Iovis* (n); 2. 18. 9 *ingeni* (n); 2. 18. 20

maris (a); 2. 19. 13 *coniugis* (a); 2. 19. 30 *histonidum* (a); 2. 19. 31 *recedenti* (a); 3. 1. 20 *avium citharaeque* (n); 3. 1. 42 *purpurarum* (n); 3. 2. 15 *inventae* (d); 3. 3. 1 *civium* (n); 3. 3. 34 *notaris* (a); 3. 3. 40 *Priami Paridisque* (d?); 3. 3. 61 *Troiae* (n); 3. 4. 77 *Tityi* (a); 3. 5. 31 *civium* (a); 3. 5. 41 *coniugis* (a); 3. 5. 53 *clientum* (a); 3. 6. 9 *Pavori* (n); 3. 6. 41 *montium* (a); 3. 8. 8 *arboris* (abl.); 3. 8. 18 *Cotianis* (n); 3. 11. 6 *disitum* (d); 3. 16. 2 *canum* (n); 3. 16. 11 *auguris* (n); 3. 16. 13 *urium* (a); 3. 17. 3 *nepotum* (a); 3. 17. 6 *Formiarum* (a); 3. 17. 7 *Martiae* (d); 3. 21. 11 *Calenis* (n); 3. 22. 7 *verris* (abl.); 3. 24. 8 *mortis* (abl.); 3. 24. 44 *virtutis* (a); 3. 27. 1 *parrae* (n); 3. 29. 6 *Aefulae* (a); 4. 2. 46 *vocis* (n); 4. 3. 8 *regum* (a); 4. 3. 13 *Romae* (n); 4. 4. 27 *Augusti* (n); 4. 4. 30 *patrum* (n); 4. 5. 3 *patrum* (d); 4. 6. 36 *pollicis* (a); 4. 11. 4 *hedrae* (n); 4. 13. 7 *Chiae* (a); 4. 13. 25 *cornicis* (d); 4. 14. 21 *Pleiadum* (abl.); 4. 14. 22 *hostium* (a); 4. 14. 29 *barbarorum* (a); 4. 14. 45 *fontium* (a); 4. 14. 49 *Galliae* (n); 4. 15. 7 *Parthorum* (d); *Epod.* 1. 20 *serpentium* (n); 1. 21 *auxili* (a); 2. 11 *mugientium* (a); 5. 1 *deorum* (n); 5. 41 *masculae libidinis* (a); 5. 71 *veneficae* (abl.); 9. 19 *navium* (n); 11. 25 *amicorum* (n); 13. 13 *Assaraci* (n); 15. 21 *Pythagorae* (n); 16. 17 *Phocaeorum* (n); 16. 61 *astri* (n); 17. 3 *per et Dianae* (a); 17. 81 *artis* (a).

§ 39. The genitive, when objective, tends to be preposited or separated e.g. *Odes* 1. 1. 26 *coniugis immemor*; 1. 6. 1 *scriberis...hostium victor*. Add 1. 6. 10 *lyrae Musa potens* (see note ad loc.); 1. 12. 37 *animaeque magnae | prodigum Paulum* (see also on § 43); 1. 15. 30 *graminis immemor*; 1. 18. 16 *arcanique fides prodiga* (see also § 43); 1. 34. 2 *sapientiae consultus*; 2. 18. 18 *sepulcri | immemor*; 3. 9. 10 *citharae sciens*; 3. 10. 19 *luminis aut aquae | caelestis patiens latus*; 3. 11. 11 *nuptiarum expers* (= *inscia*); 3. 11. 51 *nostri memorem*; 3. 14. 26 *rixae cupidos*; 3. 19. 16 *rixarum metuens*; 4. 4. 6 *laborum propulit inscium*; 4. 9. 35 *rerumque prudens*; 4. 14. 7 *legis expertes Latinae* (see also § 24); *C. S.* 1 *Phoebe silvarumque potens Diana* (see also § 43); 19 *prolisque novae feraci | lege marita*; *Epod.* 5. 22 *venenorum ferax*.

Exceptions are *Odes* 1. 3. 1, 1. 8. 4, 1. 15. 25, 3. 24. 22, 3. 27. 14, 3. 27. 29, 3. 29. 41, 4. 6. 43.

§ 40. Horace, perhaps imitating Greek, sometimes appears to place the genitive early in the loose sense of 'with reference to,' 'in respect of,' 'as for,' e.g. *Odes* 1. 3. 3 *ventorumque regat pater* = 'and, as for the winds, may the father thereof guide thy bark...'; 2. 8. 7 *iuvenumque prodis | publica cura* = 'and, as for our youth...'; 2. 20. 23 *compesce clamorem ac sepulcri | mitte supervacuos honores* = 'restrain lamentations and, as for the tomb...'; 3. 4. 77 *incontinentis...Tityi* (?); 3. 25. 4 *egregii Caesaris audiar | aeternum meditans decus* = 'with reference to glorious Caesar I shall be heard...'; *Epod.* 1. 13 *vel Occidentis usque ad ultimum sinum* = 'or, as for the West...'. Add *Epod.* 11. 13, and *Odes* 4. 1. 22.

§ 41. In naming the descent of a person Horace puts the name of the ancestor first in the genitive, since the ancestor is the person to whom our attention is especially directed. Compare *Odes* 1. 3. 27 *Iapeti genus* (= *Iapetionides*); 1. 19. 2 *Semelae puer*; 2. 14. 18 *Danaï genus* (= *Danaides*); 2. 18. 37 *Tantali | genus* (*Tantalides*); 3. 11. 23 *Danaï puellas* (= *Danaides*); 3. 12. 4 *Cythereae puer ales* (see also § 35); 4. 2. 13 *deorum | sanguinem*; 4. 6. 37 *Latoniae puerum*; 4. 8. 22 *Iliac | Mavortisque puer*; *Epod.* 5. 64 *Creontis filiam*. For an apparent exception viz. *Odes* 1. 10. 1 *facunde nepos Atlantis* see on § 35.

Perhaps on the analogy of the above examples Horace writes *Iustitiae soror* at *Odes* 1. 24. 6; *Pelopis genitor* at *Odes* 1. 28. 7, 2. 13. 37, *Epod.* 17. 65; *Andromedae pater* at *Odes* 3. 29. 17. See too on *Odes* 1. 10. 6, 1. 12. 49, and 2. 18. 34.

§ 42. When a preposition occurs, the genitive, as in prose, is often preposited (compare the footnote at § 35). Thus Cicero *De Off.* 1. 1. 1 has *in dicendi exercita-*

tionē...in utriusque orationis facultate and passim. For Horace compare *Odes* 1. 7. 8 *in Iunonis honorem*; 2. 13. 12 *in domini caput*; 3. 6. 26 *inter mariti vina*; 4. 5. 10 *trans maris aequora*; *Epod.* 1. 11 *per Alpium iuga*; 4. 8 *cum bis trium ulnarum toga*. Perhaps *solis* in *Odes* 3. 27. 12 may be excused on this principle.

§ 43. In § 35 we have shown how the normal prose order viz. adj., complement, noun, or noun, complement, adj. may be varied (if the complement is genitive) in the form adj., noun, complement, or complement, noun, adj. But in the following instances we have the order genitive, adj., noun: *Odes* 1. 12. 35 *Catonis* | *nobile letum* (compare § 37); 1. 12. 37 *animaeque magnae* | *prodigum Paulum* (compare § 39); 1. 18. 16 *arcanique fides prodiga* (compare § 39); 1. 22. 15 *leonum* | *arida nutrix* (see note *ad loc.*); 1. 25. 19 *hiemis sodali* | *dedicet Hebro* (see note *ad loc.*); 1. 32. 14 *o laborum* | *dulce lenimen* (see note *ad loc.* and compare *Odes* 4. 3. 17); 1. 35. 30 *iuvenum recens* | *examen* (compare § 38); 2. 8. 7 *iuvenumque prodis* | *publica cura* (see note *ad loc.* and compare *Odes* 2. 20. 23, 3. 25. 4, 4. 3. 17, *Epod.* 1. 13); 2. 12. 22 *pinguis Phrygiae Mygdonias opes* (compare § 38); 2. 18. 5, 6 *Attali ignotus heres*; 2. 18. 9 *At fides et ingeni* | *benigna vena* (compare § 38); 2. 19. 10 *lactis et uberes...rivos*; 2. 20. 23 *sepulcri* | *mitte supervacuos honores* (see note *ad loc.* and compare 2. 8. 7 above); 3. 6. 32 *dedecorum pretiosus emptor* (see note *ad loc.*); 3. 16. 15 *navium* | *saevos illaqueant duces* (see note *ad loc.*); 3. 25. 4 *egregii Caesaris audiar* | *aeternum meditans decus* (see note *ad loc.* and compare 2. 8. 7 above, where the preposited genitive bears the sense 'in respect of'); 3. 29. 6 *ne semper udum Tibur et Aefulae* | *declive contempleris arvum* (compare § 38); 4. 1. 22 *lyraeque et Berecynthiae* | *delectabere tibiae* | *mixtis carminibus* (compare *Odes* 1. 1. 23); 4. 2. 41 *urbis* | *publicum ludum* (see note *ad loc.*); 4. 2. 46 *tum meae, si quid loquor audiendum,* | *vocis accedet bona pars* (compare § 38); 4. 3. 8 *quod regum tumidas contuderit minas* (compare § 38); 4. 3. 17 *o testudinis aureae* | *dulcem quae strepitum, Pieri, temperas* (see note *ad loc.* and compare 2. 8. 7 above); 4. 5. 3, 4 *patrum* | *sancto concilio* (see note *ad loc.*); 4. 8. 29 *sic Iovis interest* | *optatis epulis impiger Hercules* (see note *ad loc.*); 4. 9. 7 *Alcaei minacis* | *Stesichorique graves Camenae* (see note *ad loc.*, and compare 4. 8. 29); 4. 12. 6 *Cecropiae domus aeternum opprobrium*; 4. 12. 17 *nardi parvus onyx eliciet cadum* (see note *ad loc.*); 4. 14. 29 *ut barbarorum Claudius agmina* | *ferrata vasto dirnit impetu* (compare § 38); 4. 14. 38 *belli secundos reddidit exitus* (see note *ad loc.*); 4. 15. 7 (*signa*) *derepta Parthorum superbis* | *postibus* (compare § 38); 4. 15. 14, 15 *famaque et imperi* | *porrecta maiestas* (see note *ad loc.*); *C. S.* 1 *silvarumque potens Diana* (compare § 39); *Epod.* 1. 13 *vel Occidentis usque ad ultimum sinum* (see note *ad loc.* and compare 2. 8. 7 above); 2. 11 *mugientium* | *prospectat errantis greges* (compare § 38); 3. 1 *parentis olim si quis impia manu* | *senile guttur fregerit* (see note *ad loc.*); 4. 9 *ut ora vertat huc et huc euntium liberrima indignatio* (see note *ad loc.*); 5. 41 *non defuisse masculae libidinis* | *Ariminensem Foliam* (compare § 38); 13. 17, 18 *omne malum vino cantuque levato* | *deformis aegrimoniae dulcibus alloquiis* (see note *ad loc.*); 17. 3 *per et Dianae non movenda numina* (see note *ad loc.* and compare § 38).

For complements other than genitives in abnormal positions see § 49.

§ 44. In the following instances we find the rare order noun, adj., genitive: *Odes* 1. 19. 1 *mater saeva cupidinum* (see note *ad loc.*); 2. 13. 23 *sedesque discriptas piorum* (see note *ad loc.*); 2. 17. 18, 19 *pars violentior* | *natalis horae* (see note *ad loc.*); 3. 4. 61 *qui rore puro Castaliae lavit* | *crinis solutos* (see note *ad loc.*); 3. 5. 13 *hoc caverat mens provida Reguli* (see note *ad loc.*); 3. 15. 15 *flos purpureus rosae* (see note *ad loc.*); 4. 7. 19 *cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis* (see note *ad loc.*); 4. 14. 43 *o tutela praesens* | *Italiae*. Add, perhaps, *Odes* 1. 3. 1. See too § 52 *ad fin.*

§ 45. A few cases occur in which the noun and adjective form together a quasi-compound noun, and the genitive therefore only appears to stand outside. For prose

compare Livy 34. 9. 6 *pariter tertio citium*, and Cicero *Verr. II. 4. 48. 107 omni tempore anni* (though this might be included under § 35). In the *Odes* we find the following parallels: 1. 13. 16 *quinta parte sui necharis* (but see also § 35); 1. 18. 14 *caecus amor sui*; 2. 15. 6 *omnis copia-narium* (see also § 35); 2. 17. 18 *pariter videtur natalis horae* (but this instance should rather be included under § 44 above); 3. 30. 6 *multaque pars mes* (see also § 35).

§ 46. The normal order adj., complement, noun, or noun, complement, adj. is frequently varied by the intrusion of a verb. Compare Cicero *De Off. 1. 32. 118 rectam vitae secuti sunt viam*; Livy 1. 34. 8 (*aquila*) *suspensis demissa leniter alii*. In the *Odes* and *Epodes* are the following examples: (a) with a single verb intrusive, 1. 8. 10 *livida gestat armis brachia*; 1. 12. 9, 10, 1. 12. 11, 12, 1. 13. 2, 3, 1. 18. 8, 1. 24. 14, 1. 28. 19, 2. 9. 18, 19, 2. 12. 3, 4, 2. 13. 16, 2. 13. 35, 36, 2. 14. 15, 16, 2. 16. 23, 2. 17. 24, 25, 2. 18. 23, 24, 2. 19. 22, 3. 5. 39, 40, 3. 6. 13, 14, 3. 10. 9, 3. 17. 7, 8, 3. 21. 19, 20, 3. 27. 18, 19, 3. 27. 59, 60, 4. 2. 2, 3, 4. 4. 46, 47, 4. 6. 15, 16, 4. 9. 13, 14, 4. 11. 15, 16, 4. 12. 7, 8, 4. 12. 14, *Epod. 3. 11, 3. 15, 5. 13, 14, 16. 66, 17. 44*; (b) with two or more intrusive words, 1. 3. 30 *nova febrium | terris incubuit cohors*; 1. 4. 7 *gravis Cyclopum | Volcanus ardens vicit officinas*; 1. 17. 15 *benigno | ruris honorum opulenta cornu*; 1. 29. 1, 2 *beatis nunc Arabum invides gazis*; 3. 10. 10 *ne currente retro funis eat rota* (see note ad loc.); 4. 1. 1 *intermissa, Venus, diu rursus bella moves?*; 4. 1. 8 *quo blandae iuvenum te revocant preces*; 4. 3. 14 *inter amabilis | vatium ponere me choros*; 4. 12. 7 *barbaras | regum est ulta libidines*; *Epod. 15. 9 in-tonso-sque agitare Apollinis aura capillos*; 17. 31 *atro delibutus Hercules | Nessi cruore* (see note ad loc.).

§ 47. A complement may stand outside the noun and epithet if the latter be of such a kind as to make us expect the occurrence of a complement. This is common in prose e.g. Livy 36. 10. 7 *urbis sitae in plano*, and *passim*. In the *Odes* and *Epodes* the following cases occur: 1. 3. 1 *diva potens Cypri* (see too § 44); 1. 9. 23 *pignusque dereptum lacertis*; 1. 17. 27 *haerentem coronam | crinibus*; 1. 27. 20 *digne puer meliore flamma*; 1. 28. 8 *Tithonusque remotus in auras*; 1. 35. 29 *iturum Caesarem in ultimos Britannos*; 2. 1. 7 *per ignis suppositos cineri*; 2. 2. 7 *pinna metuente solvi*; 2. 5. 3 *tauri ruentis | in venerem*; 2. 5. 23 *discrimen obscurum solutis | crinibus*; 2. 11. 5 *poscentis aevi pauci*; 2. 13. 11 *te caducum | in domini caput*; 2. 17. 27 *truncus illapsus cerebro*; 3. 5. 3 *adiectis Britannis | imperio*; 3. 5. 14 *Reguli | dissentientis conditionibus*; 3. 5. 15 *exemplo trahenti (?) | perniciem*; 3. 7. 17 *paene datum Pelea Tartaro*; 3. 8. 3 *positusque carbo in | caespite vivo*; 3. 8. 10 *corticem adstrictum pice dimovebit*; 3. 10. 11 *Penelopen difficilem procis*; 3. 14. 15 *tenente | Caesare terras*; 3. 26. 10 *Memphin carentem Sithonia nive*; 3. 29. 10 *molem propinquam nubibus*; 3. 29. 35 *fluminis... | delabentis Etruscum | in mare*; 4. 5. 33 *mero | defuso pateris*; 4. 9. 11 *commissi calores | Aeoliæ fidibus puellae*; 4. 14. 22 *choro scindente nubes*; *Epod. 2. 20 certantem et utram purpuræ*; 2. 60 *haecus erectus lupo*; 6. 6. *amica vis pastoribus*; 6. 14 *acer hostis Bufalo*; 9. 1 *repostum Caecubum ad festas dapes*; 17. 67 *Prometheus obligatus aliti*.

§ 48. Again, in prose, if one complement is already placed between the noun and epithet, a second or third complement may lie outside, e.g. Livy 21. 52. 6 *ninium cultorum fidem in Romanos*; 3. 40. 3 *foederis nefarie icti cum collegis*, and *passim*. This order is a commonplace in Greek e.g. αὐτὸν τῷ λυμένῳ νῆες ὁρμῶσαι. In the *Odes* and *Epodes* I find the following examples: 1. 1. 31 *Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori*; 1. 4. 6 *iunctaeque Nymphis Gratiae decentes* (see also § 34); 1. 6. 5 *gravem | Pelidae stomachum cedere nescii*; 1. 6. 15 *aut ope Palladis | Tydiden superis parem*; 1. 21. 11 *insignemque pharetra | fraternaue umerum lyra*; 1. 25. 11 *Thracio bachante magis sub inter-lunia vento*; 1. 28. 16 *et calcanda semel via leti*; 2. 19. 13

beatae coniugis additum | stellis honorem; 2. 19. 14 *tectaque Penthei | disiecta non leni ruina*; 3. 5. 22 *retorta tergo brachia libero* (see too § 17); 3. 8. 11 *amphorae fumum bibere institutae | consule Tullo*; 3. 10. 14 *nec tinctus viola pallor amantium*; 3. 12. 10 *per apertum fugientis agitato | grege cervos*; 3. 16. 6 *Acrisium virginis abditae custodem pavidum*; 3. 29. 20 *sole dies referente siccos*; 3. 29. 33 *fluminis... | cum pace delabentis Etruscum | in mare* (see also § 47); 4. 4. 27 *Augusti paternus | in pueros animus Neronis*; 4. 14. 11 *arces | Alpibus impositas tremendis*; 4. 14. 18 *devota morti pectora liberae* (see also § 17); 4. 15. 8 *vacuum duellis | Ianum Quirini*; 4. 15. 29 *virtute functos more patrum duces*; *Epod.* 4. 17 *tot ora navium gravi | rostrata duci pondere* (see note *ad loc.*); 5. 23 *et ossa ab ore rapta ieiunae canis*; 5. 69 *indormit unctis omnium cubilibus | oblivione paelicum*; 7. 19 *Remi | sacer nepotibus cruor*; 12. 10 *colorque | stercore fucatus crocodili*. But see also §§ 14, 16, 17, and 24.

§ 49. In the following instances the complement stands abnormally outside. Almost always there is a special reason for divergence from the regular order. See *Odes* 1. 1. 23 *lituo tubae | permixtus sonitus* (compare *Odes* 4. 1. 22 quoted in § 43); 1. 2. 23 *audiet pugnas vitio parentum | rara iuventus* (perhaps a case of *coniunctio* as at 1. 12. 29, 2. 2. 6, 2. 18. 38, 3. 2. 4, *Epod.* 4. 9, 5. 45, 13. 18, 15. 7, 16. 19); 1. 6. 14 *aut pulvere Troico | nigrum Merionen*; 1. 7. 3 *vel Baccho Thebas vel Apolline Delphos | insignis*; 1. 7. 25 *melior fortuna parente*; 1. 28. 9 *et Iovis arcanis Minos admissus*; 1. 37. 13 *una sospes navis ab ignibus*; 1. 37. 14 *mentemque lymphatam Mareotico*; 2. 2. 6 *notus in fratres animi paterni* (see on 1. 2. 23 quoted above); 2. 5. 23 *discrimen obscurum solutis | crinibus ambiguoque vultu*; 2. 18. 38 *hic levare functum | pauperem laboribus | vocatus* (see on 1. 2. 23 quoted above); 3. 3. 52 *omne sacrum rapiente dextra*; 3. 4. 26 *versa acies retro* (compare 4. 1. 1 and *Epod.* 5. 80, both cited below); 3. 6. 19 *hoc fonte derivata clades*; 3. 17. 11 *demissa tempestas ab Euro* (see § 34 *ad fin.*); 3. 24. 1 *intactis opulentior | thesauris Arabum* (see also § 24); 3. 24. 38 *nec Boreae finitimum latus*; 3. 25. 11, 12 *pede barbaro | lustratam Rhodopen*; 3. 30. 14 *sume superbiam | quaesitam meritis*; 4. 1. 1 *intermissa Venus diu* (?); 4. 6. 10 *pinus aut impulsa cupressus Euro* (compare 3. 17. 11 quoted above, and see § 34 *ad fin.*); *Epod.* 2. 20 *certantem et uvam purpurae* (but see rather § 47); 3. 3 *edit cicutis alium nocentius*; 5. 17 *sepulcris caprificos erutas*; 5. 49 *o rebus meis | non infideles arbitrae*; 5. 65 *cum palla, tabo munus imbutum, novam | incendio nuptam abstulit*; 5. 80 *tellure porrecta super* (compare 3. 4. 26 quoted above); 9. 1 *repositum Caecubum ad festas dapes* (but see rather § 47); 14. 7 *inceptos, olim promissum carmen, iambos*; 16. 6 *novisque rebus infidelis Allobrox*; 16. 8 *parentibusque abominatus Hannibal*; 16. 19 *habitandaque fana | apris reliquit*; 17. 62 *sed tardiora fata te votis manent* (?). See also § 43, and § 47, and the note on *Odes* 3. 1. 24.

§ 50. (a) Words may lie between epithet and noun while they belong ἀπὸ κοινοῦ to the verb. Such an order is common in prose and poetry. Compare Pliny 4. 13 *quia nullos hic praeceptores habemus* i.e. 'because we have here (*hic habemus*) no local (*nullos hic*) teachers'; Catullus 3. 17 *tua nunc opera meae puellae | flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli*; Ovid *Fast.* 2. 406 *Hi redeunt udis in sua tecta genis*; Vergil *Aen.* 2. 58 *iuvēnem...pastores magno ad regem clamore trahebant*; *ib.* 9. 214 *aterque ad sidera fumus | erigitur*; Livy 22. 1. 11 *nuntiant...cruentas in corbem spicas cecidisse* (?).

Similar examples in Horace are *Odes* 2. 7. 6 *morantem saepe diem mero | fregi*; 3. 17. 2 *priores hinc Lamias ferunt | denominatos*; 3. 29. 48 *quod fugiens semel hora vexit*; *Epod.* 12. 20 *nova collibus arbor inhaeret*; 17. 37 *iussas cum fide poenas luam*; 17. 63 *ingrata misero vita ducenda est*.

(b) In the following cases the pause at the end of the line prevents us from feeling that an apparent complement belongs to the words between which it lies: *Odes* 1. 4. 19 *iuventus | nunc omnis*; 1. 12. 27 *alba nautis | stella refulsit*; 1. 12. 31

minax...ponto | *unda re umbit*; 1. 17. 3 *defendit ac totum spellis* | *usque m. 1*; 1. 27. 16 *ingenuoque semper* | *amore peritus*; 2. 9. 17 *deine mollium* | *tandem querellarum* (see, however, *Epod.* 17. 6 quoted in subdivision (c) below); 3. 8. 7 *ad um* | *lucero aprum*; 4. 3. 1 *quem tu, Melpomene, semel* | *nas entem placido lumine videris*; 4. 7. 3 *de rescentia ripas* | *flumina praetereunt*; 4. 8. 14 *per quae spiritus et talia venit bonis* | *post mortem duibus*; 4. 11. 35 *munuentur atrae* | *carmine curae*; *Epod.* 5. 65 *cum palla .. novam* (v.l. *notam*) | *in entio nuptam abstulit*.

(c) Where the noun comes first, it is obvious that the complement is less hemmed in. This fact may justify the following: *Odes* 1. 10. 13 *quin et Atridis duce te superbos* | *Ilio dives Priamus relicto, sefellit*; 1. 24. 16 (*imagini*) *quam vix a semel horrida* | *nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi*; 3. 19. 9 *da lunae profere notae*; 3. 26. 11 *sublimi flagello* | *tange Chloen semel arrogantem*; 4. 1. 26 *numen cum teneris virginibus tuum*; 4. 12. 27 *misce stultitiam consiliis brevem*; *Epod.* 17. 6 *Canidia parce vocibus tandem sacris* (contrast *Odes* 2. 9. 17 quoted in subdivision (b) above).

(d) A few cases are the accidental result of other forms of grouping e.g. *Odes* 1. 17. 1 *Velo amoenum saepe Lucretilem* | *mutat Lycaco Faunus* (see § 10); 2. 5. 18 *Chloris albo sic umero nitens* (see note *ad loc.*); 4. 1. 19 *Albanos prope te laurus* | *ponet marmoreum* (see note *ad loc.*, and § 17); *Epod.* 2. 13 *inutilisve falce ramos amputans* (see note *ad loc.*); 6. 7 *agam per altas aure sublata nives* (see note *ad loc.*, and § 15).

(e) Three cases are doubtful viz. *Odes* 1. 30. 5 *fervidus tecum puer*; 4. 1. 1 *intermissa Venus diu* | *rursus bella mores* (see also § 49); *Epod.* 2. 25 *altis interim ripis*.

(f) One instance *Odes* 1. 2. 49 *hic magnos potius triumphos* is paralleled by Livy *Pref.* § 13 *cum bonis potius ominibus*. In the Livian passage there is undoubted stress on *bonis*; perhaps too there is stress on Horace's *magnos*.

(g) Although the *Odes* and *Epodes* provide no parallel*, I may be allowed to refer to two examples in Vergil viz. *Aen.* 2. 153 *sustulit exutas vinctis ad sidera palmas*, and 6. 847 *exudent alii spirantia mollius aera*. In such cases the previous occurrence of the verb makes the order of the adverb or adverb-phrase much less harsh.

§ 51. In Latin prose, if a transitive verb has a personal object and an abstract or non-personal subject, the personal object is frequently put first. Compare Livy *Pref.* § 11 *nisi me amor negotii suscepti fallit*, and *passim* (see my 'More Latin and English Idiom,' Appendix A). Examples are numerous in Horace e.g. *Odes* 1. 1. 23 *multos castra invant*; 1. 1. 29 *me...hederae...dis miscent*; 1. 2. 47 *neve te...aura tollat*; 1. 4. 16 *iam te premet nox*; 1. 5. 13 *me...paries indicat*; 1. 7. 10 *me...percussit campus*; 1. 7. 19 *sen te...castra tenent*; 1. 7. 25 *nos...feret...fortuna*; 1. 12. 41 *hunc...tulit...paupertas*; 1. 16. 22 *me...temptavit...servor*; 1. 24. 5 *Quintilius...sopor urget*; 1. 28. 1 *te...cohibent...munera*; 1. 28. 15 *omnis una manet nox*; 1. 28. 21 *me...Notus obruit*; 1. 28. 34 *teque piacula nulla resolvent*; 1. 31. 15 *me pascunt olivae*; 2. 2. 7 *illum ager pinna*; 2. 5. 22 *sagacis falleret...discrimen*; 2. 7. 15 *te...unda tulit*; 2. 17. 13 *me...spiritus...divellet*; 2. 17. 22 *te Iovis...tutela...eripuit*; 3. 1. 25 *desiderantem...sollicitat mare*; 3. 1. 41 *dolentem...delenit usus*; 3. 3. 1 *virum...ardor...quatit*; 3. 4. 5 *me ludit...insania*; 3. 4. 26 *non me...extinxit arbor*; 3. 10. 13 *te...pallor...curat*; 3. 13. 9 *te...hora...nescit tangere*; 3. 15. 11 *illam cogit amor*; 3. 15. 13 *te laetae...daent*; 3. 16. 1 *Danaen turris...munierat*; 3. 19. 28 *me...torret amor*; 3. 27. 1 *impios...omen ducat*; 3. 27. 61 *te rupes...delectant*; 3. 29. 62 *me...aura feret*; 4. 7. 23 *te facundia...restituet*; 4. 8. 25 *Aeacum virtus...consecrat*; 4. 13. 11 *te quia rugae turpant*; *Epod.* 1. 31 *me benignitas tua ditavit*; 11. 9 *amantem languor...arguit*; 13. 13 *te manet tellus*; 15. 21 *te Pythagorae fallunt arcana*.

In many of these instances there is special reason for bringing forward the pronoun. See the notes in each case.

* See, however, *Epist.* 2. 1. 33 and *A.P.* 209.

§ 52. Often, at least in poetry*, we find an adjective set next to a noun with which it is not in grammatical agreement, and yet, obviously, qualifying this noun as well as the other noun with which it agrees grammatically. Vergil provides many instances e.g. *Georg.* 4. 438 *vix defessa senem passus componere membra*, where *defessa* belongs equally to *senem* and *membra*; *Aen.* 4. 154 *agmina cervi | pulverulenta fuga glomerant*, and *Aen.* 12. 742 *ergo amens diversa fuga petit aequora Turnus*.

There are not a few examples of this quasi-hypallage in Horace's *Odes* and *Epodes*. The first case is *Odes* 1. 3. 40 (*neque...patimur*)...*iracunda Iovem ponere fulmina*, where *iracunda* belongs in sense to *Iovem* and in grammar to *fulmina*.

Other examples are *Odes* 1. 4. 4 *nec prata canis albicant pruinis* (i.e. *canis* also with *prata*; but see too § 21); 1. 4. 7 *gravis* also with *Cyclopum*; 1. 7. 11 *opimae* also with *campus*; 1. 16. 11 *tremendo* also with *Iuppiter*; 1. 22. 7 *fabulosus* also with *loca*; 1. 28. 11 *Troiana* also with *clipeo*; 1. 35. 1 *gratum* also with *diva* (?); 1. 35. 34 *dura* also with *nos*; 1. 37. 7 *dementis* also with *regina* (?); 1. 37. 18 *citus* also with *leporem*; 1. 37. 19 *nivalis* also with *campis*; 2. 3. 14 *amoenae* also with *flores*; 2. 6. 5 *Argeo* also with *Tibur*; 3. 1. 42 *clavior* also with *purpurarum*; 3. 3. 59 *avitae* also with *tecta*; 3. 6. 38 *Sabellis* also with *proles*; 3. 7. 30 *querulae* also with *cantu*; 3. 19. 20 *tacita* also with *fistula*; 3. 21. 19, 20 *iratos* also with *regum*; 3. 24. 10 *vagas* also with *plaustra*; 3. 24. 44 *arduae* also with *viam*; 3. 29. 1 *Tyrrhena* also with *regum*; 4. 1. 1 *intermissa* with *Venus* and *bella* (?); 4. 1. 39 *Martii* also with *gramina* (?); 4. 5. 9 *invido* also with *Notus*; 4. 5. 27 *ferae* also with *bellum*; 4. 7. 21 *splendida* also with *Minos*; *Epod.* 2. 5 *truci* also with *miles*; 4. 17, 18 *gravi* also with *navium*; 13. 16 *caerulea* also with *domum* (?); 16. 30 *nova* with *monstra* as well as with *libidine* (?). Perhaps *Odes* 1. 19. 1, 2. 13. 23, 3. 15. 15, and *Epod.* 10. 5 may come under this section.

§ 53. At *Odes* 1. 2. 51 *neu sinas Medos equitare inultos | te duce, Caesar* the sentence is constructionally complete at *equitare*. All that follows is of added interest, i.e. '—unpunished—with you to lead—a Caesar!' For this crescendo effect compare Livy 34. 4. 5 *ego hos malo propitios deos* i.e. 'I prefer these, because they bring blessing (and not harm) and because they are gods (and not mere works of art)'; *ib.* 5. 2 *vir gravissimus, consul, M. Porcius*. See too Cicero *Pro Caec.* 9. 28.

For examples in the *Odes*, *C. S.*, and *Epodes* compare *Odes* 1. 1. 16, 17, 1. 2. 19, 1. 3. 13, 1. 4. 5, 1. 5. 5, 1. 5. 9, 1. 5. 11, 1. 6. 2, 1. 6. 19, 1. 7. 27, 1. 7. 31, 1. 8. 4, 1. 8. 11, 12, 1. 8. 14, 1. 9. 18, 1. 12. 38, 1. 12. 48, 1. 12. 54, 1. 15. 2, 1. 15. 28, 1. 15. 32, 1. 17. 4, 1. 17. 6, 1. 17. 22, 1. 18. 16, 1. 19. 6, 1. 22. 12, 1. 25. 15, 1. 25. 16, 1. 28. 27, 1. 29. 3, 1. 29. 10, 1. 31. 8, 1. 31. 15, 1. 32. 16, 1. 33. 15, 1. 34. 14, 1. 35. 4, 1. 35. 28, 1. 37. 6, 1. 37. 9–11, 1. 37. 26, 1. 38. 6 (?), 2. 1. 8, 2. 1. 24, 2. 1. 28, 2. 1. 40, 2. 2. 2, 2. 3. 5, 2. 3. 8, 2. 3. 24, 2. 3. 27, 2. 4. 7, 2. 7. 7, 2. 7. 28, 2. 8. 7, 2. 8. 16, 2. 8. 20, 2. 11. 2, 3, 2. 11. 20, 2. 11. 23, 24, 2. 14. 12, 2. 14. 26, 2. 15. 8, 2. 16. 23, 2. 18. 36, 2. 19. 29, 3. 1. 7, 3. 2. 17, 3. 2. 20, 3. 2. 24, 3. 4. 20, 3. 5. 9, 3. 5. 10–12, 3. 5. 28, 3. 6. 27, 28, 3. 6. 44, 3. 6. 47, 3. 7. 3–5, 3. 7. 26, 3. 8. 7, 8, 3. 8. 12, 3. 9. 3, 3. 11. 2 (contrast 3. 11. 20), 3. 13. 14, 3. 14. 28, 3. 16. 8, 3. 16. 10, 11, 3. 16. 12, 3. 16. 15, 3. 17. 9, 3. 19. 9, 3. 21. 6, 3. 21. 14, 3. 23. 20, 3. 24. 14, 3. 24. 30, 3. 25. 1, 3. 25. 3, 3. 25. 20, 3. 27. 12, 3. 27. 36, 3. 27. 66, 3. 30. 8, 4. 1. 20, 4. 1. 39, 4. 3. 23, 4. 4. 3, 4. 4. 4. 28, 4. 4. 72, 4. 5. 24, 4. 5. 27, 4. 6. 34 (?), 4. 6. 43, 44, 4. 8. 23, 24, 4. 9. 4, 4. 9. 23, 4. 9. 26, 4. 12. 4, 4. 12. 28, 4. 14. 13, 4. 14. 32, *C. S.* 43, 44, *Epod.* 1. 21, 2. 4, 4. 12, 4. 20, 5. 58, 59, 5. 87, 88, 5. 93, 5. 98, 7. 12, 9. 8, 9. 9, 9. 10, 11. 2, 11. 16, 17, 12. 3.

* For Livy's use of hypallage see Weissenborn-Müller on 1. 1. 4 *maiora rerum initia*.

HORACE

ODES

CARMEN SECLARE

EPODES

ODES

BOOK I

I.

Maecenas atavis edite regibus,
o et praesidium et dulce decus meum :
sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum
collegisse iuvat metaque fervidis
evitata rotis palmaque nobilis
terrarum dominos evehit ad deos :
hunc, si mobilium turba Quiritium

5

In these notes (*p*) = preposited, (*s*) = separated, (*ps*) = preposited and separated, (*pp*) = postposited, (*pps*) = postposited and separated, (P.) = Prolegomena.

I. 1. **regibus** equals *regiis* (*s*); it is emphatic and predicative i.e. 'sprung from forbears *that were royal*.' Compare *Odes* 4. 5. 1 *Divis orte bonis* and Cic. *De Off.* 1. 32. 116 (*ad fin.*) *obscuris orti maioribus*. It should be observed that *regibus edite* would scan equally well. Horace, of course, may have desired to avoid three final *s*'s in succession. See too P. 24.

For the intervening vocative see on *Odes* 1. 5. 3.

2. **dulce decus meum**: *decus* stands between the two epithets. See P. 34.

4, 5. **metaque fervidis | evitata rotis**: for the grouping see P. 14.

6. **terrarum** (*p*): lords of *this* world, they feel that they are equals of the heavenly beings (*ad deos* last). The order seems to support the view that *terrarum dominos* belongs to *quos* and not to *deos*. The stress on *terrarum* is not appropriate to the gods; they are rather 'lords of heaven' as Catullus calls them 68. 36. (76) *caelestes pacificasset eros*, or 'lords of the universe' as in Ovid *Ex Ponto* 2. 2. 12 *in rerum dominos movimus arma deos* (for the frequent position of *rerum* see P. 42). In *Ex Ponto* 2. 8. 26 *terrarum dominum quem sua cura facit* Augustus is fittingly called 'lord of this world, while *ib.* 1. 9. 35, 36 *nam tua non alio coluit penetralia ritu | terrarum dominos quam colis ipse deos* does not prove that *terrarum dominos* refers to *deos*, since the lines may mean 'Celsus honoured you no less than you honour these *earthly* lords (especially the emperor) as if they were gods' (note particularly l. 49 *quem tu pro numine vivus habebas*).

For *evehit ad deos* compare *Odes* 4. 2. 17, and Juvenal 1. 38.

7. **hunc**: note the contrasted persons placed early—*illum* l. 9, *gaudentem* l. 11, *multos* l. 23.

certat tergemini tollere honoribus ;
 illum, si proprio condidit horreo
 quicquid de Libycis verritur areis.
 gaudentem patrios findere sarculo
 agros Attalicis condicionibus
 numquam demoveas, ut trabe Cypria
 Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare ;
 luctantem Icariis fluctibus Africum
 mercator metuens otium et oppidi
 laudat rura sui: mox reficit rates
 quassas, indocilis pauperiem pati.

10

15

7, 8. **mobiliū** (*ps*) equals 'though fickle, they yet give him *all three* offices,' *tergemini* (*ps*). But the order *mobiliū turba Quiritium* is frequent (see P. 19 and 20a); and so is the grouping *tergemini tollere honoribus* (see P. 21).

9. **proprio** (*ps*) i.e. all his own, not shared in partnership nor owned by the government. Compare *privatis* Odes 2. 15. 15, *meis* Odes 3. 16. 27, *Epod.* 1. 26, and *suis* *Epod.* 2. 3. But see too P. 21.

10. **Libycis** (*ps*): the corn comes, not from his own estate, but from *Africa*; also see P. 21.

11. **patrios** (*ps*): this man delights in his *ancestral* farm, however small. Contrast *Libycis...areis* of l. 10, and see on *proprio* l. 9 above.

12. **Attalicis** (*p*): the generic adjective is often, as one would expect, prepositive. See P. 37.

14. **Myrtoum**: perhaps the worst sea in the Mediterranean (cp. *Odes* 4. 5. 9, 10), off Cape Malia, enough to frighten an experienced sailor, much more a novice. One need not be a confirmed believer in Porphyry's *speciem pro genere ponit*. See on *Odes* 1. 35. 7.

For the two adjectives *Myrtoum pavidus* followed by the two nouns in chiasmic order see P. 10, and for the collocation of the adjectives see *Odes* 1. 5. 9.

mare: single word after the verb, as so often in Livy.

15. **Icariis** (*p*): again the sea is the dangerous Aegean. See too P. 10.

16, 17. **otium et oppidi**: a Roman reads this as 'retirement and town'; for though *oppidi* is genitive, he feels it to be object of *laudat* until *rura* is reached; see P. 38, and P. 20 a.

sui (*s*): the word probably has emphasis; it is an emphatic afterthought (see P. 53)—'this is his own, his native land.' So he thinks on the stormy waters, but soon....

18. **quassas** standing alone at the commencement of the line has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26). The participle is concessive—'although the storm, now forgotten, had shattered them.'

est qui nec veteris pocula Massici
 nec partem solido demere de die 20
 spernit, nunc viridi membra sub arbuto
 stratus, nunc ad aquae lene caput sacrae.
 multos castra iuvant et lituo tubae
 permixtus sonitus bellaque matribus
 detestata. manet sub Iove frigido 25
 venator tenerae coniugis immemor,
 seu visa est catulis cerva fidelibus,
 seu rupit teretis Marsus aper plagas.
 me doctarum hederæ præmia frontium

19. *veteris* (*ps*): Massic wine is good, but *old* Massic better. See also P. 20 B.

20. *partem solido* i.e. 'part from whole' (*solidus ὅλος*); hence the order of artificial antithesis e.g. *unus omnia* etc. For *solido demere de die* see P. 21.

21. *spernit*: the verb should have stress; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

viridi (*ps*) i.e. 'under the greenery (of the arbutus)'; see P. 27, and on *Odes* 4. 8. 33.

22. *stratus*: stretched idly; an important part of the picture; hence the stress. See on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

ad aquae lene caput sacrae: for the order see P. 18. It is only a slight extension of the frequent type *aquae caput sacrae* (see on P. 20 a); but a Roman would read the words as they come—'near water gently springing (*caput*) at the shrine,' for springs were sacred and had their shrine and altar.

23. *multos castra*: see P. 51 and on l. 7 above.

23, 24. *lituo tubae* | *permixtus sonitus*: the normal prose order would be *permixtus lituo sonitus tubae* (see P. 48), or *permixtus lituo tubae sonitus*. Horace wishes us to hear both instruments early, as if we had *lituus tubaque*, with *permixtus sonitus* in apposition. Compare *Odes* 4. 1. 22. For *permixtus* (*p*), the confusion (of sound) see P. 26, and for *tubae permixtus sonitus* see P. 49.

25. *manet*: comes first with stress—he stays on and on.

26. *tenerae* (*p*): because she is delicate he ought to have remembered her. Compare *Odes* 1. 21. 1.

coniugis: the word lies between *venator* and *immemor* according to rule (see on *Odes* 1. 7. 29); but, in any case, objective genitives tend to be pre-positive (see P. 39).

27. *fidelibus* (*s*): because they have faithfully remained, they have seen the quarry.

28. *teretis Marsus aper plagas*: for the grouping see on P. 10. The adjective *teretis* goes closely with *rupit* and may mean either 'because slender,' or 'though strong.'

29. *me*: for its position see P. 51, and compare l. 30 *me...nemus* (*secernit*).

dis miscent superis, me gelidum nemus 30
 Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori
 discernunt populo, si neque tibus
 Euterpe cohibet nec Polyhymnia
 Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton.
 quodsi me lyricis vatibus inseres, 35
 sublimi feriam sidera vertice.

II.

Iam satis terris nivis atque dirae
 grandinis misit pater et rubente
 dextera sacras iaculatus arces
 terruit urbem,

me doctarum: the collocation makes a Roman read thus—‘I am among the poets, I, as poet, have the ivy, a poet’s reward.’

doctarum hederæ præmia frontium: a pretty chiasmic grouping; compare *Odes* 3. 9. 14 *Thurini Calais filius Ornyti*. If we look upon the appositional *præmia* as equivalent to an adjective we have the grouping of P. 15.

30. **superis** (*s*): perhaps = the gods of heaven above, i.e. the realm of poetic fancy; not the materialistic *deos* of l. 6, anthropomorphic, endowed with human passions—pride and love of power. But see P. 21.

gelidum (*p*): the coolness (of the glade); see P. 27. The characteristic feature of the *nemus* is coolness, for *nemus* properly means the small open space in which the altar stood, surrounded by trees (*lucus*).

31. **Nympharum:** the word is logical subject and prepares us by its position for the antithesis Satyrs. A Roman reads the line thus: ‘Nymphs lightly with Satyrs dancing.’ The Nymphs dance lightly though they have awkward Satyrs for partners. Here there are two complements to *leves... chori*, and one complement (*Nympharum*) is placed outside; see P. 48.

32. **populo:** last, with some stress. Horace *odit profanum vulgus*.

tibus, preceding the subject, prepares us for the chiasmic *barbiton*. The *tibiae* accompany choral odes; the *barbitos* accompanies songs for a private circle.

34. **Lesboum** (*ps*): the order recalls to mind the names of great lyrists such as Alcaeus and Sappho. The stress is echoed in *lyricis* (*p*) of l. 35.

35. **lyricis** (*p*): if you rank me as a mere writer of lyrics (contrast an epic), I shall be more than satisfied.

36. **sublimi** (*ps*): contrast *demisso*. Horace means that instead of being bowed down with shame because he cannot emulate the massive power of a Vergil or a Homer, he lifts up his head aloft in pride at being classed among lyrists.

II. 1. **satis...nivis:** for the separation of the partitive genitive compare

terruit gentis, grave ne rediret
 saeculum Pyrrhae nova monstra questae,
 omne cum Proteus pecus egit altos
 visere montis,
 piscium et summa genus haesit ulmo,
 nota quae sedes fuerat columbis,
 et superiecto pavidae natarunt
 aequore dammae.

Odes 1. 3. 37. 1. 35. 35, *Epod.* 7. 3. 4. 15. 12, and see note on *Epod.* 1. 21. This separation is almost the rule in *Livy* e.g. 1. 12. 1, 3. 49. 8, 3. 58. 8, 4. 53. 13, 21. 8. 5, etc. and 34. 2. 1, 6. 3, 12. 3, 14. 5, 29. 6, etc.

1, 2. *dirae* (*ps*): the terror (of hail); see P. 27 and note on *Odes* 2. 14. 23. But the adjective may be ἀπὸ κοινού, with both *nivis* and *grandinis*; see P. 33.

2. *pater* goes, by *coniunctio*, with *misit* and *terrui*; hence its position.

rubente (*ps*): i.e. red flash (of hand); see P. 26.

3. *sacras* (*ps*) equals 'though sacred to himself.' Compare *Odes* 1. 12. 60 *fulmina lucis*. But see also P. 21.

4. *urbem* placed after the verb, with stress, in contrast to *gentis*, itself after its verb. The antithesis is Rome and the empire.

5. *grave* (*ps*): the position of *grave* makes it quasi-internal with *rediret*, i.e. 'lest a noxious return should be of Pyrrha's age.' The adjective *gravis* is frequently used of recurring (note *rediret*) seasons of unhealthy or noxious kind. The regular phrase for the unwholesome part of the year is *grave tempus*, with *grave* prepositive; compare *Livy* 3. 6. 2 *grave tempus*, 3. 8. 1 *graviore tempore anni iam circumacto* and *passim*. See also note on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

6. *nova* i.e. unheard of, horrible; see on *Epod.* 16. 30. This adjective is almost always prepositive as in *novus homo*. Compare *Odes* 1. 14. 1, etc., but contrast *Odes* 1. 7. 29, 1. 26. 10, 3. 4. 12, 3. 25. 3, 4. 4. 16, 4. 12. 19.

7. *omne* (*s*): Proteus could not leave even part of his flock below.

altos (*ps*): not merely 'high mountains,' but, predicative, 'to the top of the mountains'—ἐς ἄκρα τὰ ὄρη—or 'to the heights (of the mountains)'; see P. 27 and also P. 21.

9. *piscium* (*ps*): the order prepares us for the antithesis *columbis*; but *piscium* also equals *piscarium*, and the grouping is then that of ll. 11, 12 below; see P. 7 and 12. Moreover *piscium* is logical subject; see on P. 38.

ulmo: see on *Odes* 1. 1. 14 *ad fin.*

10. *nota* (*ps*): the tree was so high that it had been a *well-known* landmark, white with doves.

columbis: last, in antithesis to *piscium* l. 9 above.

11, 12. *superiecto pavidae natarunt* | *aequore dammae*: for this important grouping see P. 7.

vidimus flavum Tiberim retortis
litore Etrusco violenter undis
ire deiectum monumenta regis
templaque Vestae,

15

Iliae dum se nimium querenti
iactat ultorem, vagus et sinistra
labitur ripa Iove non probante u-
xorius amnis.

20

13. **vidimus**: the verb in this emphatic position equals ἐφopâv i.e. 'we have lived to see.' Compare Livy *Pref.* § 5, 1. 46. 8, 6. 34. 10, 21. 53. 5, 34. 7. 5.

flavum (*p*): yellow and therefore flooded. So *Odes* 1. 8. 8 *cur timet flavum* (*p*) *Tiberim tangere*, and 2. 3. 18 *villaque flavus quam Tiberis lavit* (see note *ad loc.*). In Vergil *Aen.* 7. 31, as in Ovid *Met.* 14. 447, *flava* seems to refer to the yellow sand stirred up by the swirl and deposited at the mouth of the river. At *Aen.* 9. 816 *flavo* is postposed and *may be* a mere standing epithet: but there is a variant *vasto*, and Vergil would hardly call Tiber *caeruleus* (*Aen.* 8. 64) if *flavus* were the conventional epithet. At *Catal.* 13 (5), 23 the reading is uncertain, but, if *flavum* be read, the context suggests muddy water. The colour of the Tiber is said to vary largely with the colour of the sky. In *Il Piacere*, d'Annunzio, describing a fine May morning in Rome, writes *sul ponte apparve il Tevere lucido*.

14. **violenter** is separated from *retortis* to emphasize the strength and violence of the flood; perhaps, also, it may be felt adjectively with *undis* cp. Livy's *deinceps reges*, etc.

17. **Iliae dum se**: characteristic early grouping of case relations. Compare Cicero *T.D.* 5. 39. 115 *Polyphemum; Homerus...cum ariete colloquentem facit*; Livy *Pref.* § 9 *ad illa mihi pro se quisque intendat animum*. Note especially *Odes* 1. 22. 9 *me silva lupus*, and add 1. 2. 47, 1. 3. 1, 1. 4. 7, 8, 1. 5. 1, 1. 6. 17, 1. 7. 21 (cp. on 1. 8. 2), 1. 10. 9, 1. 10. 13, 1. 13. 1, 1. 15. 11, 1. 15. 29, 1. 17. 14, 1. 17. 22, 23, 1. 23. 1, 1. 23. 9, 1. 25. 7, 1. 25. 9, 1. 26. 9, 1. 27. 14, 1. 28. 9, 1. 29. 5, 1. 33. 3, 4, 1. 35. 5, 1. 35. 9, 1. 35. 21, 1. 35. 36, 1. 37. 6, 7, 2. 3. 6, 2. 4. 17, 2. 6. 21, 2. 7. 13, 2. 8. 21, 2. 16. 33, 2. 17. 13, 2. 17. 22, 2. 19. 21, 2. 20. 17, 3. 2. 6, 3. 3. 13, 3. 3. 33, 3. 3. 41, 3. 4. 9, 3. 5. 18, 3. 5. 21, 3. 6. 5, 3. 6. 41, 3. 7. 18, 3. 9. 9, 3. 11. 42, 3. 21. 14, 3. 21. 21, 3. 29. 25, 4. 2. 27, 4. 4. 4, 4. 5. 9, 4. 9. 30, 4. 12. 22, 4. 15. 1, *Epod.* 10. 5, 12. 16, 17, 17. 42.

For noun (*Iliac*), pronoun (*se*), epithet (*querenti*), epithet (*ultorem*) see P. 16. **nimium** seems to go with both *querenti* and *iactat*.

18. **ultorem, vagus**: why may we not omit the comma at *ultorem* and take *vagus*, as if *vagando*, with *iactat ultorem* i.e. he avenges Ilia by wandering beyond his limits?

sinistra (*ps*): flooding on the *left* bank would affect the forum and interrupt business. But see P. 21.

19. The sentence is grammatically complete at *ripa*; what follows is an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53) i.e. 'though Jove forbade, because his *wife*

audiet civis acuisse ferrum,
quo graves Persae melius perirent,
audiet pugnas vitio parentum
rara iuventus.

quem vocet divum populus ruentis 25
imperii rebus? prece qua fatigent
virgines sanctae minus audientem
carmina Vestam?

cui dabit partis scelus expiandi
Iuppiter? tandem venias precamur 30
nube candentis umeros amictus,
augur Apollo;

ordered.' Hence *uroribus* is preposited, as if we had *Iove non probante, uxore iubente*.

21–24. *audiet...audiet pugnas...iuventus*: the inverted sentence and the repetition of *audiet* make the verb emphatic—they will hear of these things, but not imitate them.

21. *civis...ferrum*: the separation of *civis* from *ferrum* brings out the point; citizens (i.e. fellow-citizens) should not arm *contra civis*, but *contra Persas*.

22. *graves* (*p*): the interest lies in the adjective—the pest consisting of Persae; see P. 27, and on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

If *melius* had been placed next to *quo*, the meaning would have been 'in order that the Persae might more easily perish.' In its present position the construction is *quo* (with which) *melius esset* (it would have been better) *si Persae perirent* (if the Persae had been perishing).

23. *vitio parentum*: the phrase, perhaps, goes with both *pugnas* and *rara*. The civil wars were due to the crimes of their fathers, and so was the reduced population. If Horace had not wished the words *vitio parentum* to be heard with both *pugnas* and *rara*, he would not have abandoned the normal order *rara vitio parentum iuventus*. See P. 49.

24. *rara* (*p*): the *iuventus* of Rome should have been *frequens*.

25. *quem...divum*: if *divum* be genitive plural, compare l. 1 above for the separation; if accusative, there is slight stress, contrast *hominem*; but see on *prece qua* l. 26.

ruentis (*p*): the *imperium* should *stare*.

26. *imperii* (*p*): see P. 38.

prece qua: emphatic for *qua prece*—the people 'call,' the holy Virgins 'pray,' and are instant in prayer; hence *fatigent* comes early. Perhaps *vocat* is brought forward to prepare us for the antithesis. Compare *Odes* 1. 29. 7.

30. *Iuppiter* has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) i.e. Great Juppiter.

31. *candentis* (*p*): the word is preposited to bring it next to the antithetical *nube*.

sive tu mavis, Erycina ridens,
 quam Iocus circum volat et Cupido;
 sive neglectum genus et nepotes 35
 respicis auctor,
 heu nimis longo satiate ludo,
 quem iuvat clamor galeaeque leves,
 acer et Mauri peditis cruentum
 vultus in hostem; 40
 sive mutata iuvenem figura
 ales in terris imitatis, almae
 filius Maiaie, patiens vocari
 Caesaris ultor:
 serus in caelum redeas diuque 45
 laetus intersis populo Quirini,
 neve te nostris vitiis iniquum
 ocior aura

33. **Erycina ridens**: see on P. 36.

34. **volat**: note the position by *coniunctio*; *circum volat* is practically one word.

35. **neglectum** (*φ*): Mars had abandoned his offspring, Romulus and Remus, at the outset of Rome's history, and he abandons them again, although responsible for their existence (*auctor*); hence *auctor* comes last in l. 36.

37. **longo** (*s*): the position gives additional point to *ludo* when we hear it. Mars is watching 'games' and these—*mirabile dictu*—are 'too long.' But see P. 24.

39. **acer et Mauri peditis...vultus**: for the grouping see P. 10.

cruentum (*ψ*s) has stress. As Bentley says, the *Mauri* were not *fortes*; but they can scowl at a bleeding (fallen) foeman. This position of *cruentum* perhaps makes *Marsi* a less probable emendation. The word *peditis* might mean that the Maurian has dismounted.

41. **mutata iuvenem figura**: for the order see on *Odes* 1. 10. 14. Compare too on *Odes* 3. 2. 32.

42. **ales in terris**: an angel, as it were, on earth.

almae (*ψ*s): nurturing like a kindly mother, not destroying like Mars. See also P. 20 a.

44. **Caesaris** (*φ*): perhaps equals 'Great Caesar'; compare *Odes* 1. 37. 16.

45. **serus** is predicative.

redeas: for the *re-* compare ἀπό in ἀποθέωσις.

diu goes with both *laetus* and *intersis*.

47. **te**: for its position see P. 51.

nostris (*φ*): the order brings out the antithesis, and case relations come early; see *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

tollat; hic magnos potius triumphos,
 hic ames dici pater atque princeps,
 neu sinas Medos equitare inultos,
 te duce, Caesar.

50

III.

Sic te diva potens Cypri,
 sic fratres Helenae, lucida sidera,
 ventorumque regat pater
 obstrictis aliis praeter Iapyga,
 navis, quae tibi creditum
 debes Vergilium, finibus Atticis
 reddas incolumem precor
 et serves animae dimidium meae.

5

48. *ocior* (*φ*) i.e. 'all too swift': comparatives are naturally prepositive; see P. 28.

49. *tollat* has stress; contrast *hic*. See on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

potius is emphasized by separation from *hic*. See P. 50 *f*.

51, 52. *inultos* | ...*Caesar*: for these emphatic addenda see P. 53.

52. *te duce*: Horace writes an ablative absolute as if *ne Medi equitent* had preceded.

III. 1. *te diva*: see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

potens Cypri: *Cypri* may stand outside *diva potens* because we still wait for an object; see P. 47. On the other hand objective genitives more often precede (see P. 39), and it is hard to see why Horace should not have written *diva Cypri potens*. See too P. 44.

2. *lucida* (*φ*): perhaps equals 'not obscured by storm.' Wickham, Gow, and others, in view of Pliny *N.H.* 2. 101 (ch. XXXVII) and Statius *Silv.* 3. 2. 8, see a reference to St Elmo's fire; but the stars Castor and Pollux may be meant. These rise in front of the Lion, and are brilliant objects in the evening sky from January to April i.e. during most of the stormy months. To pray that they may be bright is to pray for fine weather at such a time. See on *Odes* 1. 12. 27, 3. 29. 64, and 4. 8. 31. Had Vergil been travelling in the summer, Horace would scarcely have been so anxious. Compare too *Odes* 4. 14. 21.

3. *ventorum* (*φs*) equals 'and as for winds may their father...'; see P. 40. The word *ventorum* is brought close to *sidera* in artificial antithesis.

5, 6. *quae tibi creditum* | *debes*: the sentence may be felt as complete at *debes*, for *creditum* can be quasi-substantival (τὴν παρακαταθήκην); this gives *Vergilium* some emphasis—'even Vergil.' But see also P. 21.

7. *incolumem*: predicative.

8. *animae dimidium meae*: for the grouping see P. 19 and 20 *a*.

illi robur et aes triplex

circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci

10

commisit pelago ratem

primus, nec timuit praecipitem Africum

decertantem Aquilonibus,

nec tristis Hyadas, nec rabiem Noti,

quo non arbiter Hadriae

15

maior, tollere seu ponere vult freta.

quem mortis timuit gradum,

qui siccis oculis monstra natantia,

qui vidit mare turbidum et

infamis scopulos Acrocerania?

20

nequicquam deus abscidit

prudens Oceano dissociabili

terras, si tamen impiae

non tangenda rates transiliunt vada.

10, 11. *fragilem truci* | *commisit pelago ratem*: for the grouping see P. 8. Note the happy juxtaposition of weakness (*fragilem*) and violence (*truci*), of open sea (*pelago*) and a tiny boat (*ratem*).

12. *primus*: emphatic because it comes late; its normal position would be immediately after *qui*. See too on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

praecipitem (*φ*): as if we had *praecipitationem Africi*, like *rabiem Noti* of l. 14 below. So in l. 14 *tristis Hyadas* equals *tristitiam Hyadum*. See on P. 27.

13. *decertantem Aquilonibus*: these words are emphatic addenda—‘engaged in a death struggle with the North wind.’ See on P. 53.

14. *tristis* (*φ*): see l. 12 above, and also on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

16. *maior*: for stress see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

freta: see on *Odes* 1. 1. 14 *ad fin.* Especially common is an iambus or pyrrhic in this position.

17. *mortis* (*φs*): see on P. 38. But there is great stress on *mortis*—even Death had no terrors for him.

gradum: see on *freta* l. 16 above.

18. *siccis* (*φ*): Greek would express the emphasis by ξηροῖς καὶ οὐ νοτεροῖς ὀμμασιν.

19. *turbidum et*: for the position of *et* compare on *Odes* 1. 35. 39.

20. *infamis* (*φ*): see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

21. *nequicquam* is emphatic by separation from the verb.

22. *prudens* is predicative sc. ὦν—‘in his providence.’

23. *terras* has stress; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26. Contrast *Oceano* l. 22 and *vada* l. 24.

23, 24. *impiae* | *non tangenda rates transiliunt vada*: for the grouping

audax omnia perpeti 25
 gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas:
 audax Iapeti genus
 ignem fraude mala gentibus intulit;
 post ignem aetheria domo
 subductum macies et nova febrium 30
 terris incubuit cohors,
 semotique prius tarda necessitas
 leti corripuit gradum.
 expertus vacuum Daedalus aera
 pennis non homini datis; 35
 perrupit Acheronta Hercules labor.
 nil mortalibus ardui est:
 caelum ipsum petimus stultitia, neque

see P. 9. As in ll. 10, 11 there is happy juxtaposition—the impious invade the inviolable, the tiny boats the dangerous shoals.

25. **audax** sc. *ὄψα*.

26. **per vetitum** (*ϕ*): (breaks) through the barrier (to sin); see P. 26.

27. **Iapeti** (*ϕ*) **genus**: see P. 41.

29. **ignem aetheria**: the adjective is placed in front of *domo* to bring *ignem* and *aetheria* together, as if ‘fire from heaven.’ The *aether* is the home of celestial fires.

30, 31. **nova febrium** | ...**cohors**: for the order with intrusive words see on P. 46 *b*.

32, 33. **semotique prius tarda necessitas** | **leti**: for the grouping see on P. 10. A Roman reads it thus: ‘far-removed before and slow, the doom of death now hastened its steps.’ The adjectives are predicative i.e. ‘though far-removed’ and ‘though slow before.’

prius: in *coniunctio* order with *semoti* and *tarda*; so *leti* with *necessitas* and *gradum*. For the position of the last word see on *freta* l. 16 above.

34. **expertus vacuum Daedalus aera**: for the grouping see P. 9. The position of *vacuum* has point; the air was an empty ocean on which no man was nor had been since the making of the world. The separation of *aera* gives the effect of ‘and that void is air, not water.’

35. **pennis...datis**: an afterthought, as the order shows—‘and with wings not to man given’; see P. 53. The *non* qualifies *homini* as it should do; English carelessly says ‘to man not given.’

36. **Herculeus** (*ϕ*): compare *Odes* 2. 12. 6 *Herculeæ manu*. The adjective *Herculeus* is preposited because it contains the real subject (see on *Odes* 1. 15. 33), as if we had *Hercules labore*; or we may regard *Herculeus* as equal to *Herculis*—a preposited genitive with the force of a nominative (see P. 38).

37. **ardui**: for the separation of the partitive genitive see on *Odes* 1. 2. 1

per nostrum patimur scelus
 iracunda Iovem ponere fulmina.

40

IV.

Solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni,
 trahuntque siccas machinae carinas,
 ac neque iam stabulis gaudet pecus aut arator igni,
 nec prata canis albicant pruinis.
 iam Cytherea choros ducit Venus imminente luna,
 iunctaeque Nymphis Gratiae decentes
 alterno terram quatunt pede, dum gravis Cyclopum
 Vulcanus ardens visit officinas.
 nunc decet aut viridi nitidum caput impedire myrto,
 aut flore, terrae quem ferunt solutae;

5

10

satis...nivis. In any case *mortalibus* is the word of interest and is therefore brought forward = καὶ τοῖς θνητοῖς.

38. *stultitia*: a postposed adverb—‘in our utter folly.’

39. *nostrum* (*ps*): we have only *ourselves* to blame. See also P. 21.

40. *iracunda*: a Roman reads *iracunda* as if *iracundum* with *Iovem*; see P. 52.

IV. 1. *acris* (*p*)...*grata* (*p*): both are preposited because contrasted—harsh winter but kindly spring. For the position of *veris et Favoni* see P. 35.

2. *siccas* (*ps*): i.e. dry, not wet; they have been out of the water so long, and fine weather has begun.

3. *stabulis...pecus...arator igni*: note the chiasmus.

4. *canis* (*ps*): a Roman, perhaps, first feels the adjective with *prata* (see on P. 52), but compare on P. 21.

5. *Cytherea*: may be regarded as a noun, but Gow thinks it means ‘in Cythera’; if so compare *Odes* I. 31. 9. If *Cytherea* be a noun, the sentence is complete at *ducit*; the words following then form a picturesque afterthought—‘Yes, Venus in the moonlight’; see on P. 53.

6. *iunctaeque Nymphis Gratiae decentes*: for the second epithet (*decentes*) outside, see P. 48, and compare P. 34.

7. *alterno* equals an adverb; see on P. 31. For *pede* see on *Odes* I. 3. 16. Compare l. 13 below *aequo pulsat pede*.

7, 8. *gravis Cyclopum* | ...*officinas*: see P. 46 b. Here *Vulcanus* comes near *Cyclopum* in order to group together the persons concerned (see on *Odes* I. 2. 17): *ardens* comes next, i.e. hot and eager, in artificial contrast to *gravis*, which suggests heavily burdened and toilsome, going in sense with both *Cyclopum* and *officinas* (see P. 52).

9. *viridi nitidum caput...myrto*: for the grouping see P. 10. The green on the glossy hair is a pretty picture suggested by the collocation *viridi nitidum*.

nunc et in umbrosis Fauno decet immolare lucis,
 seu poscat agna sive malit haedo.
 pallida mors aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas
 regumque turris. o beate Sesti,
 vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat incohare longam. 15
 iam te premet nox fabulaeque manes
 et domus exilis Plutonia: quo simul mearis,
 nec regna vini sortiēre talis
 nec tenerum Lycidan mirabere, quo calet iuventus
 nunc omnis et mox virgines tepebunt. 20

10. *terrae quem ferunt*: the position of *terrae* may be due to careless imitation of such idioms as are found at *Odes* 1. 8. 2, and 1. 38. 3. In Vergil *Aen.* 6. 792 *Augustus Caesar, Divi genus, aurea condet | saecula qui rursus Latio* the stress on *aurea...saecula* is clearly marked by the order. But such familiar grouping as *flore terris lato solutis* (see P. 9) may have been in Horace's mind.

solutae is emphatic, i.e. only when earth has been freed from the chains of the frost.

11. *in umbrosis* (*ps*): see P. 27. By this time the trees of the *lucus* would have grown sufficiently to provide shade.

12. *agna* is put after the verb to prepare us for the alternative *haedo*.

13. *pallida* (*p*): perhaps on the analogy of *atra Cura*; see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

aequo i.e. impartially; see note on l. 7 above. See also P. 21.

pauperum (*p*) to prepare us for the preposited antithesis *regum*.

14. *beate* (*p*): see on P. 36.

15. *vitae* (*p*): the position may be explained in several ways; *vitae* is the important word and is practically subject (see P. 38); *summa* may have an attribute on either side (see P. 35); it is possible that *brevis* is genitive with *vitae* (see P. 20 β).

longam (*s*) is predicative and quasi-proleptic: we rough hew hopes of a life that is to be long—*τὴν ἐλπίδα τείνειν μακράν*.

16. *te premet nox*: for order see P. 51. But there is also stress on *te*: Horace makes the application personal.

fabulae is a noun becoming an adjective and, as Page says, equals *fabulosi* (compare *virgo charta*, γέρον λόγος, virgin effort). Horace says 'all that is left for you is night, and the storied life of the dead, and the ghostly world'; he intentionally throws doubt on it all by making *fabulae* prepositive. Even such a world is doubtful (he cries); therefore eat, drink, and be merry.

18. *talis*: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

19. *tenerum* (*p*): the delicate charm (of Lycidas); see on P. 27. The epithet is proper to a woman; cp. *Odes* 1. 1. 26, and see *Epod.* 11. 4.

20. *nunc* (*pps*): the position prepares us for the antithesis *mox*, which itself is separated from *tepebunt*. See also on P. 50 b.

omnis (*pps*) is emphatic.

V.

Quis multa gracilis te puer in rosa
 perfusus liquidis urget odoribus
 grato, Pyrrha, sub antro?
 cui flavam religas comam,

simplex munditiis? heu quotiens fidem
 mutatosque deos flebit et aspera
 nigris aequora ventis
 emirabitur insolens,

qui nunc te fruitur credulus aurea,
 qui semper vacuum, semper amabilem
 sperat, nescius aurae
 fallacis. miseri, quibus

5

10

V. The order of this Ode is often strained. Is it a translation?

1. **multa gracilis...puer in rosa**: for the grouping see P. 10.

te puer: see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

2. **liquidis** (*ps*): i.e. (drenched) with the liquid of scents (see P. 27); but *liquidis...odoribus* may be grouped with *urget* also i.e. courts thee with scents (see P. 21 and 23).

3. **grato** (*ps*): the order is, perhaps, on the analogy of *grato Pyrrhae* (dat.) *sub antro*. For the intervening vocative compare *Odes* 1. 1. 1, 1. 7. 19, 1. 9. 8, 1. 17. 10, 1. 32. 4, 2. 1. 14, 2. 13. 27, 3. 2. 1, 3. 4. 2, 3. 13. 2, 4. 1. 1 (?), 4. 1. 40, 4. 5. 1, 4. 5. 5, 4. 14. 3, 4. 15. 4, *Epod.* 5. 73.

4. **flavam** (*ps*): golden hair would be the special beauty of a lady named Pyrrha. See also P. 21, and compare *Odes* 3. 9. 19.

5. **simplex munditiis**: an addendum; see on P. 53.

5, 6. **fidem | mutatosque deos**: for the position of *mutatos* see on P. 33.

6, 7. **aspera | nigris aequora ventis**: for the grouping see P. 9.

8. **insolens** i.e. *ἀτε ἀήθης ὦν*—because he is unused to them.

9. **credulus aurea**: an emphatic addendum; see P. 53. A Roman reads the words thus: 'Fool to trust her flash of gold!' Compare *Odes* 1. 6. 9, 1. 13. 14.

For the grouping *qui...te...credulus aurea* see P. 16 *ad fin.*

nunc has stress by separation from *fruitur*: Horace could have made the line scan with *te nunc*.

11. **sperat** has stress; see *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

nescius sc. *ὦν* i.e. 'because he knows not'—an addendum; see P. 53.

12. **fallacis** has stress; see *Odes* 4. 9. 26. He knows the breeze but not its shiftiness.

intemptata nites: me tabula sacer
 votiva paries indicat uvida
 suspendisse potenti
 vestimenta maris deo.

15

VI.

Scriberis Vario fortis et hostium
 victor Maeonii carminis aliti,
 quam rem cumque ferox navibus aut equis
 miles te duce gesserit.
 nos, Agrippa, neque haec dicere, nec gravem
 Pelidae stomachum cedere nescii,
 nec cursus duplicis per mare Ulixei,
 nec saevam Pelopis domum
 conamur, tenues grandia, dum pudor
 imbellisque lyrae Musa potens vetat
 laudes egregii Caesaris et tuas
 culpa deterere ingeni.

5

10

13, 14. *me...paries*: the accusative *me* put early equals 'as for me.'

tabula sacer | *votiva paries*: for the grouping see on P. 14. A Roman would read thus: 'me the tablet in the temple (*sacer*), the vow upon the wall....'

14, 15. *uvida* is predicative with *suspendisse* i.e. 'have hung all dripping.'
uvida | ...*potenti* | *vestimenta...deo*: for the grouping see P. 9.

16. *maris* although governed by *potenti* is also preposited genitive with *deo* i.e. wet things (*uvida*) to the water-god. Compare *lyrae* Odes 1. 6. 10.

VI. 1. *Vario*: a Roman must surely read this as equivalent to a *Vario*, whether we write *alite* or *aliti*.

hostium (*ph*): the objective genitive is often prepositive; see P. 39.

2. *victor* perhaps has stress; see on Odes 4. 9. 26.

Maeonii (*ph*): i.e. you want a Homer, not a lyrist. From *Maeonii* to *aliti* is an emphatic addendum—'because he is an Homeric bard'; see on P. 53.

3. *quam rem cumque*: so English 'what thing soever,' cp. Odes 1. 7. 25, 1. 9. 14, 1. 16. 2, 1. 27. 14, 1. 32. 15 (?). Note that this tmesis occurs only in Book 1. of the Odes.

5, 6. *gravem...nescii*: for the second complement (*cedere nescii*) placed outside see on P. 48.

7. *cursus...Ulixei*: for the grouping see on P. 14 *ad fin.*

9. *tenues grandia*: compare Odes 1. 5. 9 *credulus aurea*, 1. 13. 14 *dulcis barbare*, 1. 15. 2 *perfidus hospitam*.

10. *imbellis* (*ph*): contrast *Maeonii* (*ph*) of l. 2 above.

quis Martem tunica tectum adamantina
digne scripserit aut pulvere Troico
nigrum Merionem aut ope Palladis
Tydiden superis parem?

15

nos convivia, nos proelia virginum
sectis in iuvenes unguibus acrium
cantamus vacui, sive quid urimur,
non praeter solitum leves.

20

VII.

Laudabunt alii claram Rhodon aut Mytilenen
aut Epheson bimarise Corinthi
moenia vel Baccho Thebas vel Apolline Delphos
insignis aut Thessala Tempe;

lyrae (*φ*): the lyric is contrasted with the epic of l. 2 above. The genitive *lyrae* depends partly on *Musa*, partly on *potens*. Compare *maris Odes* 1. 5. 16 and see on P. 39.

11. **egregii** (*φ*): peerless. The adjective is naturally emphasised to flatter Caesar (cp. *Odes* 3. 25. 4, and see on *Odes* 3. 27. 73).

12. **ingeni** (*s*): ability is the point; I should fail not from lack of effort or of desire, but of power and aptitude.

13. **Martem...adamantina**: for the grouping see P. 16.

14, 15. **pulvere...Merionem**: normally *pulvere Troico* would lie between *nigrum* and *Merionem*, but Horace, perhaps, wishes to mention the Trojan war early. See P. 49.

15, 16. **ope Palladis...parem**: for the second complement outside see P. 48.

17. **nos convivia, nos proelia**: for early grouping of case relations see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17. There is, of course, emphasis on *nos* because the pronoun is inserted.

19. **vacui** is an afterthought (see P. 53) = 'that is when we are heart-whole.' It is usual to supply *cantamus* with *leves* and to translate *non praeter* as if *secundum*; but it is just possible that *leves* may be a verb i.e. 'one would not raise me above my wont.' In any case the sense must be 'my forte is to sing of dinners and flirting when my heart is free, and, if I *am* in love, you will still find me playful and frivolous'; i.e. I have not the *gravitas* needful for the epic style. For *seu* = or if, and if, see *Odes* 3. 4. 22.

VII. 1, 2. **alii**: the position gives the effect of οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι i.e. 'others may...but I (ἐγὼ δέ—the *me* of l. 10 below) will praise Tibur.'

claram (*φ*) i.e. 'the fame or, possibly, sunshine (of Rhodes)'; **bimarise** (*φ*) i.e. 'the twin seas (of Corinth)'; see P. 27. We may, however, consider the adjectives as predicative i.e. 'will praise as famous, as *bimarem*.'

2, 3. **Corinthi** (*φ*) | **moenia** i.e. 'Corinth with its walls'; see on P. 38.

moenia should have stress; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

sunt quibus unum opus est intactae Palladis urbem
 carmine perpetuo celebrare et
 undique decerptam fronti praeponere olivam;
 plurimus in Iunonis honorem
 aptum dicet equis Argos ditisque Mycenae:
 me nec tam patiens Lacedaemon
 nec tam Larisae percussit campus opimae
 quam domus Albunae resonantis
 et praeceps Anio ac Tiburni lucus et uda
 mobilibus pomaria rivis.

3, 4. **vel Baccho Thebas...** | **insignis**: for *Baccho* standing outside *Thebas* and *insignis*, as *Apolline* outside *Delphos* and *insignis*, see on P. 49. Horace desires to bring out the artificial antithesis of Bacchus and Apollo.

insignis may have stress; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

Thessala (*ψ*): there were many Tempe; but the Thessalian vale was the original and most famous.

5. **intactae** (*ψ*): the ritual and titular epithet is naturally stressed. Compare *Odes* 1. 19. 3, 3. 4. 64, 3. 5. 11, 3. 6. 35, 3. 7. 18, 3. 29. 64(?), 4. 4. 49, 4. 6. 28, *Epod.* 3. 17.

Palladis (*ψ*) **urbem** i.e. 'Pallas and her city'; see P. 38. There is also implied the contrast of Bacchus and Apollo.

6. **celebrare et**: for the position of *et* compare on *Odes* 1. 35. 39.

7. **undique decerptam** (*ψ*): there seems to be some chiasmic echo of *perpetuo*, and the words may suggest monotonous and prolix treatment. See the commentators, who compare *Odes* 1. 29. 13.

8. **Iunonis** (*ψ*): contrast Bacchus, Apollo, and Pallas; but see also on P. 42.

9. **aptum** (*ψ*) is predicative i.e. 'will sing of as *aptum equis*'; so *ditis* (*ψ*) = '(will sing of) as wealthy,' or 'the wealth (of Mycenae).' Compare *claram* in l. 1 above. Moreover Horace is quoting the stock epithets of Homer (see Wickham) and wishes to draw our special attention to the wording of Grecian praise.

10. **me** comes early in contrast to *alii* of l. 1 above. See also P. 51.

tam belongs to *percussit* and is emphatic by separation; the stress would, in prose, be expressed by 'not half so much.' Compare *tam* in the next line.

patiens (*ψ*) i.e. 'the hardness (of Sparta)'; see on P. 27.

11. **Larisae** (*ψ*) equals 'nor Larissa...', as if it were subject, parallel to Lacedaemon. See P. 38.

Larisae...campus opimae: this grouping may be classed under P. 19 and 20a (q.v.); and moreover *opimae* may be felt with *campus*; see P. 52. The adjective is again a translation (*ἐριβώλαξ*).

12, 13. **Albunae resonantis** | **et praeceps Anio**: observe the chiasmus. Further, *praeceps* (*ψ*) equals 'the falls of the Anio' at Tibur. See on P. 27 and the note at *Odes* 3. 29. 6.

13, 14. **Tiburni** (*ψ*) equals 'Tiburnus and his grove'; see P. 38.

albus ut obscuro deterget nubila caelo 15
 saepe Notus neque parturit imbris
 perpetuos, sic tu sapiens finire memento
 tristitiam vitaeque labores
 molli, Plance, mero, seu te fulgentia signis 20
 castra tenent seu densa tenebit
 Tiburis umbra tui. Teucer Salamina patremque
 cum fugeret, tamen uda Lyaeo
 tempora populea fertur vinxisse corona,
 sic tristis affatus amicos:
 'quo nos cumque feret melior fortuna parente, 25
 ibimus, o socii comitesque!

uda | ...**rivis**: for the grouping see on P. 9. Note the happy juxtaposition *uda mobilibus*—waters rushing. Wickham sees a reference to water-mills.

15, 16. **albus ut obscuro deterget...caelo** | ...**Notus**: for the grouping see on P. 8. Romans love such antitheses as *albus obscuro* (compare on *Odes* 1. 6. 9). See too Page on the emphasis of *albus*.

16. **saepe** (*pps*) equals *πολλάκις μὲν οὐκ αἰεὶ δέ*, and prepares us for the emphatic *perpetuos* of l. 17.

Notus comes late in contrast to *tu* of l. 17.

17. **perpetuos** (*pps*) is emphatic by position: it stands alone at the commencement of the line (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26).

18. **tristitiam vitaeque labores**: if we put no stop at *tristitiam*, then *vitae* may be in *coniunctio* position with the nouns. Others put a stop at *tristitiam* (which then has emphasis; see *Odes* 4. 9. 26) and take *molli* as the imperative of *mollire*; in that case *vitae labores* will equal 'life and its toils' (see P. 38).

19. **molli**, if an adjective, is preposited and separated, and equals 'mellow, not harsh'; but also see P. 27. For the separation by the vocative compare on *Odes* 1. 5. 3.

te: for its position see P. 51.

20, 21. **densa...** | **Tiburis umbra tui**: for the grouping see P. 17.

Teucer Salamina patremque: see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

23. **populea** (*ps*): although he had been engaged in conviviality (the worship of Bacchus), he put on not the vine leaf or ivy, but the poplar leaf of Hercules the wanderer.

24. **tristis** (*ps*) is predicative and means 'because sad'; he wishes to encourage them.

25. **nos**: for position see on P. 51.

cumque: compare on *Odes* 1. 6. 3.

melior fortuna parente: the position of *parente* (outside *melior* and *fortuna*) is a bitter afterthought (see on P. 53) i.e. 'fortune kinder—than my sire.' Compare *Odes* 1. 15. 28, and see P. 49.

nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro:
 certus enim promisit Apollo
 ambiguum tellure nova Salamina futuram.
 o fortes peioraque passi
 mecum saepe viri, nunc vino pellite curas:
 cras ingens iterabimus aequor.'

30

VIII.

Lydia, dic, per omnis
 te deos oro, Sybarin cur properes amando
 perdere, cur apricum
 oderit campum, patiens pulveris atque solis,
 cur neque militaris
 inter aequalis equitet, Gallica nec lupatis

5

27. *Teucro duce...Teucro*: these words form an emphatic addendum; see P. 53. Note the chiasmic order *Teucro duce...auspice Teucro*.

28. *certus* (*ps*) equals an adverb 'without oracular evasion'; see on P. 31.

29. *ambiguum tellure nova Salamina*: the order is normal (adjective, complement—*tellure nova*—, noun) cp. *Odes* 1. 1. 26, 1. 8. 14, etc., 2. 7. 7, 8, 2. 8. 6, etc., *Epod.* 9. 5, 17. 33. But the grouping may be regarded as that of P. 15.

nova (*pp*) probably has stress; see on *Odes* 1. 2. 6.

31. *mecum saepe viri*: emphatic addenda i.e. 'with me—often—like heroes.' See on P. 53.

curas: for its position see *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

32. *cras* (*s*): i.e. without a day's delay.

ingens (*s*): i.e. for all its monstrous and mysterious size. Professor Conway has shown the air of mystery which so often attaches to *ingens* in Vergil (cp. *Odes* 4. 9. 19). See also P. 21.

VIII. 1, 2. *per omnis | te deos oro*: the position of *te* in such petitions is common in both Latin and Greek. Compare Terence *Andr.* 834 *per ego te deos oro*, and see Livy 23. 9. 2 *per ego te...precor*. So Ovid *Heroid.* 10. 73, and Horace *Epod.* 5. 5, 17. 3. Here however the presence of *omnis* (separated and therefore emphatic) conceals the hyperbaton.

Sybarin is brought forward out of its clause so as to make clear, and that early, the persons concerned in the Ode. The subject is the loves of Lydia and Sybaris (see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17). Perhaps too the order is on the analogy of Greek οἰδᾶ σε τίς εἰ. Compare too note on *Odes* 1. 4. 10.

3. *apricum* (*ps*): the heat (of the Campus); see on P. 27, and also P. 21.

4. *patiens...solis*: a concessive addendum (see on P. 53) i.e. though accustomed to endure.

5. *militaris*: concessive i.e. 'though a soldier.'

temperet ora frenis?

cur timet flavum Tiberim tangere? cur olivum
sanguine viperino

cautius vitat neque iam livida gestat armis 10
bracchia, saepe disco,

saepe trans finem iaculo nobilis expedito?
quid latet, ut marinae

filium dicunt Thetidis sub lacrimosa Troiae
funera, ne virilis 15

cultus in caedem et Lycias proriperet catervas?

IX.

Vides ut alta stet nive candidum

Soracte nec iam sustineant onus

silvae laborantes geluque

flumina constiterint acuto.

6, 7. **Gallica...frenis**: for the grouping see P. 7.

8. **flavum** (*φ*): i.e. when it is yellow and therefore in flood. See on *Odes* 1. 2. 13.

10, 11. **livida** may go with *gestat*, as if 'wears black and blue'; but see on P. 46 *a*. For *bracchia* see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

11, 12. **saepe...expedito**: these words are a concessive addendum (see P. 53) i.e. though often before renowned.

trans finem iaculo: the words may be read together because *iaculum* means 'something thrown'; so Latin prose can say *reditus in urbem*, *iter ad oppidum* etc. Ultimately *trans finem* goes with *expedito*.

expedito (*s*) is emphatic and equals 'a clear throw, right beyond the limit.' But see P. 24.

13, 14. **marinae** | **filium...Thetidis**: see on P. 20 *β*. For the phrase compare *Odes* 4. 6. 6.

14, 15. **sub lacrimosa Troiae** | **funera**: an emphatic addendum—'and that upon the eve of Troy's fall' (see on P. 53). For the order of the words see on *Odes* 1. 7. 29.

funera probably has stress; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

virilis (*φ*): contrast *muliebris cultus* which he was wearing. See also on P. 37.

16. **Lycias** (*ψ*): the words *in caedem et Lycias* sound like a hendiadys *in caedem et Lycios* i.e. amid the murderous Lycians; then *catervas* = *crebros*. But see P. 21.

IX. 1, 2. **alta** (*ψ*): with depth (of snow); see P. 27, but compare also P. 21. A heavy fall of snow would make Soracte stand out clear and white (*candidum* is predicative).

dissolve frigus ligna super foco 5
 large reponens atque benignius
 deprome quadrimum Sabina,
 o Thaliarche, merum diota.
 permitte divis cetera; qui simul
 stravere ventos aequore fervido 10
 deproeliantis, nec cupressi
 nec veteres agitantur orni.
 quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, et
 quem fors dierum cumque dabit, lucro
 appone, nec dulcis amores 15
 sperne puer neque tu choreas,
 donec virenti canities abest
 morosa. nunc et campus et arcae
 lenesque sub noctem susurri
 composita repetantur hora, 20

Soracte has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) i.e. much more are the higher and less precipitous mountains covered with snow. Soracte is only 2265 ft. in height (according to Baedeker) and is some 26 miles from Rome.

4. **acuto** (*s*): the adjective is causal and explains why the rivers have ceased to flow; the frost is abnormally hard.

7, 8. **quadrimum Sabina...merum diota**: for the grouping see P. 9. For the intrusive vocative—*o Thaliarche*—see on *Odes* 1. 5. 3.

10, 11. **aequore fervido** | **deproeliantis**: a concessive addendum (see P. 53) i.e. though in a death-struggle with the sea. For the stress on *deproeliantis* see *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

12. **veteres** (*ps*): even the gnarled old ash-trees have been shaken; but see P. 21.

13. **cras** (*pp*): do not ask about the future, not even about the nearest future—tomorrow.

et: for its position compare on *Odes* 1. 35. 39.

14. **dierum** should belong to both *fors* and *quemcumque* i.e. 'whatever of days the fortune of days shall give.' For *cumque* see on *Odes* 1. 6. 3.

15. **appone** has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26): do not subtract days by anticipating them; only add them, when past, to the credit account.

dulcis (*p*): the sweets (of love); see on P. 27.

16. **puer** sc. *av* i.e. 'while young.' Compare Persius *Sat.* 6. 21 *hic bona dente | grandia magnanimus peragit puer*; Horace *Epist.* 1. 2. 68 *nunc audibide puro | pectore verba puer*.

17. **donec virenti**: the order is as if Horace had written *donec vires et...*

18. **morosa** perhaps an emphatic addendum—'with its crabbed ways'; see on P. 53, and *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

nunc et latentis proditor intimo
gratus puellae risus ab angulo
pignusque dereptum lacertis
aut digito male pertinaci.

X.

Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis,
qui feros cultus hominum recentum
voce formasti catus et decorae
more palaestrae,
te canam, magni Iovis et deorum
nuntium curvaeque lyrae parentem,
callidum quicquid placuit iocoso
condere furto.

5

te, boves olim nisi reddidisses
per dolum amotas, puerum minaci
voce dum terret, viduus pharetra
risit Apollo.

10

20. *composita* (s): prearrangement is the point; hence the order. But see P. 21.

21, 22. *latentis...angulo*: for the grouping see on P. 6. For the normal group *gratus puellae risus* see *Odes* 1. 7. 29.

23. *lacertis*: for its position see P. 47.

X. 1. *facunde* (p): see on P. 36; but for the group *facunde nepos Atlantis* see on P. 35.

2. *feros cultus hominum*: for grouping see on P. 35.

3, 4. *catus* sc. *av*. Compare *puer* at *Odes* 1. 9. 16.

decorae (p): grace, in place of uncouthness, is the point.

decorae | *more palaestrae*: for the grouping see on P. 20a.

5. *magni...deorum*: the genitives are preposited because Mercury is no mere lackey of nonentities, but envoy of great Jove and the gods.

6. *curvae* (p): the epithet refers to the bellied shape of the real or imitation tortoise-shell which formed a sounding-board, contrasted with the square box of the cithara. In any case *curvus* is always prepositive in Horace. See too *Odes* 3. 28. 11.

lyrae (p): the order, perhaps, suggests the antithesis of orator (*facunde* l. 1), and envoy (*nuntium* l. 6), to musician (*lyrae*); but it is possible to compare the order of *Andromedae pater* at *Odes* 3. 29. 17. See P. 41 *ad fin*.

7. *iocoso* (ps) i.e. in jest, as if *per iocum*; see P. 31, and also P. 21.

9. *te, boves olim*: for case relations grouped early i.e. 'the old story (*olim*) of you and the oxen,' see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17. There is no need to place a comma after *te* or after *amotas*.

quin et Atridas duce te superbos
 Illo dives Priamus relictō
 Thessalosque ignis et iniqua Troiae
 castra fefellit. 15

tu pias laetis animas reponis
 sedibus virgaque levem coerces
 aurea turbam, superis deorum
 gratus et imis. 20

10. *per dolum amotas, puerum*: a Roman may read *amotas* as if a deponent agreeing with *puerum*—δολῶ κλέψαιτα παῖδα. See note on l. 14 below and especially the citation from Livy 1. 4. 6.

minaci (ρ): threats might frighten a boy; hence the juxtaposition of *puerum minaci*.

11. *viduus* sc. ὦρ.

12. *Apollo* comes last in antithesis to *te* of l. 9. Compare Livy 1. 5. 7 where a long sentence begins with *Romulus* and ends with *Remus*.

13. *Atridas duce te*: for the grouping see note on l. 9. The order gives the sense 'and now for the Atridae and your leading past them (cruel pair!) Priam....' But the position of *superbos* is very awkward; see however P. 50c. If we had *superbos duce te Atridas*, the words could hardly mean anything save 'the Atridae proud of your leadership,' and it may be that even with the adjective last there would be ambiguity for anyone ignorant of the facts.

14. *Illo dives Priamus relictō*: the position of *Priamus* between *Illo* and *relictō*, as if *relictō* were a deponent governing *Illo* (Ἰλίον ὃ Π. καταλιπών), is common in Livy and Caesar. Compare Livy 1. 7. 11 *dextra Hercules data*; 1. 4. 6 *tenet fama...eam (Iupam) summissas* (as if καθέισαν) *infantibus adeo mitem praebuisse mammas*; 4. 44. 10 *causa ipse pro se dicta damnatur*; and see C.R. Vol. xv. p. 315. So Vergil *Aen.* 8. 707 *ventis regina vocatis* and *passim*; Ovid *Ex Ponto* 1. 3. 73 *caede puer facta*; *Fast.* iv. 297 *fune viri contento brachia lassant*. Horace has many examples e.g. *Odes* 1. 2. 41, 1. 12. 45, 1. 30. 5, 1. 35. 23, 2. 1. 37, 2. 2. 5, 3. 3. 43, 44, 3. 22. 6, 3. 27. 67, 68, 3. 28. 16, C.S. 33. Add *Odes* 1. 16. 27, and 1. 22. 11.

dives (ρ) i.e. with all his treasures to bribe Achilles.

15. *Thessalos* (ρ): i.e. of the enemy and that enemy the most bitter.

17, 18. *pias laetis animas reponis | sedibus*: for the grouping see on P. 9. The order is picturesque: the pious to happiness, their souls to a fixed dwelling; they do not wander homeless and unladen. Hence, perhaps, there is some stress on *sedibus*; see *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

18, 19. *virgaque...turbam*: for the grouping see P. 13.

20. *gratus* sc. ὦρ. The word lies, by *coniunctio*, between *superis* and *imis*.

This Ode would seem to be an early experiment in translation, if one may judge by the frequency of strained order and the absence of caesura in ll. 1, 6, 10, and 18; contrast such Odes as 1. 2, and 1. 22.

XI.

Tu ne quaesieris (scire nefas) quem mihi, quem tibi
finem di dederint, Leuconoe, nec Babylonios
temptaris numeros. ut melius, quicquid erit, pati,
seu pluris hiemes seu tribuit Iuppiter ultimam,
quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare
Tyrrenum. sapias, vina liques et spatio brevi
spem longam reseces. dum loquimur, fugerit invida
aetas: carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero.

5

XII.

Quem virum aut heroa lyra vel acri
tibia sumis celebrare, Clio,
quem deum? cuius recinet iocosa
nomen imago
aut in umbrosis Heliconis oris
aut super Pindo gelidove in Haemo?
unde vocalem temere insecutae
Orphea silvae

5

XI. 1, 2. quem mihi... | **finem**: *mihi* is brought forward in antithesis to *tibi*.

finem comes early because 'end' is the point, and the text is *carpe diem*, not *respice finem*.

Babylonios (*ps*): see on P. 21.

4. **ultimam** is last in contrast to *pluris*.

5. **oppositis** (*s*) i.e. 'before the opposition (of the rocks)'; compare *Odes* 3. 26. 8, and see on P. 26.

6. **Tyrrenum** should have stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); winter is causing storms that disturb not merely the notorious Adriatic, but the more peaceful Tyrrhenian sea. But see *Epist.* 2. 1. 202, and *Odes* 4. 4. 54.

6, 7. **brevi** | ...**longam**: the antithesis is expressed by parallel order, and by making adjectives of quantity postpositive.

invida (*p*): see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

8. **aetas** has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); Horace harps upon time and its flight.

postero comes last in contrast to *diem* sc. *praesentem*.

XII. 1. **acri** (*p*) i.e. 'shrillness (of the pipe)'; see on P. 27 and the note at *Odes* 3. 4. 3, 4.

3, 4. **cuius...iocosa** | **nomen imago**: for the grouping see on P. 12.

6. **gelido** probably goes with both *Pindo* and *Haemo*; see on P. 33.

7, 8. **vocalem** (*ps*) i.e. 'the voice (of Orpheus)'; see on P. 27; but *vocalem...silvae* might be classified under P. 9.

arte materna rapidos morantem
 fluminum lapsus celerisque ventos, 10
 blandum et auritas fidibus canoris
 ducere quercus.

quid prius dicam solitis parentis
 laudibus, qui res hominum ac deorum,
 qui mare et terras variisque mundum 15
 temperat horis?

unde nil maius generatur ipso
 nec viget quicquam simile aut secundum;
 proximos illi tamen occupavit
 Pallas honores, 20

proeliis audax; neque te silebo,
 Liber, et saevis inimica virgo
 beluis, nec te, metuende certa
 Phoebe sagitta.

9, 10. *rapidos* (*ps*)...*celeris* (*p*): both adjectives are emphatic i.e. 'for all their speed'; for the intrusive *morantem* see on P. 46 a.

11, 12. *auritas*...*quercus*: for the grouping see on P. 46 a.

fidibus canoris: these words go with both *auritas* and *ducere* i.e. oaks with ears pricked up by reason of his tuneful strings he led by means of these strings.

14. *laudibus* should have stress; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

15. *variis* (*ps*) is set purposely before *mundum* (*κόσμος*); the antithesis is change and variety amidst law and order. See also on P. 27.

17. *ipso* is last with emphasis i.e. than the mighty master (*ipse, αὐτός*) of it all.

19. *proximos* (*ps*) is put first to emphasize the antithesis *secundum* i.e. there is no one in the race to be called *secundus* (following on the heels of), though there is somebody *proximus* (next), but only a very poor second. See on l. 51 below.

21. *proeliis audax*: it is possible, with Bentley and others, to take these words with *Pallas*, putting a comma, not full stop, after *honores*; they may however go with both *Pallas* and *Liber*.

22. *Liber* should have stress; contrast *Pallas*. See on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

22, 23. *saevis*...*beluis*: for the grouping see on P. 10. The antithetical words are neatly grouped together: to the savage inimical, a maiden against *beasts*. The stress on *beluis* is due to its position; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

23, 24. *metuende*...*sagitta*: for the grouping see on P. 9.

certa (*ps*) i.e. 'the sure aim (of his arrows)'; see on P. 27. In the *Odes*, *Epodes*, and *C.S.* *certus* is never postposed.

dicam et Alciden puerosque Ledaë, 25
 hunc equis, illum superare pugnis
 nobilem; quorum simul alba nautis
 stella refulsit,

defluit saxis agitatus umor,
 concidunt venti fugiuntque nubes, 30
 et minax, quod sic voluere, ponto
 unda recumbit.

Romulum post hos prius, an quietum
 Pompili regnum memorem, an superbos
 Tarquini fasces, dubito, an Catonis 35
 nobile letum.

Regulum et Scauros animaeque magnae
 prodigum Paulum superante Poeno
 gratus insigni referam camena
 Fabriciumque. 40

27. **nobilem** should have stress; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

alba: the adjective seems to be predicative with *refulsit*. See also on P. 50 *b*. For the *stella* see on *Odes* 1. 3. 2, 3. 29. 64, and 4. 8. 31.

29. **saxis** is ablative partly with *defluit*, partly with *agitatus*; the water flows down from the rocks after being broken into spray (*agitatus*) by the rocks; hence *saxis* stands outside *agitatus* and *umor*. See P. 49, and the note there on *Odes* 1. 2. 23.

31, 32. **minax...unda recumbit**: the words *quod sic voluere* are parenthetical; therefore *ponto* may be felt not only with *recumbit* but also with *minax*. The separation of *minax* gives it the force of a noun, as if we had *minae undarum sedantur*; see on P. 27.

35. **Catonis** stands outside *nobile* and *letum* in order, perhaps, to keep the list clear—Romulus, Numa, Tarquin, Cato. The effect of the order is ‘Cato and his noble death.’ See on P. 37 *ad fin.*, 38, and 43. Contrast *Odes* 2. 1. 24 *atrocem animum Catonis*.

37, 38. **animaeque magnae | prodigum**: a Roman would read thus: ‘and the great (emphatic because postposited) soul’s unstinted sacrifice of Paulus.’ The quasi-objective genitive is often preposited; see on P. 39. This is, perhaps, why *animae magnae* stands outside *prodigum* and *Paulum*; see P. 43.

38. **superante Poeno**: a causal addendum; see on P. 53. See too on *Odes* 3. 1. 34.

39. **gratus** sc. *ŏv*. The adjective equals an adverb; see on P. 32.

insigni (*ps*): we may contrast *imbellis...lyrae* of *Odes* 1. 6. 10. See too P. 21.

hunc et incomptis Curium capillis
utilem bello tulit et Camillum
saeva paupertas et avitus apto
cum lare fundus.

crescit occulto velut arbor aevo
fama Marcelli; micat inter omnis
Iulium sidus velut inter ignis
luna minores. 45

gentis humanae pater atque custos,
orte Saturno, tibi cura magni
Caesaris fatis data: tu secundo 50
Caesare regnes.

ille seu Parthos Latio imminentis
egerit iusto domitos triumpho
sive subiectos Orientis orae 55
Seras et Indos,

41-43. *hunc...tulit...paupertas*: for the order of *hunc* see on P. 51.

incomptis (*ps*): with hair and beard unshorn; not *comptis capillis* like the young buck of Horace's time; but see *Odes* 3. 2. 32.

saeva (*p*) i.e. the harshness (of *paupertas*); see on P. 27, and note at *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

43, 44. *avitus...fundus*: for the grouping see on P. 10.

45. *occulto velut arbor aevo* i.e. τὸ δένδρον λαμβάνει γηράσκον. For the construction and order see on *Odes* 1. 10. 14.

46, 47. *inter omnis* | *Iulium* (*p*): the adjective *Iulium* is preposited for emphasis and reminds us of such combinations as *inter omnis unus*.

48. *minores* (*pps*): i.e. ἄτε μείους ὄντας—a causal addendum; see on P. 53. Compare too *Odes* 3. 2. 32.

49. *gentis* (*p*) *humanae*: the order perhaps suggests a contrast to *magni Caesaris*, who is something above the ordinary *gens humana*; but see P. 41 *ad fin.*

51. *secundo* (*p*) i.e. not merely a bad second (*proximo*); see on l. 19 above.

54. *iusto domitos triumpho*: perhaps an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53); but *iusto triumpho* may also be heard with *egerit*.

iusto (*ps*): the triumph was 'well earned' by the prowess of Augustus' soldiers, and 'deserved' by the Parthians after the disaster of Carrhae. But see P. 24.

55. *Orientis* (*p*): the genitive comes first because it contains the point; see on P. 38.

te minor latum reget aequus orbem;
 tu gravi curru quaties Olympum,
 tu parum castis inimica mittes
 fulmina lucis.

60

XIII.

Cum tu, Lydia, Telephi
 cervicem roseam, cerea Telephi
 laudas bracchia, vae meum
 fervens difficili bile tumet iecur.
 tunc nec mens mihi nec color
 certa sede manent, umor et in genas
 furtim labitur, arguens
 quam lentis penitus macerer ignibus.
 uror, seu tibi candidos
 turparunt umeros immodicae mero
 rixae, sive puer furens
 impressit memorem dente labris notam.

5

10

57. **te minor**: compare *Odes* 3. 6. 5 *dis te minorem quod geris imperas*.
latum (*ps*) equals *late*; see on P. 31.

58. **gravi** (*p*) i.e. with the weight (of the chariot); see on P. 27.

59, 60. **parum castis...lucis**: for the grouping see on P. 8. A Roman would read the lines thus: 'to the unchaste inimical thou wilt send thunderbolts on their groves.' For the juxtaposition of *fulmina* and *lucis* compare *Odes* 1. 2. 3 *sacras iaculatas arces*.

XIII. 1, 2. **Lydia, Telephi**: the case relations are grouped early; see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

1, 2. **Telephi | cervicem roseam**: for the order see on P. 35.

2, 3. **cerea Telephi | laudas bracchia**: for the order see on P. 46 *a*. Note the artificial antithesis (due to chiasmus) of *roseam* and *cerea*.

3. **vae meum**: the words would be read as if *vae mihi*; compare on *Odes* 1. 20. 10, 1. 26. 8, 2. 6. 6, 3. 4. 69, and *Epod.* 11. 15, and see note at *Odes* 1. 15. 33.
meum (*ps*): there is the contrast to *Telephi*.

4. **fervens...iecur**: for the grouping see on P. 10.

6. **certa** (*p*) i.e. fixity (of place); see on P. 27, and *Odes* 1. 12. 23.

8. **lentis** (*ps*) equals *lente*; see on P. 31.

ignibus: for position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16, but compare P. 21 *ad fin.*

9. **candidos** (*ps*) i.e. the whiteness (of thy shoulders); see on P. 27. Compare also on P. 21, and see note on *Odes* 2. 4. 3.

11. **rixae**: see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

12. **memorem** is proleptic and goes closely with *impressit* i.e. imprinted so as to be remembered; see on P. 30.

non, si me satis audias,
 speres perpetuum dulcia barbare
 laedentem oscula, quae Venus
 quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit.
 felices ter et amplius,
 quos irrupta tenet copula nec malis
 divulsus querimoniis
 suprema citius solvet amor die.

XIV.

O navis, referent in mare te novi
 fluctus! o quid agis? fortiter occupa
 portum! nonne vides ut
 nudum remigio latus
 et malus celeri saucius Africo
 antennaeque gemant ac sine funibus
 vix durare carinae
 possint imperiosius

14, 15. *dulcia barbare*: for the antithetical grouping—sweetness and barbarity—compare *Odes* 1. 5. 9. For the grouping *dulcia...oscula* compare P. 21 *ad fin.*

16. *quinta...nectaris*: the position of *sui nectaris* may be justified under P. 35 or 45.

sui (*ψ*): her own, her special nectar.

17. *ter et amplius* (*ψψ*): there is emphasis—‘yea thrice happy.’

18, 19. *irrupta* (*ψς*): for the position see P. 21. But *irrupta* may also be felt as an adverb ‘unbreakably’ (see P. 31); compare *contemptus* in the sense of ‘contemptible.’

nec malis: note that the negative of *nec* qualifies both *divulsus* and *citius solvet*. For the position of *malis* see on P. 24.

20. *suprema* (*ψς*) is most emphatic i.e. ‘the very very last day.’

XIV. 1. *novi* (*ψ*): see on *Odes* 1. 2. 6.

2. *fluctus* perhaps has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); currents are as dangerous as *undae*; but the jerky effect of *fluctus*, *portum* (l. 3), *aequor* (l. 9), and *fidit* (l. 15) may be intentional, representing the agitation of the poet.

fortiter: see the note of C. A. Vince in the *C.R.* Vol. XXXIV, p. 101.

3. *portum*: see preceding note; it is a cry of agony—‘to the harbour, the harbour!’

5. *malus...Africo*: for the grouping see on P. 14. The preposited *celeri* has point: it is the swiftness and force that breaks the mast; see on P. 27.

8. *imperiosius* (*ψ*) i.e. ‘the tyranny (of the sea)’; see on P. 27. In any case comparatives tend to come early; see on P. 28.

aequor? non tibi sunt integra lintea,
 non di, quos iterum pressa voces malo. 10
 quamvis Pontica pinus,
 silvae filia nobilis,
 iactes et genus et nomen inutile,
 nil pictis timidus navita puppibus
 fidit. tu nisi ventis 15
 debes ludibrium, cave.
 nuper sollicitum quae mihi taedium,
 nunc desiderium curaque non levis,
 interfusa nitentis
 vites aequora Cycladas. 20

XV.

Pastor cum traheret per freta navibus
 Idaeis Helenen perfidus hospitam,
 ingrato celeris obruit otio
 ventos ut caneret fera

9. *aequor* should have stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26)—even though the waters might be comparatively calm. See however Verg. *Aen.* 3. 157, and *Odes* 3. 27. 23, and 4. 4. 54, where *aequor* is used of stormy seas.

integra is predicative.

10. *pressa voces malo*: it would seem that *malo* belongs to both *pressa* and *voces*. With the latter it equals 'in thy bitter hour' (lit. by reason of *malum*); but it cannot go with *pressa* alone, for then Horace could and would have written *pressa malo voces*. Compare *Odes* 1. 23. 12 and *Epod.* 9. 31. It is just possible that *malo* is dative; cp. *Odes* 1. 2. 25.

11. *Pontica* (*p*): because it affords the best wood. Compare *Noricus* at *Odes* 1. 16. 9.

12. *silvae filia nobilis*: for the grouping see on P. 20 *β ad fin.*

14, 15. *pictis...puppibus*: for the grouping see on P. 10. The word *pictis* is emphatic; the sailor feels that the figure-heads on the stern are merely painted idols; he is therefore frightened and puts no trust in them.

nil...fidit: there is stress on *nil* by separation, and on *fidit* by position (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); *confidence* is impossible.

17. *sollicitum* (*ps*) has emphasis: a *taedium* may be merely *leve*, like *levi exilio* of Suetonius, *Aug.* 51. Compare the chiastic *non levis* of l. 18 (see on P. 29).

19, 20. *interfusa...Cycladas*: for the grouping see on P. 7.

XV. 1. *Pastor*: by all rules of normal order *pastor* should be subject to both *traheret* and *obruit*. It is true that plenty of cases may be quoted in which the subject of the subordinate clause precedes the conjunction without

Nereus fata: 'mala ducis avi domum,
quam multo repetet Graecia milite,
coniurata tuas rumpere nuptias
et regnum Priami vetus.

heu heu, quantus equis, quantus adest viris
sudor! quanta moves funera Dardanae
genti! iam galeam Pallas et aegida
currusque et rabiem parat.

nequicquam Veneris praesidio ferox
pectes caesariem grataque feminis
inbelli cithara carmina divides;
nequicquam thalamo gravis

being subject of the principal clause; but in such cases the new subject is inserted with the principal verb. Here there is no hint of a new subject until we reach the subordinate clause *ut caneret*. Nauck quotes *Odes* 1. 16. 5 where there is scarcely any difficulty, and Vergil *Aen.* 12. 641 *occidit infelix ne nostrum dedecus Ufens | aspiceret*; but this latter example is comparatively simple because no other subject to *occidit* is possible (see too P. 10). May not *obruit* be a kind of middle? i.e. 'Because Paris was carrying off another man's wife, he brought on himself a calm so that Nereus was enabled to tell his fate.'

2. **Idaeis Helenen**: the antithesis of Trojan (ship) and Greek woman is well brought out.

perfidus hospitam: see on *Odes* 1. 6. 9 and P. 53.

3, 4. **ingrato...ventos**: for the grouping see on P. 7. The antithesis of *ingrato* and *celeris* has point: the swift winds do not love inaction.

fera (*ps*) i.e. *mala, non bona*.

5. **mala** (*ps*) has emphasis; compare Livy *Pref.* § 13 *cum bonis potius ominibus*. But see also P. 21.

6. **multo** (*s*) is emphatic i.e. 'with myriads of soldiers.' In English prose we prefer definite figures; Latin is satisfied with obscurer and, to our ears, weaker expressions. Thus Livy 1. 12. 10 *favore multorum addito animo* may be translated 'the cheers of thousands gave him fresh courage.' Compare too Plato's famous epigram *ὡς πολλοῖς ὄμμασιν εἰς σε βλέπω*.

7. **tuas** (*ps*): perhaps in antithesis to *Priami*; but see P. 21.

9, 10. **quantus...sudor! quanta...funera**: for the separation of *quantus* and *quanta* from their respective nouns see on *Odes* 1. 27. 11.

sudor perhaps has stress; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

Dardanae (*p*) i.e. you are destroying *your own* people; see on *tuas* l. 21 below.

11. **genti** has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) i.e. you are destroying a whole nation. See l. 22 below.

Pallas lies by *coniunctio* between *galeam* and *aegida*. For *galeam: Pallas* see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

13. **Veneris** (*p*): Venus should protect a lover and an adulterer; the order too makes *ferox* all the more effective: it is Mars who renders a man *ferocem*.

hastas et calami spicula Cnosii
vitabis strepitumque et celerem sequi
Aiacem: tamen, heu, serus adulteros
crines pulvere collines.

20

non Laertiaden, exitium tuae
gentis, non Pylium Nestora respicis?
urgent impavidi te Salaminus
Teucer, te Sthenelus sciens

pugnae, sive opus est imperitare equis,
non auriga piger. Merionen quoque
nosces. ecce furit te reperire atrox
Tydides, melior patre:

25

14, 15. *grataque...inbelli cithara carmina*: for the grouping see on P. 9.
inbelli: compare *Odes* 1. 6. 10.

16. *thalamo* is locative: in thy bridal bower.

gravis (*φ*) i.e. 'the dangers (of the spear)'; see P. 27 and on *Odes* 2.

14. 23.

17. *calami spicula Cnosii*: for the grouping see on P. 20 a.

18. *vitabis* may='you will seek to avoid'—a conative future; see on *Odes* 1. 20. 10.

celerem (*φ*): see on P. 27.

19. *Aiacem*: the stress (see *Odes* 4. 9. 26) on this name of woe is most effective.

adulteros (*φ*) i.e. your lover's locks (all neat and glossy) shall be dragged in the dust; the implied antithesis is neatness and dirt.

21, 22. *tuae* (*φ*): see on *Dardanae* (*φ*) l. 10 above.

gentis has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); compare on l. 11 above.

22, 23. *Pylium* (*φ*)...*Salaminus* (*φ*): such adjectives describing the locality of the chieftain's 'seat' are naturally, and among all nations, of interest and importance. Compare *Odes* 4. 4. 64, and 4. 6. 4. Here there is further point in emphasizing the adjectives, which give the effect of '*Pylos* to *Salamis*' (China to Peru) i.e. Greece from west to east is against you.

impavidi equals an adverb 'valiantly'; see on P. 31.

24. *Teucer*: see *Odes* 4. 9. 26; but the reading is uncertain.

25. *pugnae* has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) in antithesis to *auriga*. See too P. 39 *ad fin.*

26. *non auriga piger*: this is literally 'not, as a driver, slack.' The contrast is *pedes* implied in *sciens pugnae*.

27. *nosces* has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) and equals 'thou shalt have reason to know.'

atrox sc. ὤν i.e. when his blood is up, when he sees red.

28. *melior patre* is an emphatic addendum; the sense is 'very brave because braver than his sire'; see on P. 53, and compare *Odes* 1. 7. 25.

quem tu, cervus uti vallis in altera
 visum parte lupum graminis inmemor, 10
 sublimi fugies mollis anhelitu,
 non hoc pollicitus tuae.
 iracunda diem proferet Ilio
 matronisque Phrygum classis Achillei:
 post certas hiemes uret Achaicus 35
 ignis Iliacas domos.'

XVI.

O matre pulchra filia pulchrior,
 quem crininosus cumque voles modum
 pones iambis, sive flamma
 sive mari libet Hadriano.

29, 30. *tu, cervus uti*: the subjects likened are brought together (compare *Odes* 4. 2. 27). For the position of *uti* compare *Odes* 1. 23. 9, 1. 37. 17, 3. 15. 10, 4. 4. 57, 4. 12. 24, *Epod.* 6. 16, and *Sat.* 1. 2. 105, 1. 3. 89. See too *Epod.* 8. 8.

cervus...vallis in altera: a Roman would read these words thus: 'like a stag in the valley on the other side'; he can wait for *parte* with *a dextra*, *a sinistra* in daily use. The words *vallis in altera* are felt with both *cervus* and *visum...lupum*; each animal is *in altera parte* to the other (compare *Odes* 2. 2. 10). The genitive *vallis* is preposited in order to give the elements of the scene early—a stag and a valley; see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

in altera | visum parte lupum: for the grouping see on P. 9.

graminis: for the objective genitive placed in front see on P. 39.

31. *sublimi (ps)*: his *anhelitus* is not *modicus* but *sublimis*; see Page *ad loc.*

mollis sc. ὥν i.e. because you are 'soft.' Paris, being *mollis*, is scant of breath.

32. *non hoc pollicitus tuae*: an emphatic addendum; see on P. 53.

33. *iracunda*: the subject lies in the adjective i.e. 'wrath shall put off the evil day—the wrath of Achilles' fleet.' Compare Livy *Pref.* § 5 (*mala*) *quae nostra (= we) tot per annos vidit aetas (= in our lifetime)*. See on *Odes* 1. 3. 36, 1. 18. 8, 1. 21. 16, 1. 26. 9, 1. 31. 9, 2. 8. 23, 3. 4. 69, 4. 2. 45, 4. 4. 7, 4. 4. 17, 4. 4. 73, 4. 6. 21. For a somewhat similar use of a possessive adjective with the sense of an ethical dative see on *Odes* 1. 13. 3, and compare the use of the preposited genitive noted at P. 38.

35. *certas (p)* i.e. fixed, limited in number, not unlimited. Compare *Epod.* 13. 15 *certo subtemine*.

Achaicus (p): because contrasted with *Iliacas (p)* or *Pergameas (p)* in 1. 36.

Throughout this Ode the order seems strained and suggests a translation.

XVI. 2, 3. *quem...cumque*: see on *Odes* 1. 6. 3.

non Dindymene, non adytis quatit 5
 mentem sacerdotum incola Pythius,
 non Liber aequae, non acuta
 si geminant Corybantes aera,
 tristes ut irae, quas neque Noricus 10
 deterret ensis nec mare naufragum
 nec saevus ignis nec tremendo
 Iuppiter ipse ruens tumultu.
 fertur Prometheus addere principi
 limo coactus particulam undique
 desectam et insani leonis 15
 vim stomacho apposuisse nostro.
 irae Thyesten exitio gravi
 stravere et altis urbibus ultimae
 stetere causae, cur perirent
 funditus imprimeretque muris 20

quem criminosus...modum | pones iambis: for the grouping see on P. 9.

4. **Hadriano** (*s*): see on P. 21. The lady addressed may have been some old Apulian acquaintance living on the east coast of Italy.

5. **adytis** is placed early for emphasis; it is 'opposed to the more widely diffused *afflatus*, ἐνθουσιασμός, of Cybele or Bacchus' (Wickham).

7. **acuta** (*ps*): the adjective equals an adverb (*acute*) and goes with *geminant*; see on P. 31.

9. **tristes** (*p*) i.e. 'the odiousness, balefulness (of passion)'; see on P. 27, and *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

ut: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 15. 29, 30.

Noricus (*ps*) i.e. the best steel sword from the Tyrol; compare *Epod.* 17. 71, and see *Odes* 1. 14. 11, 4. 9. 17. But see also P. 21.

11. **saevus** (*p*): see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

tremendo (*ps*): the word may be felt first with *Iuppiter*; see on P. 52, and *Epod.* 6. 9. As Latin still waits for a noun to go with *tremendo*, there is no real pause at *ruens* and the rhythm is thus less exceptional. See Page *ad loc.* Compare also note at *Odes* 4. 8. 33.

13. **principi** (*p*) i.e. from the very beginning this *ira* has been planted in us.

15. **desectam** may be felt again with *vim*.

insani (*p*) i.e. 'the madness (of a lion)'; see on P. 27.

leonis (*p*): contrast the qualities of the hare, fox etc.; the position also prepares us for the antithesis *nostro*.

16. **nostro** (*s*): contrast *leonis*; but see also P. 21.

18. **stravere** perhaps has stress; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

hostile aratrum exercitus insolens.
 compesce mentem! me quoque pectoris
 temptavit in dulci iuventa
 fervor et in celeris iambos

misit furentem: nunc ego mitibus
 mutare quaero tristia, dum mihi
 fias recantatis amica
 opprobriis animumque reddas.

XVII.

Velox amoenum saepe Lucretilem
 mutat Lycao Faunus et igneam
 defendit aestatem capellis
 usque meis pluviosque ventos.

altis (*ρ*) i.e. with high citadel and therefore better protected.

ultima (*ρs*) has emphasis, like *principi* in l. 13 above; see also P. 21.

20. *funditus* (*ρρ*) is emphatic; see also on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

21. *hostile* is preposited because *aratrum* is the emblem of peace; moreover Horace always places *hostilis* in front (see on *Odes* 2. 12. 22) and usually makes generic adjectives preposited (see on P. 37).

22. *me*: for its order see on P. 51.

pectoris: a Roman might read this genitive as if 'in my heart' (compare *animi*); ultimately it goes with *fervor*.

23. *dulci* (*ρ*) i.e. 'the sweetness, gladness (of youth)'; see on P. 27.

24. *celeris* (*ρ*) i.e. too quick for me; they ran away with me.

25. *mitibus* is put early to prepare us for the antithesis *tristia*, which is placed last.

26, 27. *mihi...recantatis*: *mihi* is felt with *recantatis* as though the latter were a deponent in agreement with it. The construction is an extension of the idiom noted at *Odes* 1. 10. 14. Moreover she is *amica* in the atmosphere of recanted libels; see on *Odes* 4. 8. 33.

XVII. 1, 2. *Velox amoenum...Lucretilem | mutat...Faunus*: for the grouping see on P. 10. The two adjectives (*velox amoenum*) make it unnecessary to take *saepe* with *amoenum Lucretilem* only; see on P. 50 *d*. The adverb goes with the whole sentence; see on *Odes* 2. 9. 13.

igneam (*ρs*) i.e. 'the fires (of summer)'; see on P. 27 and P. 21.

4. *usque meis* may be regarded as an emphatic addendum i.e. 'and that without ceasing and those goats mine'; see on P. 53. The pause at the end of l. 3 obviates the necessity of grouping *capellis | usque meis* together; see on P. 50 *b*.

pluvios (*ρ*) i.e. 'the rain (of, brought by, the winds)'; see on P. 27.

impune tutum per nemus arbutos
quaerunt latentis et thyma deviae
olentis uxores mariti,

5

nec viridis metuunt colubras
nec Martialis haediliae lupos,
utcumque dulci, Tyndari, fistula
valles et Usticae cubantis
levia personuere saxa.

10

di me tuentur, dis pietas mea
et Musa cordi est. hinc tibi copia
manabit ad plenum benigno
ruris honorum opulenta cornu.

15

5. **tutum** (*ps*) i.e. 'because it is safe'; the epithet is naturally brought close to *impune*.

6, 7. **latentis** is a concessive addendum—'though lying out of sight' (see P. 53); the search would thus be a long one and involve much distance.

deviae | ...**mariti**: for the grouping see on P. 9. The collocation *deviae olentis* suggests playfully that they were not unwilling to avoid his smell.

8. **viridis** (*ps*): the colour would help to conceal the vipers and so make them the more dangerous; hence the emphasis. But see also on P. 21.

9. **haediliae**: if we read *Haediliae* (gen.), the order is normal. The reading *haediliae* (nom.) gives to the stock epithet *Martialis* an inexplicable emphasis.

10. **dulci** (*ps*) i.e. 'the sweetness, sweet music (of the flute)'; see on P. 27. For the intervening vocative see on *Odes* 1. 5. 3.

11. **Usticae** goes with both *valles* and *levia saxa* by *coniunctio*.

12. **levia** (*ps*): see on P. 21.

13. **mea**: see on *Odes* 2. 12. 13, 14.

14. **tibi copia**: see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17. The dative *tibi* is quasi-ethical i.e. 'you will find that...'

15, 16. **ad plenum** (*pp*): the adverb phrase is emphatic i.e. 'into thy lap till it is full' (Wickham).

benigno | ...**cornu** may well be ablative (=from) depending on *manabit*. The adjective *benigno* echoes and amplifies *ad plenum*; it equals ἀφθόνως and is the opposite of *maligne*. If there were no *opulenta*, everything would be normal (see on *Odes* 1. 7. 29) i.e. 'from the horn rich in the glories of the country.' Horace throws in *opulenta* (see P. 46 *b*), with which, as well as with *benigno*, the words *ruris honorum* may be taken. He thus emphasizes the rich productiveness of his home in a crescendo—*ad plenum*, *benigno*, *opulenta*.

ruris (*p*) **honorum**: to the jaded poet of the *Town* the emotional interest (*o tunicata quies!*) lies in *ruris*.

hic in reducta valle Caniculae
 vitabis aestus et fide Teia
 dices laborantis in uno
 Penelopen vitreamque Circen.

20

hic innocentis pocula Lesbii
 duces sub umbra, nec Semeleius
 cum Marte confundet Thyoneus
 proelia, nec metues protervum

suspecta Cyrum, ne male dispari
 incontinentis iniciat manus
 et scindat haerentem coronam
 crinibus immeritamque vestem.

25

17. *reducta* (*ψ*) i.e. because it is retired, sequestered, and therefore cool.
Caniculae (*ψ*) i.e. the dog (and its heat); see on P. 38.

19. *laborantis in uno*: these words go closely with *dices* i.e. 'will speak of as lovesick for one.'

20. *vitream* (*ψ*): the epithet suggests the immortal; thus Penelope, the mortal, and Circe the goddess, are in love with the same man (*in uno*).

21. *innocentis* (*ψ*): even a lady may drink Lesbian without impropriety and without headache; but see P. 20β.

22, 23. *sub umbra* is an emphatic addendum i.e. 'and in the cool shade'; see on P. 53.

Semeleius | *cum Marte*: for case relations grouped early see *Odes* 1. 2. 17. A Roman would read the words thus: 'nor Semele's son with Mars shall join....'

Thyoneus goes closely with *confundet* i.e. 'like the Son of Thunder he is.'

24. *proelia* has stress; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

24, 25. *protervum* (*ψ*) equals *protervitatē* (*Cyri*); see on P. 27. But see also P. 24 and P. 25. Observe that in the group *protervum suspecta Cyrum* we may feel *protervum...Cyrum* as equal to a *protervo* *Cyro*, and thus the order is less startling (see on *Epod.* 7. 8).

suspecta i.e. 'because suspected.'

26. *incontinentis* (*ψ*) equals *incontinenter*; see on P. 31 and P. 21.

27. *haerentem* (*ψ*): he has to tear 'because the garland cleaves.'

28. *crinibus* would normally lie between *haerentem* and *coronam*, but *haerentem* is a word which can hardly be absolute and we wait, without difficulty, for the dative; see on P. 47. The effect too of the order is 'he tears garland, hair, and clothes.'

immeritam is felt with both *crinibus* and *vestem*; see on P. 33.

XVIII.

Nullam, Vare, sacra vite prius severis arborem
 circa mite solum Tiburis et moenia Catili:
 siccis omnia nam dura deus proposuit, neque
 mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines.
 quis post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem crepat? 5
 quis non te potius, Bacche pater, teque, decens Venus?
 ac nequis modici transiliat munera Liberi,
 Centaurea monet cum Lapithis rixa super mero
 debellata, monet Sithoniis non levis Euhius,

XVIII. 1. Nullam (*ps*): this adjective by position, as so often in Cicero, becomes an emphatic negative i.e. 'Do not sow *any*....'

sacra (*p*) i.e. because god-given. The words *sacra vite* precede *prius* for emphasis; 'nothing,' says Horace, 'before the *vine*.'

2. **mite solum Tiburis**: for the grouping see P. 35.

3. **siccis omnia nam dura**: these words sound like 'to the dry all things are hard'; then *deus proposuit* reads as a parenthesis i.e. 'so has Heaven ordained.' Both *siccis* and *omnia* have stress because they come early and precede *nam*. For *nam* late see on *Epod.* 14. 6.

4. **mordaces** (*ps*): i.e. the canker (of anxiety); see on P. 27, and on *Odes* 2. 14. 23. Compare *curas edacis* (*Odes* 2. 11. 18), and *vitiosa...cura* (*Odes* 2. 16. 21).

sollicitudines: for position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

5. **gravem** (*p*): i.e. 'the hardship (of campaigns)'; see on P. 27, and on *Odes* 2. 14. 23. Compare also *Odes* 1. 29. 2 *acrem* (*p*) *militiam*.

6. **decens** (*p*): for its position see on P. 36.

7. **modici** (*ps*): as if Horace had written *ne quis modum transiliat*; the stress, of course, is all on 'moderation.' For the grouping *modici...munera Liberi* see on P. 20 a. It is tempting to believe that *modici Liberi* is a kind of oxymoron—'limited freedom.'

8. **Centaurea monet cum Lapithis rixa**: for case relations early see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17, and for the intrusive *monet* see on P. 46 a. The adjective *Centaurea* contains the subject *Centaurs* (see on *Odes* 1. 15. 33), and the Latin reads thus: 'the Centaurs are a warning and the Lapithae with their quarrel fought out over the wine.'

9. **debellata** has stress; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

Observe the pretty combination of epithet, complement, noun (*Centaurea... cum Lapithis rixa*) with noun, complement, epithet (*rixam super mero debellatam*).

monet...Euhius i.e. there is a warning in the Sithonians and the heavy hand (*non levis*) of Euhius. The normal order (*non levis Sithoniis Euhius*) is abandoned in order to bring *Sithoniis* early, parallel to *Centaurea*. The antitheses are 'Centaurs versus Lapithae' and 'Sithonians versus Euhius.'

non levis (*p*): see on P. 29.

cum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum 10
discernunt avidi. non ego te, candide Bassareu,
invitum quatiā nec variis obsita frondibus
sub divum rapiam. saeva tene cum Berecynthio
cornu tympana, quae subsequitur caecus amor sui
et tollens vacuum plus nimio gloria verticem 15
arcanique fides prodiga, perlucidior vitro.

XIX.

Mater saeva Cupidinum

Thebanaeque iubet me Semelae puer

10. **exiguo fine libidinum**: for the grouping see on P. 35.

11. **avidī** coming last has emphasis and is causal i.e. 'because they are greedy and full of passion.'

candide (*p*): for its position see on P. 36.

12. **variis obsita frondibus**: for the grouping see on P. 24.

13, 14. **saeva...cum Berecynthio | cornu tympana**: for the grouping see on P. 10.

Berecynthio is always preposited in Horace; the sound of a horn is not dangerous, but the sound of Cybele's is. Compare on *Odes* 3. 19. 18 and 4. 1. 22.

quae subsequitur: the picture seems to be that of a pageant; first come horn and drums, then comes blind Self-love, then vain Pride, then Faith unfaithful. Compare Lucretius 5. 737-747.

caecus (*p*): Love is blind, but especially blind is Self-love; *amor sui* may be regarded as one word *φιλαντία* (see on P. 45). But *caecus amor sui* may be classified under P. 35.

15. **tollens vacuum...gloria verticem**: for the grouping see on P. 9.

plus nimio has emphasis because it follows and is separated from its verb *tollens*.

16. **arcani** has emphasis, for it should lie between *fides* and *prodiga* (see on P. 43); Faith should be prodigal of Faith only, not of secrets. It may, however, be remembered that an objective genitive usually precedes the word upon which it depends (see on P. 39).

perlucidior vitro is an emphatic addendum; see on P. 53. The statue of Fides is said to have worn, perhaps on the right hand, a white veil, symbolizing that Fides was frank and open (white), yet kept her secrets (veil); but to be *perlucidior vitro* is going too far altogether. Compare on *Odes* 1. 35. 21, and for the white veil see Livy 1. 21. 4, and Servius on Vergil *Aen.* 1. 292 and 8. 636. Ovid speaks of *fides* as *liquida* (*Ex Ponto* 1. 9. 10).

XIX. 1. Mater saeva Cupidinum: a very rare order (see on P. 44); it is just possible that *saeva* is felt to qualify both *Mater* and *Cupidinum* (see P. 52), and compare *Odes* 3. 15. 15 *flos purpureus rosae*. See too on *Odes* 3. 1. 42. Contrast *Odes* 4. 1. 4 *dulcium | mater saeva Cupidinum*, and P. 36.

et lasciva Licentia
 finitis animum reddere amoribus.
 urit me Glycerae nitor 5
 splendentis Pario marmore purius,
 urit grata protervitas
 et vultus nimium lubricus aspici.
 in me tota ruens Venus
 Cyprum deseruit, nec patitur Scythas 10
 et versis animosum equis
 Parthum dicere nec quae nihil attinent.
 hic vivum mihi caespitem, hic
 verbenas, pueri, ponite turaque
 bimi cum patera meri: 15
 mactata veniet lenior hostia.

2. *Thebanae* (*ps*): the strained order seems to have no explanation save metrical convenience. But *Thebanae* may = 'from Thebes' (see on *Odes* 1. 31. 9) in contrast to Venus from Cyprus.

Semelae puer: for the order see on P. 41.

3. *lasciva* (*p*): i.e. the wantonness (of Licentia); see on P. 27. But compare also on *Odes* 1. 7. 5.

4. *finitis* (*ps*): i.e. that were finished and done for (so I thought); compare *relictos* at *Odes* 1. 34. 5.

5. *Glycerae* (*p*): for the position see on P. 38.

6. *splendentis...purius* is an emphatic addendum; see on P. 53.

Pario (*p*) i.e. the whitest and most brilliant of marbles.

purius has emphasis because placed after and far separated from *splendentis*.

7. *grata* (*p*): a woman's *protervitas* may easily be *ingrata* if carried too far; but *grata* (*p*) may simply mean 'the charm (of coquetry)'; see on P. 27.

9. *tota* is predicative with *ruens* i.e. swooping full on me.

11, 12. *versis...* | *Parthum*: for the grouping see on P. 9. But *animosum* naturally lies between *versis* and *equis* because the Parthian's courage comes out only as he flies away.

13. *vivum* (*ps*): ritual seems to have demanded that the sod should be fresh cut; hence the order.

15. *bimi cum patera meri*: for the grouping see on P. 20 a. New wine was required for sacrifices. See on *Odes* 1. 31. 2, 3 and 3. 23. 3.

16. *mactata* (*ps*): a Roman in reading this word would think merely of the verbal idea i.e. slaughter and its completion (compare *explorato* etc.). Thus the line would be read by him 'after slaughter she will be more kindly by reason of my offering,' where *hostia* now becomes a causal ablative. See on P. 26, and compare *Odes* 4. 11. 7, 8. But the inevitable stress on *mactata*

XX.

Vile potabis modicis Sabinum
 cantharis, Graeca quod ego ipse testa
 conditum levi, datus in theatro
 cum tibi plausus,
 care Maecenas eques, ut paterni
 fluminis ripae simul et iocosa
 redderet laudes tibi Vaticani
 montis imago.

5

is all to the point—a *slaughtered* victim is what Venus wants, not one *quae nascitur* (*Odes* 3. 23. 9).

The ablative *hostia* perhaps confirms the view that *hostia* is also ablative at *Odes* 3. 23. 18.

XX. 1. Vile...modicis Sabinum | cantharis: for the grouping see on P. 9. Both *Vile* and *potabis* have interest i.e. 'cheap stuff you shall swill'; indeed *potabis* might be contrasted with the more elegant *bibes* of l. 10. Compare Cicero *Phil.* 2. 27. 67 *totos dies potabatur* (i.e. 'there was heavy drinking all day') and the familiar *potus et exlex*.

The first three words *Vile potabis modicis* give us the picture 'cheap wine, swilling, and from cheap (cups).'

2. **cantharis** has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); *canthari* are large, wide-bellied, and have handles. The implied antithesis is the less clumsy *poculum* of l. 12 below. For the grouping *modicis Sabinum | cantharis* see note at *Odes* 4. 8. 33.

Graeca (*ps*): another abomination—something Greek! Happily it is only the whiff of an empty jar. The bias of patriotism put Greek wines behind all Italian wines, although Pliny esteemed them. Compare on *Odes* 3. 24. 57.

3. **datus in theatro:** these words have stress because they precede *cum*. Possibly then *datus* equals *ultro datus*; Maecenas needed no *claqueurs*; and *in theatro* draws attention to the public nature of the welcome.

5. **care** (*p*): the position, perhaps, emphasizes Horace's affection; but see P. 36. Bentley's *clare* makes an excellent point, since *clarus* is used especially of a senator, *splendidus* of a knight (see Duff on Juvenal *Sat.* 10. 95). Thus the sense would be 'as glorious as a senator, Maecenas, though but a knight.' See too on *Odes* 2. 17. 7, 8, 3. 24. 30.

paterni (*p*): Horace thus emphasizes the antiquity of Maecenas' family. See *Odes* 1. 1. 1.

6. **fluminis** (*p*) i.e. 'the river (with its banks)'; see on P. 38.

simul by position ('*coniunctio*') belongs to both *ripae* and *montis imago*. **iocosa** (*ps*) equals an adverb 'playfully'; see on P. 31.

7. **Vaticani** (*p*): the point is that even the more distant Vatican Hill (more distant than the *mons Ianiculus*) threw back the echo of such loud applause. See on *Odes* 3. 29. 38, 39.

8. **montis** (*p*) i.e. 'the hill (and its echo)'; see on P. 38.

Caecubum et prelo domitam Caleno
 tu bibes uvam: mea nec Falernae
 temperant vites neque Formiani
 pocula colles.

10

XXI.

Dianam tenerae dicite virgines,
 intonsum, pueri, dicite Cynthium
 Latonamque supremo
 dilectam penitus Iovi.
 vos laetam fluviis et nemorum coma,
 quaecumque aut gelido prominet Algido,
 nigris aut Erymanthi
 silvis aut viridis Cragi.

5

9, 10. **Caecubum...tu**: the object comes first with emphasis; it is a first class wine.

prelo domitam Caleno | **...uvam**: for the grouping see on P. 14.

Caleno (*s*): its position emphasizes the high quality of the wine.

tu is emphatic because inserted; contrast *mea* (*ps*), whose position seems to support the reading *tu*.

bibes may be a conative future i.e. 'you will be for drinking' (compare on *Odes* 1. 15. 18). See however Mr L. H. Allen's paper *C.R.* Vol. xxv. p. 168. Gow, *C.R.* xxix. p. 76, shows good reason for reading *iubes* ('you order up').

mea (*ps*): see above on *tu*. The possessive adjective merely sounds like 'as for me,' and is equivalent to an ethical dative. See note on *Odes* 1. 13. 3.

10, 11. **Falernae** (*ps*): the position emphasizes (like *Caleno* above) the excellence of the wine; compare *Odes* 3. 1. 43, but see P. 21.

Formiani (*ps*): for its position compare *Falernae* above.

XXI. 1, 2. Dianam: note the chiasmus *Dianam...dicite...dicite Cynthium*.

tenerae (*ps*) i.e. because you are tender (sing to the tender maiden goddess); compare on *Odes* 1. 1. 26, but see also P. 21.

intonsum (*ps*): Horace wishes to keep the adjective close to *pueri* i.e. the unshorn god ('unshorn' implies young) is to be worshipped by the young.

3, 4. **Latonamque supremo** | **dilectam...Iovi**: for the grouping see P. 14. **penitus**, placed after *dilectam*, has emphasis.

5. **nemorum** (*p*) i.e. 'the groves (with their tresses of leaves)'; see on P. 38, and on *Odes* 1. 1. 30.

6. **gelido** (*ps*) i.e. 'the snows (of Algidus)'; see on P. 27 and P. 21. For the phrase see *Odes* 3. 23. 9.

7. **aut** is placed before *Erymanthi*, not before *nigris*, because the names of the mountains are the ideas really connected together. See also note on *viridis* (*p*) in l. 8.

8. **viridis** (*p*): contrast the dark foliage (pines, holm-oaks etc.) of Erymanthus.

vos Tempe totidem tollite laudibus
 natalemque, mares, Delon Apollinis 10
 insignemque pharetra
 fraternaue umerum lyra.
 hic bellum lacrimosum, hic miseram famem
 pestemque a populo et principe Caesare in
 Persas atque Britannos 15
 vestra motus aget prece.

XXII.

Integer vitae scelerisque purus
 non eget Mauris iaculis neque arcu
 nec venenatis gravida sagittis,
 Fusce, pharetra,
 sive per Syrtis iter aestuosas 5
 sive facturus per inhospitalem
 Caucasum vel quae loca fabulosus
 lambit Hydaspes.

9. *totidem*: for position see P. 21.

10. *natalem...Delon Apollinis*: for the grouping see P. 35. Compare on *Odes* 3. 4. 63.

11, 12. *insignemque pharetra* | ...*umerum*: the order is, of course, normal (see on *Odes* 1. 7. 29) if *insignem* agrees with *umerum*. Editors, however, take *umerum* as an accusative of respect.

fraterna (*ps*): his brother's, not his own; as if we had *aliena* (*non sua*).

lyra: for its position see on P. 48.

13. *bellum lacrimosum...miseram famem*: note the chiasmus. But *miseram* (*p*) may equal 'the miseries (of famine)'; see on P. 27, and *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

14. *Caesare in*: for the position of *in* see on *Odes* 1. 35. 39. Horace seems to forget that Romans will die even if war be transferred from Rome and Italy. See too on *Odes* 1. 35. 39.

16. *vestra* (*ps*) equals *a vobis* (see on *Odes* 1. 13. 3); subsequently *prece* means 'in answer to prayer' (see note on *Odes* 1. 14. 10), and is heard with *aget* as well as with *motus*.

XXII. 1. *vitae scelerisque*: note the chiasmus.

2. *Mauris* (*p*): if we compare *Odes* 3. 10. 18 *nec Mauris animum mitior anguibz*, it seems a fair assumption that these darts were anointed with snake poison; hence the stress on *Mauris* in our passage. The same remarks apply to the reading *Mauri*.

3, 4. *venenatis...pharetra*: for the grouping see on P. 9.

5. *iter*: the noun equals a verb 'you go' and lies between *Syrtis* and *aestuosas*; see on P. 21.

namque me silva lupus in Sabina,
 dum meam canto Lalagen et ultra 10
 terminum curis vagor expeditis,
 fugit inermem,
 quale portentum neque militaris
 Daunias latis alit aesculetis
 nec Iubae tellus generat, leonum 15
 arida nutrix.

aestuosas: the word includes two ideas—heat and boiling surge ; see on *Odes* 2. 6. 4.

6. **inhospitalem** (*ϕ*) i.e. 'through the savagery, wildness (of the Caucasus)'; see on P. 27, and *Odes* 2. 14. 23. Horace repeats the words at *Epod.* 1. 12.

7. **fabulosus** (*ϕs*) equals *secundum fabulas* (see too on P. 21); it may be felt with both *loca* and *Hydaspes* (see on P. 52). Compare *Odes* 3. 4. 9.

9. **me silva lupus:** a beautiful instance of case relations grouped early; I was the object (*me*) in a forest of a wolf's attentions (see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17).

in Sabina merely equals a noun, as if we had e.g. *in Samnio*; see on *Odes* 1. 31. 9.

10, 11. **meam** (*ϕs*) may be predicative i.e. 'sing of her as mine,' or may equal 'my beloved' (see on *Odes* 1. 26. 8); but see also P. 21.

ultra | terminum has stress by separation from *vagor*. Horace is day-dreaming and goes beyond his boundary fence.

curis vagor expeditis: see on P. 21 and P. 23. The contained subject *ego* may lie between *curis* and *expeditis* on the analogy of *dextra Hercules data*; see on *Odes* 1. 10. 14.

12. **inermem:** a concessive addendum; see on P. 53.

13. **militaris** (*ϕ*): the soldiers of Apulia were famous, possessing the qualities of their native wolves (compare the 'martial' wolves of *Odes* 1. 17. 9, and see *Odes* 1. 33. 7). A wolf suckled the ancestors of the Roman people.

14. **latis** (*ϕs*) i.e. 'in the breadth (of its oak coppices).' See on P. 27 and P. 21.

15, 16. **Iubae** (*ϕ*) is parallel to *militaris* (*ϕ*) in l. 13 above. The name of Iuba at once suggests the fighting qualities of the Numidians. A country of such lions will produce lion-hearted men, and *leonum* stands outside *arida* and *nutrix* with stress in contrast to *luporum* implied with *portentum* (see on P. 43).

The words *arida nutrix* form a clever oxymoron: a *nutrix* should not be *arida*; hence *arida* is preposited.

If instead of the grouping *leonum | arida nutrix* we had the normal *arida leonum nutrix*, we should lose the emphasis on both *arida* and *leonum*.

pone me pigris ubi nulla campis
arbor aestiva recreatur aura,
quod latus mundi nebulae malusque

Iuppiter urget;

10

pone sub curru nimium propinqui
solis, in terra domibus negata:
dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,
dulce loquentem.

XXIII.

Vitas hinnuleo me similis, Chloe,
quaerenti pavidam montibus aviis
matrem non sine vano
aurarum et silvae metu.

nam seu mobilibus †veris inhorruit
adventus† foliis, seu virides rubum
dimovere lacertae,
et corde et genibus tremit.

5

17, 18. *pigris...nulla campis* | *arbor*: for the grouping see on P. 9. For *pigris* compare *iners* at *Odes* 2. 9. 5 and 4. 7. 12.

aestiva (ps); see on P. 21. There is an antithesis to *pigris* (= *hibernis*) of l. 17.

19. *malus* (p): see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23. The word is naturally placed near *nebulae*, and may well be in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position (see on P. 33). Compare too *Odes* 3. 3. 56.

21, 22. *propinqui* (p): compare *Odes* 1. 24. 2. For *solis* see *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

23, 24. *dulce ridentem* (p)...*loquentem*: the participles are not mere adjectives, but are causal.

XXIII. 1. *hinnuleo me similis*: the order is as if Horace had written *hinnuleus me uti*, for which see on *Odes* 1. 15. 29 and ll. 9, 10 of this *Ode*. For the early grouping of case relations see *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

2. *montibus aviis*: these words properly belong by order (see *Odes* 1. 7. 29) to *pavidam* and *matrem*; the mother is terrified for her child's sake by the pathless mountains. Both mother and roebuck, however, are searching and therefore *montibus aviis* may be felt with both.

5, 6. *mobilibus veris inhorruit* | *adventus foliis*: *veris* is the equivalent of *vernus* which Horace would, perhaps, have written but for the similar terminations of *mobilibus* and *vernus*; for the grouping see P. 10 and P. 12. For other readings see the commentators.

virides (ps): the green (of the lizard); see P. 27. It is also the contrast of the bright green against the dark blackberry bush that startles.

7. *lacertae*: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

atqui non ego te tigris ut aspera
 Gaetulusve leo frangere persequor:
 tandem desine matrem
 tempestiva sequi viro.

10

XXIV.

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
 tam cari capitis? praecipe lugubris
 cantus, Melpomene, cui liquidam pater
 vocem cum cithara dedit.

ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor
 urget? cui Pudor et Iustitiae soror,
 incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas
 quando ullum inveniet parem?

5

9, 10. *ego te tigris ut*: the case relations are grouped early; see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17. For the position of *ut* see on *Odes* 1. 15. 29.

Note the chiasmus *tigris...aspera* | *Gaetulusve leo*.

12. *sequi*: the position is startling. Is it only to give *viro* stress in contrast to *matrem*? But Horace seems to be saying two things in one expression (see *Odes* 1. 27. 23, 24, 1. 37. 18, 2. 4. 13, and 4. 4. 61) viz. 'cease to follow your mother, you who are ripe for a husband to follow' i.e. *sequi* first depends on *desine*, then on *tempestiva*. Observe that Horace could have written *viro sequi*, and therefore metrical convenience has nothing to do with the order; compare *Odes* 1. 14. 10.

XXIV. 1, 2. *desiderio* and *tam cari capitis* are the important ideas: there is nothing to be ashamed of in *regrets*, above all for *one so dear*. Hence *desiderio* comes early and *tam cari capitis* is separated from it. Moreover *tam cari capitis* may also be felt with *pudor* and *modus* i.e. 'in reference to so dear a person.'

tam cari (*φ*): the sense demands stress; compare *Odes* 1. 22. 21.

lugubris (*φ*): a sad song from the Muse of Tragedy (*pace* Wickham). See too on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

3. *liquidam* (*ψ*) i.e. a *melting* voice, not merely *claram*, *argutam* etc. In Vergil *Georg.* 1. 410 *liquida* seems to mean 'soft.'

5. *Quintilium...sopor*: for the order see P. 51.

perpetuus (*φ*): *sopor* is the *vox propria* for unconsciousness; this unconsciousness lasts not for a few moments but *for ever*. English achieves the same emphasis by making the adjective come after the noun—'the sleep unbroken.'

6. *urget*: the position makes the pressure all the heavier; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

Iustitiae (*φ*): see on P. 41 *ad fin.*

multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,
 nulli flebilior quam tibi, Vergili. 10
 tu frustra pius heu non ita creditum
 poscis Quintilium deos.

quid, si Threicio blandius Orpheo
 auditam moderere arboribus fidem?
 num vanae redeat sanguis imagini, 15
 quam virga semel horrida,

non lenis precibus fata recludere,
 nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi?
 durum: sed levius fit patientia
 quicquid corrigere est nefas. 20

XXV.

Parcius iunctas quatiunt fenestras
 iactibus crebris iuvenes protervi
 nec tibi somnos adimunt, amatque
 ' ianua limen,

7. *incorrupta* (*p*): contrast the *fides* of *Odes* 1. 18. 16.

nuda (*p*) is rightly stressed, as is *incorrupta*.

8. *ullum...parem*: both words have stress by mutual separation. See also P. 21.

9. *multis* (*s*) i.e. πολλοῖς μὲν..., σοὶ δέ....

11. *non ita creditum* (*s*) is causal—because not so entrusted. See also P. 21.

13. *Threicio* (*ps*): for its position see on P. 24.

14. *auditam...fidem*: for the intrusive *moderere* see on P. 46. The effect is to stress *arboribus* i.e. 'heard and by trees.'

15. *num*: if *non* be read, it is emphatic because separated from *redeat*.

vanae (*ps*) i.e. 'to the emptiness (of the shade)'; see on P. 27.

16. *semel*: for its position see on P. 50*c*. It has emphasis because it is far separated from *compulerit*.

17. *non lenis* (*ps*): see on P. 29.

18. *nigro* (*ps*) i.e. 'to the darkness (of his flock)'; see on P. 27.

20. *nefas* comes last with stress—'what to amend is *sin*.'

XXV. 1. *Parcius* (*s*) has emphasis; it is echoed chiastically by *minus* *et minus iam* of l. 6.

iunctas (*s*) i.e. 'because they are closed'; but see P. 21.

3. *amat* is emphatic because placed early; the door clings to the threshold instead of flying open.

quae prius multum facilis movebat
cardines. audis minus et minus iam:
'me tuo longas pereunte noctes,
Lydia, dormis?'

invicem moechos anus arrogantis
flebis in solo levis angiportu,
Thracio bacchante magis sub inter-
lunia vento,

cum tibi flagrans amor et libido,
quae solet matres furiare equorum,
saeviet circa iecur ulcerosum,
non sine questu,

laeta quod pubes hedera virenti
gaudeat pulla magis atque myrto,
aridas frondes hiemis sodali
dedicet Hebro.

5. **prius** (*s*) is answered by the chiasmic *iam* of l. 6—*πρότερον μὲν...νυνὶ δέ*.
multum facilis: if *facilis* is nominative, it equals an adverb (see P. 31); if accusative plural, it may be classed under P. 21. In either case *facilis* suggests both literally 'moved with ease,' and metaphorically 'free and easy,' as in *facilis aditu*.

6. **cardines** should have stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); the position, perhaps, suggests the weight and immovability of a door.

minus...iam: both adverbs have stress by position.

7. **me tuo**: for the case relations see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

longas (*s*) i.e. 'the long long nights'; see also P. 21.

9. **moechos anus**: for the case relations see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

arrogantis (*s*) i.e. '(lament) the arrogance (of *moechi*)'; see on P. 27.

10. **in solo** (*ps*) i.e. 'in the loneliness (of an alley)'; see on P. 27. The words of this line should be read in their order viz. 'thou wilt weep in loneliness, of no account, in some lane.'

11, 12. **Thracio** (*ps*): perhaps to emphasize the bitter cold of the wind; compare *Epod.* 13. 3 *Threicio Aquilone*. But *Thracio* may be regarded as a second complement which stands outside *bacchante...vento* (see on P. 48).

magis placed after *bacchante* equals 'even more.'

13. **tibi** is an ethical dative i.e. 'when you feel the fire....'

flagrans (*p*) i.e. 'the fire (of passion)'; see on P. 27.

14. **equorum** (*s*): the stress makes this statement even more offensive.

15, 16. **circa...questu** are emphatic addenda; see on P. 53. Prose might write *saeviet idque circa* etc. Her heart is already diseased and needs no fresh onset of morbid passion.

17. **laeta** (*ps*) equals an adverb; see on P. 31.

XXVI.

Musis amicus tristitiam et metus
 tradam protervis in mare Creticum
 portare ventis, quis sub Arcto
 rex gelidæ metuatur orae,
 quid Tiridaten terreat, unice
 securus. o quæ fontibus integris
 gaudes, apricos nocte flores,
 nocte meo Lamiae coronam,

18. *pulla* (*ps*): the order may be partly due to chiasmus (compare, for instance, *Odes* 2. 3. 9), partly to a desire to suggest that bright green ivy is best, and even (*atque*) dull green myrtle is preferable to dry leaves. In this case *magis* by its position equals 'far more' (compare l. 11 above) and qualifies *hedera gaudeat* and *gaudeat myrto* alike. But the hyperbaton is very harsh and has no parallel in the *Odes* and *Epodes*.

The order would be more tolerable if *atque* were taken in the sense of 'than' (see on *Epod.* 12. 14). Green ivy may symbolize youth; dark myrtle middle life; dry leaves old age. Thus we might translate by 'because gladly youth revels in green ivy, rather than in dusky myrtle; while withered leaves it dedicates....'

19, 20. *aridas* (*p*): contrast *viridis*. Note the chiasmus *hedera virenti... aridas frondes*.

hiemis (*p*): the sere and yellow leaf goes, naturally, to *winter's* comrade—the Hebrus. See on P. 43, if *sodali* be felt as quasi-adjectival.

sodali | *dedicet Hebro*: the order is a slight extension of the type noted at P. 21. The Hebrus suits *Thracio* of l. 11 above. Gow reads *Euro*.

XXVI. 2. *protervis* (*ps*): i.e. 'to the wildness (of the winds)'; see on P. 27. The order prepares us for the wildness of the Cretan sea. See on *Odes* 1. 35. 7.

4. *rex* by position equals 'as king'; but see on *Odes* 1. 27. 11, 12.

gelidæ (*ps*) echoes *sub Arcto*. The order *gelidæ metuatur orae* suggests that *gelidæ orae* belongs first to *rex* and then, as dative of the agent, to *metuatur* (see P. 21, 22, 23).

6, 7. *securus* and *gaudes* have emphasis; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

apricos (*ps*): see on P. 21. Horace passes from chill fear and terrors of the north to sunny climes and flowers.

8. *meo* (*p*) either equals 'my own beloved' or 'to pleasure me.' For the former compare Cicero *Verr.* 4. 1. 3 *apud tuos Mamertinos*; Livy 1. 16. 7 *mea Roma*; Catullus 3. 3 etc. *meae puellæ*; Vergil *Ecl.* 3. 68 *parta meae Veneri sunt munera*; *Odes* 1. 22. 10, 3. 3. 13(?), 3. 3. 66, 3. 4. 73, 4. 5. 5, 4. 8. 2, 4. 11. 31, 32(?), 4. 15. 6(?), *Epod.* 13. 6. For the last, where *meo* is equivalent to *mihi*—an ethical dative—see on *Odes* 1. 13. 3.

Pimplei dulcis. nil sine te mei
 prosunt honores: hunc fidibus novis,
 hunc Lesbio sacrare plectro
 teque tuasque decet sorores.

10

XXVII.

Natis in usum laetitiae scyphis
 pugnare Thracum est: tollite barbarum
 morem verecundumque Bacchum
 sanguineis prohibete rixis.
 vino et lucernis Medus acinaces
 immane quantum discrepat: impium
 lenite clamorem, sodales,
 et cubito remanete presso.
 vultis severi me quoque sumere
 partem Falerni? dicat Opuntiae
 frater Megyllae, quo beatus
 vulnere, qua pereat sagitta.

5

10

9. **Pimplei dulcis**: contrast on P. 36.

mei (*ps*) contains the subject (see on *Odes* 1. 15. 33) as if we had *nil sine te ego prosum*. For case relations grouped together see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17. See also P. 21.

10. **novis** is emphatic, because *novus* is normally preposited; see on *Odes* 1. 2. 6.

11. **Lesbio** (*ps*) i.e. 'with lyric song,' a chiastic support to *novis*. Compare the position of *Aeolium* at *Odes* 3. 30. 13. See however P. 21.

12. **tuas** (*ps*): the grouping of pronoun (*te*) and possessive (*tuas*) is conventional; see however P. 21.

XXVII. 2, 3. **barbarum** (*p*): contrast *verecundum* (*p*) of l. 3 below, and see on *Epod.* 11. 13.

4. **sanguineis** (*ps*) i.e. 'from the blood-letting (of quarrels)'; see on P. 27 and P. 21.

5. **Medus** (*p*): the order reminds us that we have another *βάρβαρος* in addition to *Thracum* of l. 2 above.

6. **impium** (*ps*) i.e. 'because *impius*'; perhaps, too, the adjective suggests *impium bellum*—a civil war, a war among friends. See also P. 21.

8. **presso** (*s*) i.e. 'pressed into the cushions' (and not *sublato* for defence); see also P. 21.

9. **severi**: if the adjective goes with *Falerni*, it is *ps* and must be emphatic. Pliny speaks of a *tenue Falernum* which, presumably, is to be contrasted with the *ardentis* (*p*) *Falerni* of *Odes* 2. 11. 19, and the *forti...Falerno* of

cessat voluntas? non alia bibam
 mercede. quae te cumque domat Venus,
 non erubescendis adurit 15
 ignibus ingenuoque semper
 amore peccas. quicquid habes, age
 depone tutis auribus. a miser,
 quanta laborabas Charybdi,
 digne puer meliore flamma! 20

Sat. 2. 4. 24. It is usually assumed that *severum Falernum* = Pliny's *austum*, and the adjective is taken to mean 'rough, tart, and dry.' But the stress on *severi* remains unexplained. May not *severi* be contrasted with *ardentis* and *fortis*, seeing that *severus* is always associated with sobriety of behaviour? Horace then says 'Do you wish me to drink with you, but none of your fiery stuff?' Compare the *innocentis Lesbii* of *Odes* 1. 17. 21.

It is not impossible to take *severi* as nominative plural i.e. 'Do you wish to behave yourselves (*severi* = σωφρονούντες) and make me also take a share of Falernian?' Horace knew the value of a sudden change of topic when the party is growing quarrelsome, especially if the interruption concerns the love affairs of a guest.

For *severus* in the sense of 'sobered' (?) compare *Epod.* 11. 19.

10, 11. *Opuntiae* | *frater Megyllae*: for the grouping see on P. 20a.

11, 12. *quo beatus* | *vulnere, qua pereat sagitta*: such separation of relative or interrogative from its noun is common at all periods and in all authors; compare Cicero *Div. in Caec.* 2. 4 *quo ego adiumento sperabam*, and Horace *Odes* 1. 15. 9, 10, 1. 26. 4, 1. 35. 38, 2. 1. 36, 2. 7. 25, 3. 3. 53, 3. 20. 1, 3. 25. 2, 3. 27. 17, 3. 29. 25, 4. 3. 10, 4. 7. 8, 4. 11. 13, 14, 4. 14. 19, *Epod.* 2. 37. 6. 8, 12. 7, 17. 36, and ll. 19 and 22 below.

13. *cessat*, coming first, has stress i.e. 'do you falter in your will?'

non alia (*ps*) i.e. 'on these and no other terms'; see on P. 29, and compare *Odes* 1. 36. 8. See too P. 21.

14. *mercede* should have stress; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26. Perhaps the implied antithesis is *vi* i.e. you may force me, but no other bribe will persuade me.

quae te cumque: for the grouping see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17, and for *cumque* on *Odes* 1. 6. 3.

Venus: for position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

15. *non erubescendis* (*ps*): see on P. 29 and P. 21.

16. *ingenuo* (*ps*) has emphasis.

semper: for its position see on P. 50b. The word has stress by separation from *peccas*.

18. *tutis* (*p*): (ears) that are safe; contrast *insidis*.

19. *quanta...Charybdi*: see on l. 11 above.

20. *digne* (*p*): see on P. 36.

meliore (*p*): see on P. 28. For *meliore flamma* standing outside *digne* and *puer* see on P. 47.

quae saga, quis te solvere Thessalis
 magus venenis, quis poterit deus?
 vix illigatum te triformi
 Pegasus expedit Chimaera.

XXVIII.

Te maris et terrae numeroque carentis harenae
 mensorem cohibent, Archyta,
 pulveris exigui prope litus parva Matinum
 munera, nec quicquam tibi prodest

21, 22. **quis...Thessalis** | **magus venenis**: for the grouping one may compare P. 9. But *Thessalis* may be felt with both *magus* and *venenis* (see on P. 52); moreover *Thessalis magus venenis* can be read as 'a magician of Thessalian charms' (see *Odes* 3. 2. 32). For the interest of *Thessalis* compare *Marsis* (*ps*) at *Epod.* 5. 76.

quis poterit deus: *deus* comes last as a climax—witch, magician, god. But see also on l. 11 above.

23, 24. **vix**: for its position see note on *non* at *Odes* 2. 9. 13.

illigatum te triformi...Chimaera: what we hear in the first three words is 'a binding of you by a three-formed thing.' The word *Chimaera* comes late so that *triformi Chimaera* may be heard with both *illigatum* and *expedit*. For similar constructions see on *Odes* 1. 23. 12.

XXVIII. 1. Te...cohibent...munera: for the position of *Te* see on P. 51; but the pronoun is brought forward also to be parallel to *me quoque* of l. 21 below.

maris (*ps*)...**terrae** (*ps*)...**harenae** (*ps*) are emphatic in contrast to *pulveris exigui* (*ps*).

numéroque carentis (*ps*): the point is 'you, Archytas, thought in terms of sea and land, and of *infinity*, but now a few grains are enough for you.' The two words *numero carentis* form a compound adjective 'numberless, innumerable'; otherwise normal order would require *carentisque numero harenae*. See on *Odes* 3. 1. 24, and compare too on *Odes* 3. 26. 10.

2. **cohibent**: as Wickham says, the verb equals *κατέχειν*. Jebb on *Antigone* 409 *πάσαν κόνιν σήπαντες ἢ κατέχε τὸν νέκυν* translates *κατέχε* by 'covered.' May not *κατέχειν* and *cohibere* signify 'keep down,' 'prevent from wandering'?

3, 4. **pulveris exigui** (*ps*): the words are the real subject i.e. 'a little dust (as a meagre gift)'; see on P. 38. The antithesis of *maris...terrae* is also in mind.

exigui has stress; adjectives of number and quantity are normally preposited.

litus...munera: for the grouping see on P. 14. If we read *latum*, compare on P. 9. The juxtaposition of *latum* and *parva* is neat, even if artificial.

munera may have stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); perhaps the effect is

aerías temptasse domos animoque rotundum
 percurrisse polum morituro.
 occidit et Pelopis genitor, conviva deorum,
 Tithonusque remotus in auras
 et Iovis arcanis Minos admissus, habentque
 Tartara Panthoiden iterum Orco
 demissum, quamvis clipeo Troiana refixo
 tempora testatus nihil ultra
 nervos atque cutem morti concesserat atrae,
 iudice te non sordidus auctor
 naturae verique. sed omnis una manet nox
 et calcanda semel via leti.

ironical. The word is frequently used of a ritual gift, cp. Catullus 101. 3 and 8, and *passim*.

5. *aerías* (*ps*): 'air' is the point, not *domos*; see P. 27 and P. 21.

animo may be in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position with *temptasse* and *percurrisse*.

rotundum (*ps*) i.e. 'the wheel (of the heavens)'; see on P. 27 and P. 21.

6. *morituro* separated from *tibi* and coming last has great emphasis. Compare the preposited *moriture* of *Odes* 2. 3. 4, and *interitura* at *Odes* 4. 7. 10.

7. *occidit* comes first to echo *morituro* and to emphasize the moral that all, even the greatest, must die. Compare *Odes* 3. 8. 18.

Pelopis genitor, conviva deorum: there appears to be an artificial chiasmus. But *Pelopis* is regularly preposited in Horace (see *Odes* 2. 13. 37 and *Epod.* 17. 65). See however on P. 41.

8. *in auras*: for the position of these words see on P. 47.

9. *Iovis* (*p*): Minos is not merely *conviva deorum* but confidant of great Jove himself. Observe that Horace could have written *arcanisque Iovis* had he not wished to stress *Iovis*.

Iovis arcanis Minos: for case relations grouped early see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17; the topic is Jove's secrets and Minos. The separation of *arcanis* from *admissus* gives *arcanis* stress: he is admitted *non cenis modo sed etiam arcanis* (see on P. 49).

11, 12. *demissum* has some stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); contrast *remotus in auras* of l. 8.

clipeo Troiana refixo | *tempora*: for the grouping see on P. 14. A Roman could, I fancy, feel *Troiana* with *clipeo* as well as with *tempora*; see on P. 52.

13. *atrae* (*s*): see on P. 21. The effect is 'to death and darkness.'

14. *non sordidus* (*p*): see on P. 29. In litotes we have, in effect, a stressed preposited epithet.

15. *naturae verique*: for the position of these words see on P. 35.

omnis: for its position see on P. 51.

una (*s*) is brought close to *omnis*; this is a favourite collocation (compare *Odes* 3. 4. 48). See however the next note.

dant alios Furiae torvo spectacula Marti,
 exitio est avidum mare nautis;
 mixta senum ac iuvenum densentur funera, nullum
 saeva caput Proserpina fugit.
 me quoque devexi rapidus comes Orionis
 Illyricis Notus obruit undis.
 at tu, nauta, vagae ne parce malignus harenae
 ossibus et capiti inhumato

20

16. **leti** may stand outside *calcanda...via* on the principle noted at P. 48, or because *via leti* is treated as one word—'Death road,' as Livy 34. 9. 6 has *pars tertia civium*. See also on P. 45. So far I assume that *manet* is to be supplied with *calcanda semel via*; but if with *calcanda* we may supply *est*, then *semel*, because postposed, is emphatic, and the *una* of l. 15 has stress, i.e. the road must be trodden once and once only; one night and one night only awaits all; the stories of reincarnation are mere nonsense.

17. **torvo spectacula Marti**: *spectacula* is a poetic equivalent of *spectanda*, and thus *torvo...Marti* comes under P. 21.

18. **avidum** (*p*) i.e. 'the hunger (of the sea)'; see on P. 27, and compare *Odes* 2. 2. 1, 2, 3. 29. 61.

19. **mixta...funera**: for the intrusive *densentur* see on P. 46a. The insertion of *densentur* emphasizes the idea of *mixta*, somewhat like *opulenta* at *Odes* 1. 17. 16.

nullum has stress standing alone at the end of the line.

19, 20. **nullum | saeva caput Proserpina**: for the grouping see on P. 9.

21. **me quoque** must, so it seems to me, be antithetical to the *te* of l. 1. The interposition of ll. 19, 20 makes it unlikely that *me quoque* should refer to *nautis* of l. 18. The position of *me* is not necessarily due to the principle noted at P. 51, for, in all Latin, names of natural phenomena may be subjects to transitive verbs without any divergence from the normal order.

devexi...Orionis: for the grouping see on P. 10. For 'setting Orion' see *Odes* 3. 27. 18.

22. **Illyricis** (*ps*) **Notus**: these words are kept together because a south wind would drive the sailor from his due east course set to Corcyra (or from the more northern course to Dyrrhachium) on to the dangerous islands of the Illyrian coast.

23. **at tu**: here the ghost suddenly sees and hails a passing boat.

vagae (*ps*): the sand is scattered everywhere and therefore costs nothing. The case of *vagae* is dative with *parce*, genitive 'in point of which' with *malignus*, and genitive of definition with *particulam*. Compare *Liburnis*, *Odes* 1. 37. 30, *Afris* 2. 1. 26, *tibi* 2. 8. 1, *votis* 2. 8. 6, *consiliis* 2. 11. 12, *monstris* 3. 4. 73, *bobus* 3. 6. 43, *tibi* 3. 7. 22, *sibi* 3. 8. 19, 20, *tibi* 3. 27. 71, and *Peliae* in Ovid *Her.* 12. 129 *Quid referam Peliae natas pietate nocentes* (where *Peliae* is genitive with *natas* and dative with *nocentes*).

particulam dare: sic, quodcumque minabitur Euris 24
 fluctibus Hesperiiis, Venusinae
 plectantur silvae te sospite, multaue merces,
 unde potest, tibi defluat aequo
 ab Iove Neptunoque sacri custode Tarenti.
 negligis immeritis nocituram 30
 postmodo te natis fraudem committere? forset
 debita iura vicesque superbae
 te maneat ipsum: precibus non linquar inultis,
 teque piacula nulla resolvent.
 quamquam festinas, non est mora longa: licebit 35
 iniecto ter pulvere curras.

26. **Hesperiiis, Venusinae**: the collocation seems to be intentional. Horace means the Italian (*Hesperiiis*) coast on the side of Venusia. The word *Hesperiiis* might be misleading but for the immediate definition supplied by *Venusinae*, which shows that *Hesperiiis* here means eastern. Compare on *Odes* 1. 36. 4.

Venusinae (*ps*): see on P. 21.

27. **te sospite** is an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53) i.e. 'while thou art safe.'

28. **aequo** (*ps*) i.e. 'from the kindness (of Jove)'; see on P. 27.

29. **sacri custode Tarenti**: for the grouping see on P. 20 a.

Tarenti: there is, to my mind, nothing unnatural in this reference. We may assume that the sailor started from Tarentum on his voyage to Greece and that the Euris of l. 25 forced him into the Italian coast as soon as he rounded Calabria. The figure-head of his boat might show that he hailed from Tarentum. In any case, to a Roman living in the south east of Italy, Tarentum was *the* port *par excellence*, just as Hull would be to a Scarborough fisherman.

30, 31. **immeritis nocituram | postmodo-te-natis (=posteris) fraudem**: for the grouping see on P. 9. To take *te* as subject of *committere* is to play fast and loose with Latin order. See too on l. 33.

32. **debita iura vicesque superbae** is, perhaps, a chiasmus; but *debita* (*p*) has stress i.e. rights that are *debita, non soluta*. The *iura sepulchri*, says the ghost, may never be paid in your case.

33. **te...ipsum** is in emphatic contrast to *te natis* of l. 31.

inultis (*s*) has stress; see too on P. 21.

34. **te**: for its position see on P. 51.

35. **longa** forms part of the predicate. As an epithet *longa* would normally be preposited.

licebit perhaps has stress (see on *nullum* l. 19) i.e. 'you are perfectly free.'

XXIX.

Icci, beatis nunc Arabum invides
 gaxis et acrem militiam paras
 non ante devictis Sabaeae
 regibus horribilique Medo
 nectis catenas? quae tibi virginum
 sponso necato barbara serviet?
 puer quis ex aula capillis
 ad cyathum statuatur unctis,
 doctus sagittas tendere Sericas
 arcu paterno? quis neget arduis
 pronos relabi posse rivos
 montibus et Tiberim reverti,

5

10

XXIX. 1, 2. *nunc* separated from *invides* has emphasis. The sense is, as Wickham says, 'What, *now*, after a lifetime spent in such different pursuits.' For the intrusive *nunc* and *invides* see P. 46 *b*. A Roman could read this line thus: 'What, Iccius, are the happy Arabians now your envy and—for their treasures?'

gaxis by position (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) has interest. The sense is 'Do you, a kindly philosopher, envy the happy and for so sordid a reason—their wealth?'

acrem (*φ*) i.e. the pains (of military service); see on P. 27, and on *Odes* 2. 14. 23. Compare *Odes* 1. 18. 5 *gravem* (*φ*) *militiam*, and 3. 2. 2 *acri* (*φ*) *militia*.

3, 4. *non ante...regibus*: unless we put a stop at *paras*, these words form an emphatic addendum; see on P. 53.

horribili (*φ*) echoes *non ante devictis*. See too on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

5. *quae tibi virginum*: for the early grouping of case relations see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

6. *barbara* seems to go with *serviet* i.e. like a barbarian, and no Roman, she will be your slave.

7. *puer* precedes *quis* in artificial contrast to *virginum* l. 5 above; cp. *prece qua* of *Odes* 1. 2. 26.

capillis: when a Roman reads this word, he at once thinks of *intonsus*, κομῶν.

8. *unctis* is little more than *unctus*; the boy will stand, smelling of perfume on his hair, and 'on his hair' is brought back to mind by the case-ending.

9. *Sericas* (*s*): we are reaching the extreme limit of the empire which Iccius is to conquer. We began modestly with Arabia; then came Parthia, and now it is China too. See also P. 21.

10. *arcu paterno*: as the phrase *sagittas tendere* may stand with or with-

cum tu coemptos undique nobilis
libros Panaeti, Socraticam et domum
mutare loricis Hiberis,
pollicitus meliora, tendis?

15

XXX.

O Venus regina Cnidi Paphique,
sperne dilectam Cypron et vocantis
ture te multo Glycerae decoram
transfer in aedem.

fervidus tecum puer et solutis
Gratiae zonis properentque Nymphae
et parum comis sine te Iuventas
Mercuriusque.

5

out *arcu* or *cornu* (see *Aen.* 9. 606 and 9. 590), *arcu paterno* is, perhaps, an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53); the boy is a skilled archer like his fathers before him.

10-12. *arduus...montibus*: for the grouping see on P. 8. The juxtaposition of *arduus* and *pronus* is happy.

13. *tu* is emphatic because inserted i.e. 'you of all people!'

13, 14. *nobilis* is surely genitive. For the grouping *coemptos...nobilis libros Panaeti* see on P. 9.

coemptos undique: compare on *Odes* 1. 7. 7; but *undique*, by position, may go with both *nobilis* and *coemptos*.

Socraticam (*ps*): the founder of the school is naturally mentioned before his disciples. Moreover there is artificial antithesis to *Panaeti*.

XXX. 2, 3. *dilectam* (*p*) i.e. 'though dear to thee.'

vocantis...Glycerae is preposited because it is the equivalent of an ablative absolute. The order, therefore, is the natural order of events: Glycera calls and Venus answers by coming.

multo, being postposited and separated, is emphatic.

te is object of *vocantis* and, later, of *transfer*.

3. 4. *decoram* (*ps*): the adjective suggests both beauty and fitness (for the latter sense compare Livy *Pref.* § 6, 2. 13. 10, 2. 24. 5, 36. 14. 5). Its position makes it mean 'because beautiful and worthy of thee.' See also P. 21.

5. *fervidus tecum puer*: probably a Roman feels *se transferat* or the like with *tecum*, in which case *fervidus* is predicative. On the other hand it is tempting to read *tecum* first with *fervidus* (i.e. the *puer* is *fervidus* 'with thee,' just as in l. 7 *Iuventas* is *parum comis* 'without thee') and, later on, with *properent*; see P. 50 e.

5, 6. *solutis | Gratiae zonis*: for the position of *Gratiae* see on *Odes* 1. 10. 14.

XXXI.

Quid dedicatum poscit Apollinem
 vates? quid orat de patera novum
 fundens liquorem? non opimae
 Sardiniae segetes feraces,
 non aestuosae grata Calabriae
 armenta, non aurum aut ebur Indicum,
 non rura, quae Liris quieta
 mordet aqua taciturnus amnis.
 premant Calena falce quibus dedit
 Fortuna vitem, dives ut aureis
 mercator exsiccet culullis
 vina Syra reparata merce,

5

10

properentque is short for *properent properentque*; compare *Odes* 2. 7. 25, 2. 17. 16, 2. 19. 28, 2. 19. 32, 3. 1. 12, 3. 4. 11, 3. 11. 6, 3. 21. 18, *C.S.* 22, *Epod.* 11. 22, and see on *Odes* 3. 4. 6, 7.

XXXI. 1. **dedicatum** (*ps*) perhaps means 'because he is in his new temple.' See too P. 21.

2, 3. **vates** has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); as Wickham says, 'the bard may fitly supplicate his inspirer.'

novum (*s*): see note at *Odes* 1. 19. 15, and on P. 21. Here *novus* means 'used for the first time' and approaches closely to the sense of *recens*; compare *Odes* 4. 1. 32, 4. 4. 16, and *Epod.* 5. 65.

opimae (*ph*) i.e. 'the bounty (of Sardinia)'; see on P. 27.

4. **Sardiniae** (*ph*) i.e. Sardinia with its cornfields; see on P. 38. The reading *opimas Sardiniae segetes feracis* (a much more musical reading) gives the order of P. 17.

5, 6. **aestuosae...armenta**: for the grouping see on P. 9. The juxtaposition of *aestuosae* and *grata* is happy: in spite of the heat it is a pleasant sight.

armenta should have stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26), perhaps in artificial contrast to *aurum*, *ebur* etc.

7. **quieta** (*ps*): see on P. 21. The emphasis on *quieta* implies that, despite its peaceful stream, it eats its way through. For the quiet flow of rivers on the west of Italy see *Odes* 3. 29. 35, and *Epod.* 13. 13, 14.

8. **taciturnus** (*ph*): see on *quieta* above. The words *taciturnus amnis* form an emphatic addendum (see P. 53).

9. **Calena**: the adjective contains the subject, as if we had *Caleni* (see on *Odes* 1. 15. 33). As Wickham says, 'at Cales' is the simple meaning. We may compare (with Gow) *Cytherea* at *Odes* 1. 4. 5; *Sabina* at *Odes* 1. 22. 9; *Apulis*(?) at *Odes* 1. 33. 7; *Bithyna* at *Odes* 1. 35. 7. Compare too *Odes* 2. 6. 3 (*Maura*), 2. 12. 2 (*Siculum*), 3. 4. 28 (*Sicula*), 3. 14. 3 (*Hispana*), 4. 2. 17

dis carus ipsis, quippe ter et quater
anno revisens aequor Atlanticum

impune: me pascunt olivae, 13

me cichorea levesque malvae.

frui paratis et valido mihi,

Latoe, dones et, precor, integra

cum mente nec turpem senectam

degere nec cithara carentem. 20

XXXII.

Poscimus. siquid vacui sub umbra

lusimus tecum, quod et hunc in annum

vivat et pluris, age dic Latinum,

barbite, carmen,

(*Elea*), 4. 4. 17 (*Rhaetis*), 4. 4. 56 (*Ausoniae*), 4. 12. 2 (*Thraciae*), 4. 14. 26 (*Apuli*), C.S. 65 (*Palatinas*), *Epod.* 1. 27 (*Calabris*), 14. 9 (*Samio*), 16. 59 (*Sidonii*). So Ovid *Her.* 12. 9 *cur umquam Colchi* (=in Colchis) *Magnetida vidimus Argon?* See also the note on *Odes* 1. 33. 16.

10, 11. *dives...aureis* | *mercator...culullis*: for the grouping see on P. 9. *aureis* (*ps*) i.e. 'the gold (of his cups)'; see P. 27. It must also be remembered that the *culullus* was originally of clay.

exsiccat comes early to draw our attention to his greed.

12. *vina...merce*: for the grouping see on P. 14.

13. *dis...ipsis*: the ironic emphasis points to the contrast to *Fortuna* in l. 10 (Wickham).

15. *impune* (*pps*) is a very emphatic addendum; see on P. 53 and *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

me: for the position of this and the *me* of l. 16 see on P. 51.

16. *leves*: for its position see on P. 33.

17, 18. *et* may merely emphasize *valido*, like *καί* in *καὶ κερτερῶ ἐμοὶ ὄντι*. If however in l. 18 we read *et, precor, integra*, then the *et* of l. 17 would mean 'both.'

valido (*p*) i.e. strong, not weak.

integra (*p*) i.e. sound, not impaired.

19. *turpem* (*p*): Horace does not pray to avoid old age, but to avoid a disgusting, repulsive (*molestam, ἐπίπονον, δύσκολον*) old age. See too on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

XXXII. 2. *tecum* placed last has stress. Only with the help of the lyric muse has the poet been able to achieve success as a lyricist.

hunc (*s*): contrast *pluris*.

3, 4. *Latinum* (*ps*): contrast *Lesbio* (*ps*) of l. 5. The juxtaposition of *Latinum* with the Greek word *barbite* is effective. Wickham cites *Odes* 4. 3. 23 *Romanae fidicen lyrae*. For the position of the vocative *barbite* see on *Odes* 1. 5. 3.

Lesbio primum modulate civi, 5
 qui ferox bello tamen inter arma,
 sive iactatam religarat udo
 litore navem,
 Liberum et Musas Veneremque et illi
 semper haerentem puerum canebat 10
 et Lycum nigris oculis nigroque
 crine decorum.
 o decus Phoebi et dapibus supremi
 grata testudo Iovis, o laborum
 dulce lenimen, mihi cumque salve 15
 rite vocanti!

XXXIII.

Albi, ne doleas plus nimio memor
 immitis Glycerae, neu miserabilis
 decantes elegos, cur tibi iunior
 laesa praeniteat fide.

5. **Lesbio** (*ps*): contrast *Latinum* l. 3.

civi coming last and separated has some stress; see the commentators.

7, 8. **iactatam...navem**: for the grouping see on P. 10.

9, 10. **illi** | **semper haerentem** forms one idea 'her shadow.' Normal order would be *illi haerentem semper puerum*, or *semper haerentem illi puerum*.

11. **nigris** (*ph*)...**nigro** (*ph*): the colour is the point. So in *A. P.* 37 (quoted by Wickham) *spectandum nigris oculis nigroque capillo*. Compare too on *tenui* at *Odes* 1. 33. 5.

13, 14. **supremi** | **grata testudo Iovis**: for the grouping see on P. 10. The words *dapibus supremi grata* are read together i.e. 'to feasts of the Highest a gladness'; then *testudo* and *Iovis* fill in the sense with more detail: the gladness is the lyre, the Highest is Jove.

laborum stands outside *dulce* and *lenimen* in contrast to *dapibus* of l. 13. See on P. 43.

15. **cumque**: for this and other readings see the commentators.

16. **rite vocanti** is an emphatic addendum i.e. 'if I call duly'; see on P. 53.

XXXIII. 1. **plus nimio** by position qualifies both *doleas* and *memor*.

2. **immitis** (*ph*) i.e. 'the unkindness (of Glycera)'; see on P. 27, and *Odes* 2. 14. 23. The position of the adjective also helps the oxymoron—*πικρὸν Γλυκέριον* (see Wickham). Compare *insanientis* at *Odes* 1. 34. 2, and see note *Epod.* 5. 82.

miserabilis (*ps*) echoes *doleas* of l. 1. See also P. 21.

insignem tenui fronte Lycorida 5
 Cyri torret amor, Cyrus in asperam
 declinat Pholoen: sed prius Apulis
 iungentur capreae lupis,
 quam turpi Pholoe peccet adultero.
 sic visum Veneri, cui placet imparis 10
 formas atque animos sub iuga aenea
 saevo mittere cum ioco.
 ipsum me melior cum peteret Venus,
 grata detinuit compede Myrtale
 libertina, fretis acrior Hadriae 15
 curvantis Calabros sinus.

3, 4. *tibi iunior* | *laesa*: the case relations are grouped early i.e. you and a younger man and a wrong (*laesa*); see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

laesa (*ps*): perhaps means 'by reason of a breach (of faith)'; see on P. 26 and P. 21.

5. *tenui* (*p*) i.e. 'the narrowness (of brow)'; see on P. 27, and compare *Epist.* 1. 7. 26 *nigros angusta fronte capillos*. See too the note on *nigris* at *Odes* 1. 32. 11.

6, 7. *Cyri* (*ps*): the genitive is thus placed to bring *Cyri* close to *Lycorida*. The same effect is produced by separation of *Cyrus* and *Pholoen*. Compare Livy 1. 5. 7 *Romulus...Remus* and 1. 6. 4 *Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum...capiunt*. But see also P. 38.

asperam (*ps*) is predicative, as Wickham says, i.e. 'only to find her cruel.' See too P. 21.

7. *Apulis* (*ps*) perhaps merely equals 'in Apulia'; compare *Calena* at *Odes* 1. 31. 9. See also on l. 16 below. In any case Apulian wolves were, apparently, most fierce; see on *Odes* 1. 22. 13.

9. *turpi* (*ps*) i.e. 'with a lover who is base.' Compare Livy *Pref.* § 13 *cum bonis potius ominibus* i.e. 'with omens that were good.'

10. *imparis* (*p*): inequality is the point.

12. *saevo* (*ps*): a jest may be *luscivus*, *protervus*; it should not be *saevus*. See too on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

13. *ipsum me* i.e. 'to take my own case'; hence the words come early. *melior* is predicative—*εἰ μεν εστὶρα οἷσα*, in kindlier mood.

14. *grata* (*ps*): a fetter is normally *ingrata*. Compare *grata* (*p*) *compede* at *Odes* 4. 11. 23, and see note on *Epod.* 5. 82.

15, 16. *libertina* has stress; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26. She is 'the common chit' of Martin's verse.

fretis...sinus is an emphatic addendum; see on P. 53.

Hadriae (*s*): the stress has point because Adriatic storms are notorious.

curvantis...sinus: the normal order would be *sinus Calabros curvantis*; but Hadria does not merely wash the bays of Calabria; it does more—it

XXXIV.

Parcus deorum cultor et infrequens,
 insanientis dum sapientiae
 consultus erro, nunc retrorsum
 vela dare atque iterare cursus
 cogor relictos: namque Diespiter,
 igni corusco nubila dividens
 plerumque, per purum tonantis
 egit equos volucremque currum,
 quo bruta tellus et vaga flumina,
 quo Styx et invisi horrida Taenari
 sedes Atlanteusque finis
 concutitur. valet ima summis

5

10

‘*curves* Calabria into bays,’ and this is the sense which the order produces; for *curvantis* has special interest at the beginning of the line, *Calabros* (*ϕ*) equals ‘Calabria (and its bays),’ and *sinus*, as Wickham points out, is ‘accusative of the result.’

For *Calabros* (*ϕ*) = ‘Calabria (and its bays)’ see on *Odes* 1. 31. 9, and compare *Atlanteus*, *Odes* 1. 34. 11, *Persicos* 1. 38. 1, *Delmatico* 2. 1. 16, *Dauniae* 2. 1. 34, *Armeniis* 2. 9. 4, *Medum* 2. 9. 21, *Stygia* 2. 20. 8, *Scythicum* 3. 4. 36, *Pierio* 3. 4. 40, *Venafranos* 3. 5. 55, *Sabellis* 3. 6. 38, *Calabrae* 3. 16. 33, *Africis* 3. 29. 57, *Cecropiae* 4. 12. 6, *Argoo*, *Epod.* 16. 57. Compare too *patrios*, *Odes* 3. 27. 49.

XXXIV. 2. *insanientis* (*ϕs*): the position enforces the oxymoron; see on *Epod.* 5. 82.

sapientiae (*ϕ*): see on P. 39.

3. *retrorsum* (*s*) i.e. back and not forward.

4. *iterare* is stressed by separation from *cogor*, and echoes *retrorsum*.

5. *relictos* (*s*): the stress echoes *iterare* (*s*) and *retrorsum* (*s*). Compare on *Odes* 1. 19. 4.

7. *plerumque* postposed and alone at the commencement of the line has emphasis (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); the adverb thus means not merely ‘often’ (the weakened sense which it possessed in the prose of the time) but ‘most often’ (its original sense, as in Cicero).

per purum comes early for emphasis; it belongs to both *tonantis* and *egit*.

per purum tonantis (*ϕs*): the order emphasizes the marvel. See also P. 21.

8. *volucrem*: for its position see P. 33.

9. *bruta* (*ϕ*) i.e. ‘for all its mass.’

vaga (*ϕ*) i.e. ‘for all their speed.’

10, 11. *invisi...sedes*: for the grouping see on P. 9.

mutare et insignem attenuat deus,
 obscura promens: hinc apicem rapax
 Fortuna cum stridore acuto
 sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet.

13

XXXV.

O diva, gratum quae regis Antium,
 praesens vel imo tollere de gradu
 mortale corpus vel superbos
 vertere funeribus triumphos:
 te pauper ambit sollicita prece
 ruris colonus, te dominam aequoris
 quicumque Bithyna lacescit
 Carpathium pelagus carina;

5

Atlanteus (*ρ*) merely equals 'Atlas (at the boundary of the world)'; see on *Calabros*, *Odes* 1. 33. 16.

12. **concutitur**: for the emphasis see *Odes* 4. 9. 26; compare *sustulit* l. 16.

13. **deus** coming last has stress. See also *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

14. **obscura promens**: for the position of these words see on P. 53. The stress enforces the antithesis *insignem attenuat*.

rapax (*ρ*) is strongly verbal and may almost be felt to govern *apicem*; compare *castra vitabundus*, *haec contionabundus* and such Greek instances as ἀπορα πόριμος. See also on *Odes* 3. 1. 16. Horace is thinking of Livy's story at 1. 34. 8.

XXXV. 1. **gratum** (*ρs*): the adjective in sense and by position may, perhaps, qualify both *diva* and *Antium* (see P. 52). The *diva* is 'gracious' to Antium, and Antium is 'pleasing' to her (compare *Odes* 1. 30. 2 *dilectam*, or 'grateful' for her protection (compare *Odes* 3. 26. 9 where *beatam diva* suggests 'blessed in its goddess'). If, however, we omit *quae*, the order is that of P. 21. (Compare *Odes* 1. 38. 1.) Moreover *gratum...Antium* is equivalent to *grati regina Antii*, for which see on P. 20 a.

2. **imo** (*ρs*) has stress even without *vel*. See too P. 21.

3, 4. **mortale** (*ρ*) i.e. 'even of mortal man.'

superbos: I cannot help feeling that a Roman would at first read *superbos* as 'the proud,' τοῖς ὑπερφροσύναις, and, in that case, the phrase is complete at *funeribus* (i.e. 'ready to overturn the proud by means of funera'); *triumphos* therefore comes as an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53) i.e. 'in the hour of their triumph,' and the juxtaposition of *funeribus* is effective enough. It is hard to believe that *vertere* is not the antithesis of *tollere*. Wickham compares *A.P.* 226 and takes *vertere* to equal *mutare*.

5. **te pauper**: note the case relations early, as in l. 9 below (see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17).

te Dacus asper, te profugi Scythae
 urbesque gentesque et Latium ferox 10
 regumque matres barbarorum et
 purpurei metuunt tyranni,

iniurioso ne pede proruas
 stantem columnam, neu populus frequens
 ad arma cessantis, ad arma 15
 concitet imperiumque frangat:

te semper anteit saeva Necessitas,
 clavos trabalis et cuneos manu
 gestans aena, nec severus
 uncus abest liquidumque plumbum: 20

pauper (*ps*) i.e. 'because he is poor'; therefore he courts Fortuna and with prayers that are anxious (*sollicita* preposited).

6. **ruris** (*p*) is contrasted with *aequoris*; landsman and sailor alike worship her.

7. **Bithyna...carina**: for the grouping see P. 10.

Bithyna practically equals 'from Bithynia' (see on *Calena* at *Odes* 1. 31. 9). There is point in both *Bithyna* (*ps*) and *Carpathium* (*p*): the trader from Bithynia challenges the open sea (*pelagus*) and the whole length of the dangerous Aegean. The worst part is the *Carpathium*, between Rhodes and Crete, where he cannot merely coast along. Compare *Myrtoum*, *Odes* 1. 1. 14 and *Creticum* 1. 26. 2.

9. **te Dacus**: see on l. 5 above.

profugi (*p*): contrast *asper* ('standing at bay,' as Wickham translates). See on *Odes* 4. 14. 42.

10, 11. **Latium ferox** | **regumque matres**: the sense is in parallel order i.e. free Latium in contrast to tyrants, and fiery warriors in contrast to weak women.

regumque matres barbarorum: for the grouping see on P. 20β.

et: for its position see on l. 39 below.

12. **purpurei** (*ps*) i.e. 'for all their finery and luxuriousness.' See also P. 21.

13. **iniurioso** (*ps*) i.e. 'with contumely (of the foot)'; see P. 27, and *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

14. **stantem** (*p*) i.e. 'however firmly set up.'

15. **ad arma cessantis** may well go together i.e. those who are laggards 'at arming' may be aroused 'to arms.'

17. **saeva** (*p*): see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23. But the reading *serva* 'has the balance of manuscript authority' (Wickham), and, to my mind, yields a better sense. The question of questions is 'Does Fortuna (τύχη) or Necessitas (ἀνάγκη) rule?' Horace tells us the answer: Necessitas goes in front but

te Spes et albo rara Fides colit
velata panno nec comitem abnegat,
utcumque mutata potentis
veste domos inimica linquis.

at vulgus infidum et meretrix retro
periura cedit, diffugiunt cadis
cum faece siccatis amici,
ferre iugum pariter dolosi.

25

merely to carry out the bidding (*serva*) of Fortuna. If it is true that slaves ordinarily went behind, the fact only gives more point to *serva*. Compare *colit* at l. 21 below.

19. *aena* (*s*): this order helps to enforce the point of *severus* (*p*). We have a chiasmus *manu...aena* and *severus* | *uncus*. See also P. 21.

severus means inherently 'fixed,' 'rigid.' Thus, in Lucretius 5. 1190, *signa severa* probably signifies the fixed, unchanging constellations.

20. *liquidum* (*p*) is in somewhat artificial antithesis to *severus*—liquid versus solid.

21, 22. *te Spes*: see on l. 5. For the interpretation of ll. 21–28 see Appendix at the end of this Ode.

albo rara Fides...panno: for the grouping see on P. 10.

rara Fides...velata: for this grouping see on P. 34. Wickham says that *rara* means 'rarely found'; but the combination *albo rara panno* suggests the thin veil of *Fides* (see on *Odes* 1. 18. 16, and compare the *rara tunica* of Ovid *Amer.* 1. 5. 13); and in all other passages of Horace *pannus* has a contemptuous subaudition which ill accords with any complimentary meaning of *rara*.

23. *mutata potentis* | *veste domos*: for the grouping see on P. 9. To my mind the order makes it imperative to take *mutata veste* with *potentis domos*. A Roman on reading the words *mutata potentis veste* must feel *potentis* subject, as it were, of *mutata* (see on *Odes* 1. 10. 14). Moreover the juxtaposition of *mutata potentis* sounds like 'there is change for the powerful,' and we need not find a difficulty in the fact that, when we reach *linquis*, *potentis* = τοὺς πρῶτερον κρατοῦντας. This clears away the scruples of Wickham, who refers *mutata veste* to Fortune.

25. *retro* (*s*) has emphasis.

26. *periura* (*s*) equals 'faithlessly'; see on P. 31.

(*vulgus*) *cedit, diffugiunt...amici*: note the chiasmus; the *vulgus* fall back, but *amici* scatter in every direction.

28. *ferre...dolosi*: these words are a causal addendum; see on P. 53.

pariter postposed and separated draws attention to the real point i.e. 'equally': some friends might go in harness with you, but, to use the language of rowing, would 'sugar' and shirk their share of the work.

serves iturum Caesarem in ultimos
 orbis Britannos et iuvenum recens 30
 examen Eois timendum
 partibus Oceanoque rubro.
 eheu, cicatricum et sceleris pudet
 fratrumque. quid nos dura refugimus
 aetas? quid intactum nefasti 35
 liquimus? unde manum iuventus
 metu deorum continuit? quibus
 pepercit aris? o utinam nova
 incude diffingas retunsum in
 Massagetis Arabasque ferrum. 40

29, 30. **iturum** (*p*) i.e. '(make safe) the coming journey (of Caesar)'; see on P. 26.

in ultimos | orbis Britannos: for the position of this complement see on P. 47.

iuvenum (*p*) i.e. 'his warriors,' contrast *Caesarem*. The words *iuvenum recens examen* equal 'the warriors in new levy'; see on P. 38, and P. 43. The adjective *recens* may be felt to qualify both *iuvenum* and *examen* (see on *Odes* 1. 19. 1).

31. **Eois** (*ps*) in contrast to *ultimos...Britannos*. See too P. 24. The word *Eois* covers the Massagetae and Arabes of l. 40.

33. **cicatricum et sceleris**: the genitives go with both *eheu* and *pudet*.

34. **fratrumque** has stress; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26. The shame is that *brothers* were fighting against each other.

dura is felt with both *nos* and *aetas*; see P. 52.

35. **aetas** has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) i.e. 'in our generation.' Compare Livy *Pref.* § 5 *mala quae nostra tot per annos vidit aetas*.

nefasti may be genitive with *quid* (for its position see on *Odes* 1. 2. 1) or nominative plural, although the word is very rare of persons.

36. **liquimus** is read to be parallel to all the other perfects; but *linquimus* of the MSS justifies the position (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) i.e. 'we are still sinners.'

manum iuventus: see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

37, 38. **quibus | pepercit aris**: for the separation of *aris* from *quibus* see on *Odes* 1. 27. 11; *aris* has interest by its position: they did not spare even altars.

39, 40. **retunsum** (if we so read) in | **Massagetis...ferrum**: these words ought to mean 'the sword blunted against the Massagetae.' If Latin order has any significance, it seems impossible to take *in Massagetis* with *diffingas* (as all commentators, ancient and modern, do, although Porphyrio says there is ambiguity), especially in view of the fact that the words *retunsum in* coalesce (compare *Odes* 3. 1. 5). Moreover *diffingere* means only 'to change the form of' and is surely too strong a word for mere sharpening (see *Odes* 3. 29. 47). If the sense is 'sharpen our swords, blunted in civil war, against

XXXVI.

Et ture et fidibus iuvat

placare et vituli sanguine debito

eastern enemies,' what is the meaning of *nova* in *nova incude*? Presumably the anvil of imperial acquisition. But if we give *diffingas* its proper sense, the answer seems simpler; the 'new anvil' is the anvil of peace, upon which the sword is to 'change its form' and become the sickle. The reverse process is given by Vergil at *Georg.* 1. 508 *et curvae rigidum falces conflantur in ensem*. Horace longs for peace so soon as these new expeditions to the extreme West and East are over (compare on *Odes* 1. 21. 13-15).

retunsum in: for the position of the monosyllable compare *Odes* 1. 3. 19, 1. 7. 6, 1. 9. 13, 1. 21. 14, 1. 35. 11, 2. 6. 1, 2. 6. 2, 2. 13. 23, 2. 15. 5, 2. 16. 37, 3. 3. 71, 3. 4. 59, 3. 6. 3, 3. 8. 3, 3. 8. 26, 3. 8. 27, 3. 26. 9, 3. 27. 22, 3. 27. 2), 3. 29. 3, 3. 29. 7, 3. 29. 9, 3. 29. 49, 4. 6. 11.

APPENDIX ON ll. 21-28

Most commentators hold that *Fortuna* belongs permanently to the great house, the 'County family,' sometimes propitious, sometimes the reverse, and that *Spes* and *Fides* stay with her (*nec comitem abnegat*), while only the common people and the *meretrix* are faithless. But to this interpretation there are serious objections. How can *Fortuna* remain with the great house in view of *linquis* l. 24 (Bentley cheerfully altered to *vertis*), and, if *Fortuna* does not desert, in what sense can she be called *inimica* when *Spes* and *Fides* still accompany her? But elsewhere, when *Fortuna* is adverse, she is a deserter, as in Ovid *Ex Ponto* 3. 2. 9 *ignoscimus illis | qui cum fortuna terga dedere fugae*, and *Trist.* 1. 5. 33 *vix duo tresve mihi de tot superestis amici; cetera fortunae, non mea, turba fuit*. In fact *Fortuna* and *Loyalty* go away together as Ovid tells us at *Ex Ponto* 2. 3. 10 *et cum Fortuna statque caditque Fides*, and still more clearly and appositely *ib.* 1. 9. 15 *adfuit ille mihi, cum me pars magna reliquit, Maxime, fortunae nec fuit ipse comes*, i.e. 'Celsus did not go with *Fortuna* when she deserted me.' This last passage surely throws light on *nec comitem abnegat* (l. 22 of our Ode), which can hardly mean anything save that *Spes* and *Fides*, unlike *Celsus*, desert with the deserter *Fortuna*. Their behaviour indeed is illustrated by Ovid *Ex Ponto* 2. 3. 33 *diligitur nemo nisi cui fortuna secunda est*, and *ib.* 4. 3. 7 *nunc, quia contraxit vultum Fortuna, recedis*. Note especially Hor. *A. P.* 200, 201.

In view of these facts I would consider the sense of ll. 21-28 to be as follows: 'Hope and Loyalty are the submissive servants (*colit*) of *Fortuna*; they follow in her train (*nec comitem abnegat*) when the powerful go into mourning and *Fortuna* deserts them in enmity. But (*at*) what is true of the great is no less true of the common folk (*vulgus*) of both sexes (*meretrix*): there is no *Fides* to be found amongst them in the hour of misfortune, least of all amongst boon companions (*amici*).'

XXXVI. 2. vituli (♂): even a calf is not a cheap victim for Horace (see on *Odes* 4. 2. 54, 55). For *vituli*=*vitulo* parallel to *ture* see P. 38; and for the grouping *vituli sanguine debito* see P. 35.

custodes Numidae deos,
 qui nunc Hesperia sospes ab ultima
 caris multa sodalibus, 5
 nulli plura tamen dividit oscula
 quam dulci Lamiae, memor
 actae non alio rege puertiae
 mutataeque simul togae.
 Cressa ne careat pulchra dies nota, 10
 neu promptae modus amphorae
 neu morem in Salium sit requies pedum,
 neu multi Damalis meri
 Bassum Threicia vincat amystide,
 neu desint epulis rosae 15
 neu vivax apium neu breve lilium.
 omnes in Damalin putris
 deponent oculos, nec Damalis novo
 divelletur adultero,
 lascivis hederis ambitiosior. 20

4. **ab ultima** (s): the stress shows that *Hesperia* is Spain, not Italy; compare on *Odes* I. 28. 26.

5, 6. **caris multa sodalibus...oscula**: for the grouping see on P. 9. **plura** has stress by separation. See too on P. 28.

7. **dulci** (p) i.e. 'because so sweet.'

8. **non alio** (p): see on P. 29 and compare *Odes* I. 27. 13.

10. **Cressa** (ps): i.e. white, not black.

Cressa...pulchra dies nota: for the grouping see on P. 10.

11. **promptae modus amphorae**: for the order see on P. 20 a.

13. **multi Damalis meri**: for the order see on P. 20 a.

14. **Threicia vincat amystide**: for the grouping see P. 21. The early mention of Thrace tells us that they are going to make a night of it (compare *Odes* I. 27. 2).

16. **vivax** (p)...**breve** (p) are preposited merely for the sake of the antithesis.

17, 18. **omnes...oculos**: the alleged construction *in aliquem deponere oculos* is dubious. Elsewhere in Horace we find either *in* with the ablative, or the ablative alone. In other writers also the accusative with *in* seems to be a doubtful reading. If the sense 'fix on' is possible for *deponere*, we might supply *in ea* with *deponent*, and read *in Damalin putres* (compare Persius 5. 58 *in Venerem putris*). The word *putres* (-is) may be (1) nominative agreeing with *omnes* (i.e. all 'mashed on' Damalis); (2) if *in Damalin* belongs to *deponent*, accusative with *oculos* (i.e. languishing, melting); see on P. 21.

nec equals *nec tamen*.

XXXVII.

Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero
 pulsanda tellus; nunc Saliaribus
 ornare pulvinar deorum
 tempus erat dapibus, sodales.
 antehac nefas depromere Caecubum
 cellis avitis, dum Capitolio
 regina dementis ruinas
 funus et imperio parabat
 contaminato cum grege turpium
 morbo virorum, quidlibet impotens
 sperare fortunaque dulci
 ebria. sed minuit furorem

5

10

novo (s): i.e. 'because new'; such a woman as Damalis must have change. See also P. 21.

20. **lascivis** (p): Damalis is more wanton than 'the wantonness (of the ivy)'; see on P. 27. The ivy was associated with the dubious rites of Bacchus, quite apart from its clinging qualities.

XXXVII. This Ode, I venture to think, shows signs of the hasty workmanship of a Laureate writing to order, e.g. the awkward *nunc est...nunc...erat* of ll. 1-4; the exceptional metre of l. 5; the metre and order of l. 14; the order of *daret ut* (l. 20), and the strange *reparavit* of l. 24. See also on *Odes* 3. 14. 1 and 4. 14. 1.

2. **Saliaribus** (ps): i.e. with a banquet fit for the Salii, not with the meagre offerings of ordinary ritual. For generic adjectives preposited or separated see P. 37.

6, 7. **cellis avitis** is an addendum with stress (see on P. 53); it had been *nefas* to drink the oldest Caecuban.

Capitolio | regina: the juxtaposition of these words (see *Odes* 1. 2. 17) and the emphasis on *Capitolio* are effective. 'A Queen on the Capitol' is too awful to contemplate; a *rex* would be bad enough.

dementis (p): the epithet is felt, as Gow says, really with *regina* (see on P. 52). The *ruinae* are the dreams of madness.

9-12. **contaminato...ebria**: these words form an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53). She was preparing destruction for the empire and how? With a body of effeminate eunuchs, herself without control and—drunk!

9. **contaminato cum grege turpium**: for the grouping see on P. 34, and 35. Probably *contaminato* (ps) has emphasis i.e. 'utterly polluted.'

10. **quidlibet** has stress by separation from *sperare*: she has no control over expectations and those expectations are chimerical.

12. **ebria**: for the stress see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

vix una sospes navis ab ignibus,
 mentemque lymphatam Mareotico
 redegit in veros timores 15
 Caesar, ab Italia volantem
 remis adurgens, accipiter velut
 mollis columbas aut leporem citus
 venator in campis nivalis
 Haemoniae, daret ut catenis 20
 fatale monstrum. quae generosius
 perire quaerens nec muliebriter
 expavit ensem nec latentis
 classe cita reparavit oras;
 ausa et iacentem visere regiam 25
 vultu sereno, fortis et asperas
 tractare serpentes, ut atrum
 corpore combiberet venenum,

13. **sospes** (*φ*) i.e. 'the safety of...', as if we had *servata*; see on P. 26.

ab ignibus, separated from *sospes*, has point (see on P. 49): after Antony's flight his captains fought desperately, and it was not until the ships were fired that the contest was decided.

14. **mentemque...Mareotico**: the metre is as exceptional as the order (for the latter see on P. 49); her hallucinations (*lymphatam*) are due to some mysterious Egyptian wine.

15. **veros** (*φ*): contrast the imaginary horrors implied in *lymphatam*.

16. **Caesar**: for the stress (i.e. 'great Caesar') see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26, and compare *Odes* 1. 2. 44.

17. **accipiter velut**: for the order compare on *Odes* 1. 15. 29.

18. **mollis** (*φ*): contrast the cruel strength of a hawk.

citus is felt, despite the case, with both *leporem* and *venator* (see P. 52); it is preposited with *venator* because a quick hunter is needed to catch a quick hare. Compare too on *Odes* 1. 23. 12.

19, 20. **nivalis**: the epithet is felt with both *campis* and *Haemoniae*; with the latter it is preposited because hares are most readily caught on the snow.

Haemoniae: there seems to be no point in its position; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

20. **daret ut catenis**: the position of *daret* has no point. One might justify the order as a kind of tmesis, since *dare catenis* is equivalent to *vincire*; but Horace writes *ut* immediately after the verb at *Odes* 4. 13. 26, *Epod.* 16. 31, *Sat.* 1. 1. 26, 1. 4. 108, and 1. 5. 63. See too *Odes* 4. 2. 26. Ovid has many examples e.g. *Ex Ponto* 1. 3. 78, 1. 3. 83, 3. 6. 52, 4. 9. 74, 4. 10. 16, 4. 16. 50, etc.

21. **fatale** (*φ*): see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

23. **latentis** (*φς*) i.e. 'a hiding-place (on the coast)'; see on P. 26.

deliberata morte ferocior,
 saevis Liburnis scilicet invidens
 privata deduci superbo
 non humilis mulier triumpho.

30

XXXVIII.

Persicos odi, puer, apparatus,
 displicent nexae philyra coronae:
 mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum
 sera moretur.
 simplici myrto nihil allabores
 sedulus, curo: neque te ministrum
 dedecet myrtus neque me sub arta
 vite bibentem.

5

25. *iacentem* (*ps*) i.e. 'the downfall (of her palace)'; see on P. 26, and P. 21.

26. *vultu sereno* is an emphatic addendum i.e. 'and that with equanimity'; see on P. 53.

asperas (*ps*) i.e. 'for all their angry hissing'; see also P. 21.

27. *atrum* (*ps*) i.e. 'the deadliness (of poison)'; see on P. 27, and *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

29. *deliberata* (*p*) i.e. 'by the determination (to die)'; see on P. 26.

30. *saevis* (*p*) emphasizes the cruelty in thus treating a woman; see also on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

Liburnis is firstly dative with *invidens*, secondly ablative with *deduci*. Compare on *Odes* 1. 28. 23.

31, 32. *privata* is much more effective than the obvious *regina*: she is an ex-Queen.

superbo...triumpho: for the grouping see on P. 10, and on *Odes* 4. 8. 33.

superbo is well placed next to *non humilis*.

non humilis (*p*): see on P. 29.

XXXVIII. 1. *Persicos* (*ps*) i.e. 'Persia (and its luxury)'; see on *Odes* 1. 33. 16 *Calabros*; but if we omit *puer*, we have the grouping of P. 21 (compare *Odes* 1. 35. 1). One is reminded of Shakespeare's *Lear* 3. 6. 85 'I do not like the fashion of your garments—you will say | They are Persian.' Compare too *Odes* 3. 9. 4.

3. *rosa quo*: for the order, as if we had *rosam*, see on *Odes* 1. 4. 10.

4. *sera* goes with *moretur*—'late lingers.'

5. *simplici* (*p*): contrast *Persicos...apparatus* of l. 1.

6. *curo*: this awkward reading is, I suspect, due to the *o* of *myrto* above. It is satisfactory to read *sedulus cura* (abl.), an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53) i.e. 'in your sedulous care.'

te ministrum comes early in antithesis to *me...bibentem*.

7. *arta* (*p*) i.e. 'the close shade (of the vine)'; see P. 27.

BOOK II

I.

Motum ex Metello consule civicum
 bellique causas et vitia et modos
 ludumque Fortunae gravisque
 principum amicitias et arma
 nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus,
 periculosae plenum opus aleae,
 tractas et incedis per ignis
 suppositos cineri doloso.
 paulum severae Musa tragoediae
 desit theatri: mox ubi publicas
 res ordinaris, grande munus
 Cecropio repetes coturno,
 insigne maestis praesidium reis
 et consulenti, Pollio, curiae,
 cui laurus aeternos honores
 Delmatico peperit triumpho.

5

10

15

I. 2. **belli** (*ph*) echoes *motum* and equals 'war (and its causes)'; see on P. 38.

4, 5. **arma...cruoribus**: for the grouping see on P. 14.

6. **periculosae...aleae**: for the grouping see on P. 10.

8. **suppositos...doloso** is an addendum of interest (see on P. 53).

cineri doloso: for the position of these words see on P. 47.

9. **paulum** is emphatic because separated from *desit*.

severae...tragoediae: for the grouping see on P. 20 a.

10. **mox** is early in antithesis to *paulum*, as if we had *paulum* μὲν...
mox δέ.

publicas (*ph*) i.e. the history of our *state*, opposed to *regum facta* of Pollio's tragedies.

12. **Cecropio** (*phs*) i.e. the buskin of *Athens*; contrast your tale of *Rome's* tragedy. See also P. 21.

13. **insigne...reis**: for the grouping see on P. 9.

14. **consulenti** (*phs*) i.e. 'the counsels (of the Senate)'; see on P. 26. For the intervening vocative see *Odes* I. 5. 3.

15. **aeternos** (*ph*) is emphatic. Horace in the *Odes* and *Epodes* always makes *aeternus* preposited.

iam nunc minaci murmure cornuum
 perstringis auris, iam litui strepunt,
 iam fulgor armorum fugacis
 terret equos equitumque vultus. 10
 audire magnos iam videor duces
 non indecoro pulvere sordidos,
 et cuncta terrarum subacta
 praeter atrocem animum Catonis.
 Iuno et deorum quisquis amicio 25
 Afris inulta cesserat impotens
 tellure victorum nepotes
 rettulit inferias Iugurthae.

16. **Delmatico** (*ps*) i.e. 'in Dalmatia.' See on *Odes* 1. 31. 9 and 1. 33. 16, and compare P. 21.

17. **minaci...cornuum**: for the grouping see on P. 35.

18. **auris**: see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

19. **fugacis** (*ps*) is proleptic with *terret* i.e. 'frighten into flight.' See on P. 30, and P. 21.

20. **equitum** (*p*): the order brings it close to *equos*, as in such familiar locutions as *teque tuamque manum*; but see also on P. 38.

21, 22. **audire** is emphatic because separated from *iam videor*. The effect is that of 'literally to hear.' I cannot see why a poet may not *hear* the shouts and the din of a world vanquished (*cuncta terrarum subacta*); both words ('shouts' and 'din') are implied by the context.

magnos (*s*) has emphasis. For the grouping *magnos...duces...sordidos* see on P. 34.

non indecoro (*ps*): see on P. 29.

24. **praeter...Catonis**: an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53); here is the one exception.

atrocem animum Catonis: for the grouping see on P. 35. But *Catonis* is almost generic and see therefore on P. 37 *ad fin.*

25. **deorum** (*p*): as if we had *Iuno et dei*; see on P. 38.

25-27. **quisquis...tellure**: if we omit *amicio Afris*, the grouping is that of P. 13.

Afris is dative with *amicio*, with *inulta* (to their vexation), and with *cesserat tellure* (to their sorrow).

impotens sc. *ŏr*, 'in impotence.'

victorum (*p*): contrast the *devicti Afri*. The Romans, in spite of their victory, had to suffer defeats in Africa. But *victorum* may be heard with *tellure* also; there is no need to put a comma before *victorum*.

28. **inferias** i.e. 'to be a funeral offering.'

Iugurthae comes as an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53) i.e. and that too to an African in the person of Iugurtha.

quis non Latino sanguine pinguior
 campus sepulcris impia proelia 30
 testatur auditumque Medis
 Hesperiae sonitum ruinae?
 qui gurgēs aut quae flumina lugubris
 ignara belli? quod mare Dauniae
 non decoloravere caedes? 35
 quae caret ora cruore nostro?
 sed ne relictis, Musa procax, iocis
 Caeae retractes munera neniae,
 mecum Dionaeo sub antro
 quaere modos leviori plectro. 40

II.

Nullus argento color est avaris
 abdito terris, inimice laminae
 Crispe Sallusti, nisi temperato
 splendeat usu.

29. **quis non** = *omnis* (*s*) emphatic.

Latino (*p*) anticipates *impia* in the next line. The blood is their own, shed in *civil* war.

30. **impia** (*p*) echoes *Latino* above. Compare on *Odes* 3. 24. 25, and see *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

32. **Hesperiae** (*p*) is set close to *Medis* with point; the East hears with joy of the fall of the West. But see also P. 20 a.

33, 34. **lugubris | ignara belli**: for the grouping we may compare on P. 20 β; but *lugubris* (*ps*) can equal 'the miseries (of war)'; see P. 27.

Dauniae (*ps*): the position makes it sound as if we had *Daunii...caedibus*; see on *Odes* 1. 33. 16, and also on P. 21. I cannot see why the *pars pro toto* excuse should be dragged in. Horace is naturally proud of his own district. The Italian states, no doubt, still took pleasure in reminding Rome of the debt which she still owed them. A Scotch or Irish poet would do the same today.

36. **quae caret ora**: for the separation of *quae* and *ora* see on *Odes* 1. 27. 11. The order helps to enforce the antithesis to *mare* l. 34.

37. **relictis, Musa...iocis**: for the position of *Musa* see on *Odes* 1. 10. 14.

Musa procax: see P. 36. Gow reads comma after *Musa*, not after *procax*.

38, 39. **Caeae** (*ps*) is kept close to *iocis*; the very word *Ceos* suggests the dirges of Simonides, and prepares us for *Dionaeo* (*ps*), which at once calls up to the mind the joys of love, since Dione was mother of Venus. But for *Caeae...munera neniae* see also P. 20 a.

40. **leviori plectro** is an emphatic addendum; see on P. 53.

vivet extento Proculeius aevo,
 notus in fratres animi paterni;
 illum aget pinna metuente solvi
 fama superstes.

latius regnes avidum domando
 spiritum, quam si Libyam remotis
 Gadibus iungas et uterque Poenus
 serviat uni.

crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops,
 nec sitim pellit, nisi causa morbi
 fugerit venis et aquosus albo
 corpore languor.

leviore (*ψ*): contrast *Cecae*, and compare *Dionaeo*. But comparatives are naturally preposited or separated; see on P. 28.

II. 1, 2. Nullus (*ψ*) has emphasis *οὐδὲ τις*. Compare *Epod.* 16. 17.

avaris abdito terris is a limiting addendum (see on P. 53) i.e. 'that is when the greed of earth hides it.'

avaris (*ψ*) i.e. 'the greed (of earth)'; see on P. 27, and also on P. 24. Compare *Odes* 1. 28. 18, and 3. 29. 61.

3. **nisi...usu**: the clause qualifies *inimice*, just as in *Odes* 2. 3. 4 *moriture* is qualified by *seu...vixeris* and *seu...bearis*.

temperato (*ψ*): the point lies here. Physical use of metal will keep it bright, but 'controlled' use implies an effort of mind and soul. See also on P. 21.

5. **extento Proculeius aevo**: for the position of *Proculeius* see on *Odes* 1. 10. 14, and compare *Odes* 1. 12. 45 *crescit occulto velut arbor aevo*.

6. **in fratres** belongs to both *notus* (known in regard to his brothers) and *paterni* (fatherly towards his brothers). See on P. 49, and note at *Odes* 3. 1. 5.

7. **illum**: for its position see on P. 51.

solvi probably has stress (but see on P. 47). The effect is 'with wing that fears only to be melted.' Fame will bear Proculeius aloft and aloft without fear save of repeating the performance of Icarus. Horace hints that greatness has its dangers, especially under a not yet stable monarchy.

9. **avidum** (*ψ*) i.e. 'greed (of spirit)'; see on P. 27, and P. 21.

10. **spiritum** may have some stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26: to conquer one's inner self is a greater achievement than to conquer provinces).

remotis by position is felt with both *Libyam* and *Gadibus*: each is 'remote' in reference to the other; compare *Odes* 1. 15. 29, 30.

11. **uterque** (*ψ*): contrast *uni* of the next line.

13. **dirus** (*ψ*) i.e. 'the horrors (of dropsy)'; see on P. 27, and on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

15, 16. **venis**: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

aquosus...languor: for the grouping see on P. 10.

redditum Cyri solio Phraaten
dissidens plebi numero beatorum
eximit virtus populumque falsis
dedocet uti

20

vocibus, regnum et diadema tutum
deferens uni propriamque laurum,
quisquis ingentis oculo irretorto
spectat acervos.

III.

Aequam memento rebus in arduis
servare mentem, non secus in bonis
ab insolenti temperatam
laetitia, moriture Delli,
seu maestus omni tempore vixeris,
seu te in remoto gramine per dies
festos reclinatum bearis
interiore nota Falerni.

5

17. **Cyri** (*φ*) is in artificial antithesis to *Phraaten*. Phraates is a bad king contrasted with the Xenophontic Cyrus.

18. **dissidens plebi** is causal, 'because differing from the mob.'

19. **falsis** (*ψ*) is purposely kept close to *dedocet*: Virtue can unteach only what is false.

21. **vocibus** has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); words and phrases half understood, catch-words, shibboleths are the bane of democracy.

22. **deferens uni**: the words lie in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position between *diadema tutum* and *propriam laurum*.

propriam (*φ*): the position emphasizes the idea of permanent possession.

23. **ingentis** (*ς*) i.e. 'however vast.'

III. 1. **Aequam** (*ψ*): contrast *arduis* i.e. a level mind in uphill circumstances.

2. **mentem**: see on *Odes* 1. 1. 14.

3. **insolenti** (*ψ*) i.e. from a joy that is overdone. Greek would express the emphasis on *insolenti* by making the adjective predicative, ἀφ' ὑβριστικῆς τῆς χαρᾶς. But see also on P. 24.

4. **laetitia** should have emphasis (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); perhaps the purpose is to heighten the antithesis of joy and death (*moriture*).

moriture (*φ*): see on P. 36, and compare *Odes* 1. 28. 6.

5-8. **seu maestus...Falerni** is an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53). See also on *Odes* 2. 2. 3.

maestus comes early as if *seu incundus* were following.

6, 7. **te...reclinatum**: observe how *all* the complements lie between *te* and *reclinatum* (see on *Odes* 1. 7. 29, and contrast P. 48).

quo pinus ingens albaque populus
 umbram hospitalem consociare amant, 10
 † ramisque et obliquo laborat
 lympa fugax trepidare rivo, †
 huc vina et unguenta et nimium brevis
 flores amoenae ferre iube rosae,
 dum res et aetas et sororum 15
 fila trium patiuntur atra.
 cedes coemptis saltibus et domo
 villaque, flavus quam Tiberis lavit:
 cedes, et exstructis in altum
 divitiis potietur heres. 20

te in remoto i.e. 'yourself in your privacy'; see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

remoto (*ρ*): the word has stress because retirement to the hills (e.g. to Tivoli) is part of the happiness.

8. *interiore nota Falerni* is an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53); for the grouping see on P. 35. The effect is to stress the age of the wine (*interiore* is like *reconditum* at *Odes* 3. 28. 2) and its high quality (*Falerni*). The normal order *interiore Falerni nota* would not bring out the points so clearly. For the position of *interiore* see also P. 28.

9. *pinus ingens albaque populus*: note the chiasmus and compare *Odes* 1. 25. 17, 18, 19. In the word *ingens* (*ρρ*) lurks the idea of 'dark shade' (contrast *alba* preposited).

11. *ramis*: the true reading of this line can scarcely be recovered. To take *ramis* with *consociare amant* is not easily defensible; for *ramis* would acquire a meaningless emphasis under P. 53 and under the principle noted at *Odes* 4. 9. 26. Compare *ventis* at *Odes* 3. 10. 7, 8.

One may accept provisionally a comma after *amant*, and a comma after *rivo*, reading *ramisque et obliquo*, and allowing the *huc* of l. 13 to pick up the *quo* of l. 9.

ramisque et obliquo (*ρs*) i.e. the water struggles with fallen branches and the bend (see on P. 27) in the river. In fact a Roman would read the lines thus: 'with branches and the bend labours the speeding water to hasten down the stream.' Compare *Odes* 2. 5. 7.

13, 14. *nimum brevis flores amoenae...rosae*: for the grouping see P. 35.

amoenae (*ρs*) i.e. 'for all its beauty,' it too must die. A Roman may feel *amoenae* with *flores* also (see on P. 52).

15, 16. *sorum* (*ρ*) is the real subject; see on P. 38.

sorum fila trium...atra: for the grouping see on P. 16 a. The position of *atra* at the end adds to the sombre colour of the line.

17. *coemptis* (*ρ*) i.e. '(you will abandon) the buying up of...' (see on P. 26). All his purchases of estates will come to nothing; he will have to leave them.

divesne prisco natus ab Inacho
 nil interest an pauper et infima
 de gente sub divo moreris,
 victima nil miserantis Orci:
 omnes eodem cogimur, omnium
 versatur urna serius ocus
 sors exitura et nos in aeternum
 exilium impositura cumbae.

25

IV.

Ne sit ancillae tibi amor pudori,
 Xanthia Phoeu! prius insolentem
 serva Briseis niveo colore
 movit Achillem;

18. **flavus** (*ps*) i.e. 'yellow with flood waters.' The man of great wealth can afford (like Crispinus, Juv. *Sat.* 4. 7) a *villa* in town, so much in town that the Tiber, *when in flood*, washes past it. See on *Odes* 1. 2. 13.

20. **heres** comes last with point: you acquire all these good things only for the benefit of your heir, *o moriture Delli*.

21, 22. **prisco** (*ps*) is felt closely with *natus* i.e. 'of ancient lineage' (see too on P. 24); contrast *infima* (*ps*).

24. **victima...Orci** is an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53).

nil miserantis (*p*): the emphasis is natural. Compare *Odes* 2. 14. 6 *places illacrimabilem* (*p*) *Plutona*, and see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

25. **omnium** (*ps*) echoes *omnes* and is logical subject, 'all have their lots drawn' (see on P. 38). An ethical dative (*omnibus*) would give just the same effect.

26, 27. **serius ocus** belongs equally to *versatur* and *exitura*; hence its position between them.

27, 28. **aeternum** (*p*) i.e. 'for an eternity (—of exile)'; see on P. 27, and *Odes* 2. 1. 15.

exilium sounds like an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53); *in aeternum* by itself may mean 'for ever and ever'; then after the pause at the end of the line comes the mournful word 'exile.'

IV. 1. **ancillae** (*ps*): the point is love of a *slave-girl*.

2. **Xanthia Phoeu**: see on P. 36.

prius goes with the whole sentence i.e. 'long before you.'

insolentem (*ps*) is brought close to *serva* and enforces the antithesis of pride and slavery.

insolentem serva Briseis...Achillem: for the grouping see on P. 10.

3. **niveo** (*p*) i.e. 'the whiteness (of her complexion)'; see on P. 27, and compare *Epod.* 3. 9 *candidum* (*ps*), and *Odes* 1. 13. 9, 2. 5. 18.

4. **Achillem** comes last in contrast to the *serva Briseis*.

movit Aiacem Telamone natum 5
 forma captivæ dominum Tecmessæ,
 arsit Atrides medio in triumpho
 virgine rapta,
 barbaræ postquam cecidere turmae
 Thessalo victore et ademptus Hector 10
 tradidit fessis leviora tolli
 Pergama Graïs.
 nescias an te generum beati
 Phyllidis flavæ decorent parentes:
 regium certe genus et penatis 15
 maeret iniquos.
 crede non illam tibi de scelesta
 plebe dilectam, neque sic fidelem,
 sic lucro aversam potuisse nasci
 matre pudenda. 20

6. **forma...Tecmessæ**: if *captivæ* is an adjective, then the group *captivæ dominum Tecmessæ* comes under P. 20 a. But the order has two advantages: it allows *captivæ...Tecmessæ* to be heard with *forma* as well as with *dominum*, and it heightens the contrast of prisoner and master (compare note on *insolentem* l. 2 above).

7, 8. **medio...rapta**: these words are really emphatic addenda (see on P. 53); they carry the point viz. that in the very midst of his triumph the victor was vanquished and that by a captive maiden.

medio (*ψ*) i.e. 'in the very midst of....' Compare Livy 34. 5. 8 *medio in foro*, 7. 19. 3, and 44. 35. 16.

9, 10. **barbaræ** (*ψ*) in contrast to *Thessalo* (*φ*). The antithesis is 'foreigner and Greek.'

ademptus (*φ*) i.e. 'the loss (of Hector)'; see on P. 26.

11, 12. **fessis...Graïs**: for the grouping see on P. 10. The juxtaposition of *fessis* and *leviora* is happy: the weary have a lighter burden.

13. **te generum beati**: a Roman, probably, would first read these words together, as if we had *te genero beati*; indeed Horace is saying two things at once: the parents who are proud of you as son-in-law may bring honour to their son-in-law. See on *Odes* I. 23. 12.

14. **Phyllidis** (*φ*) in artificial contrast to *te*, which is placed early in the preceding line.

decorent by position may have some stress i.e. *κοσμοῖσι καὶ οἷς αἰσχύνουσιν*.

parentes comes last with point i.e. 'even her parents,' not to mention herself.

15. **regium** (*ψ*) has emphasis: she is a descendant of *kings*.

bracchia et vultum teretisque suras
integer laudo: fuge suspicari,
cuius octavum trepidavit aetas
claudere lustrum.

V.

Nondum subacta ferre iugum valet
cervice, nondum munia comparis
aequare nec tauri ruentis
in venerem tolerare pondus.

circa virentis est animus tuae
campos iuvencae, nunc fluviis gravem
solantis aestum, nunc in udo
ludere cum vitulis salicto

5

16. *iniquos* (*s*) i.e. 'because ill-fated.' Note the chiasmus *regium genus... penatis iniquos*; but see also P. 21.

17. *non*, of course, goes with *illam* i.e. μή ἐκείνην γε: not she, whatever be the case with your other ladies.

illam tibi: note case relations grouped together; see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

scelesta (*φ*): see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23. The position prepares us for and is echoed by *pudenda* l. 20.

21. *teretis* (*φ*) i.e. 'the shapeliness (of her *suras*)'; see on P. 27.

23. *cuius* belongs first to *octavum* (sc. *lustrum*) and then to *aetas*.

octavum (*s*) i.e. his *quartum* or *quintum lustrum* might have been dangerous, but not his *octavum*.

V. 1. *subacta*: one cannot help thinking that a Roman would read this as nominative (assuming that a short vowel may stand here in arsis cp. *Odes* 1. 3. 36, 2. 6. 14, 2. 13. 16, 3. 5. 17, 3. 16. 26, 3. 23. 18); when *cervice* is reached, he might resume *subacta* as ablative. The absence of any expressed nominative feminine makes *valet* very obscure.

2. *cervice* may be taken as ἀπὸ κοινῶν with *ferre* and *aequare*; this would excuse its lonely position (see on *Odes* 3. 17. 15).

3. *tauri* (*φs*) i.e. 'the bull (and its weight)'; see on P. 38. There is also the antithesis of *comparis* (ox) and bull.

4. *in venerem*: for the order see on P. 47.

5, 6. *virentis...tuae* | *campos iuvencae*: for the grouping see P. 9.

gravem (*φs*) i.e. 'the burden (of the heat)'; see on P. 27, and *Odes* 2. 14. 23; also on P. 21.

7. *in udo*: this can first be read as a noun ('in the wet'), as so often in Livy e.g. *in sicco* 1. 4. 6; on reaching *salicto* a Roman may resume *udo* as an adjective. Compare *obliquo laborat...rivo* at *Odes* 2. 3. 11, and see P. 27.

praegestientis. tolle cupidinem
 immitis uvae: iam tibi lividos 10
 distinguet autumnus racemos
 purpureo varios colore.

iam te sequetur: currit enim ferox
 aetas et illi, quos tibi dempserit,
 apponet annos: iam proterva 15
 fronte petet Lalage maritum,

dilecta, quantum non Pholoe fugax,
 non Chloris albo sic umero nitens
 ut pura nocturno renidet
 luna mari, Cnidiusve Gyges: 20

9. *praegestientis* is a strong word in an emphatic position (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26 and compare on *Odes* 3. 17. 3).

10-12. *immitis* (*ψ*): because 'unripe' is the point.

lividos (*ψ*) is in contrast to *immitis*.

12. *varios* is Bentley's reading and gives, perhaps, the best sense. I suspect that three stages of colour are denoted in ll. 10-12: (1) the hard opaque green (*immitis*); (2) the semi-transparent grey-green (*lividos*) which gives a patchy effect (*distinguet*): (3) the deep purple which begins in the half of the grape furthest from the stem and thus makes the *racemus* look *varius* or *variatus* (i.e. 'striped'). In fact *varios* expresses the result of Autumn's action. The sense, therefore, seems to be 'soon you will find that Autumn speckles the early-ripening grey-green (*lividos*) of the grapes so that they become streaked (*varios*) with purple colour.' See Postgate on Propertius 5. 2. 13.

purpureo varios colore: for the grouping see on P. 24. If we read *varius*, these three words form a picturesque addendum describing Autumn as he would be dressed in some pageant.

13. *ferox* (*ψ*) equals an adverb with *currit*; see on P. 31.

14. *aetas*: for its position see on *Odes* 3. 17. 15.

15. *annos*: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

proterva (*ψ*) has stress: Lalage will 'rush you.'

18. *albo* (*ψ*) i.e. 'with the whiteness (of her shoulder)'; see on P. 27, and note on *Odes* 2. 4. 3. The word *albo* is also brought close to *Chloris* for artificial antithesis of colouring. For the resultant position of *sic* see on P. 50 *d*, and for the whole grouping *Chloris albo...umero nitens* see P. 18.

19. 20. *pura...mari*: for the grouping see on P. 7. A Roman would read thus: 'clear in the night shines the moon upon the sea.'

Cnidius (*ψ*): the position, perhaps, is meant to remind us of the effeminacy associated with the worship of Venus at Cnidos.

quem si puellarum insereres choro,
 mire sagacis falleret hospites
 discrimen obscurum solutis
 crinibus ambiguoque vultu.

VI.

Septimi, Gadis aditūre mecum et
 Cantabrum indoctum iugā ferre nostra et
 barbaras Syrtis, ubi Maura semper
 aestuat unda:

Tibur Argeo positum colono
 sit meae sedes utinam senectae,
 sit modus lasso maris et viarum
 militiaeque.

21. *puellarum* (*ps*): among *girls* is the point; see on P. 38.

choro: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

22, 23. *mire* probably qualifies both *sagacis* and *falleret*.

sagacis contains the logical subject, if *falleret* be turned passively. For its position see on P. 51.

sagacis falleret hospites: for the grouping see on P. 21; but one feels that *sagacis* is substantival and that *hospites* comes as an afterthought i.e. 'if, of course, they are strangers.'

obscurum equals *obscuratum*, and we wait for the causal ablative; see on P. 47.

solutis (*ph*) i.e. 'by the loosing (of his hair)'; see on P. 26.

24. *ambiguo* (*ph*) i.e. 'by the ambiguity (of his face)'; see on P. 27.

VI. 1. *mecum* coming after *aditūre* has stress i.e. 'with me you will go anywhere.'

mecum et: see on *Odes* 1. 35. 39.

2. *nostra* (*s*) i.e. 'our yoke,' the *pax Romana* and its higher civilization. See too P. 21.

nostra et: see on *mecum et* in l. 1.

3. *barbaras* (*ph*) i.e. 'the horrors (of the Syrtes)'; see on P. 27. Note too the chiasmus *Cantabrum indoctum... barbaras Syrtis*.

Maura (*ps*) i.e. 'in Mauretania'; see on *Odes* 1. 31. 9.

5. *Tibur...colono*: for the grouping see on P. 14.

Argeo (*ps*) may be heard first with *Tibur* (see on P. 52); but compare also P. 24.

6. *meae* (*ps*) i.e. 'my old age,' whatever others may prefer. The possessive is equivalent to an ethical dative *mihi* (see on *Odes* 1. 13. 3); but as *utinam* is really parenthetic, like *precor* between commas, the grouping *meae sedes... senectae* is that of P. 20 a.

7, 8. *maris...militiaeque*: these words are heard with *modus* and *lasso*.

unde si Parcae prohibent iniquae,
 dulce pellitis ovibus Galaesi 10
 flumen et regnata petam Laconi
 rura Phalantho.

ille terrarum mihi praeter omnis
 angulus ridet, ubi non Hymetto
 mella decedunt viridique certat 15
 baca Venafro,

ver ubi longum tepidasque praebet
 Iuppiter brumas et amicus Aulon
 fertili Baccho minimum Falernis
 invidet uvis. 20

ille te mecum locus et beatae
 postulant arces, ibi tu calentem
 debita sparges lacrima favillam
 vatis amici.

9. *iniquae* (s) i.e. 'because cruel'; the adjective amounts to an adverb (see on P. 31 and also P. 21).

10, 11. *dulce pellitis ovibus...flumen*: for the grouping see on P. 10.

Galaesi belongs to *dulce flumen* and lies between (see on *Odes* 1. 7. 29).

flumen need not have stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26): there is no real pause.

11, 12. *regnata...Phalantho*: for the grouping see on P. 9.

13. *terrarum*: the position after *ille* makes the genitive quasi-partitive, as if we had *ibi terrarum*.

praeter omnis has stress because separated from *ridet*.

14. *angulus* by separation from *ille* gains in point i.e. 'a quiet corner.' Compare *Epist.* 1. 7. 45 *vacuum Tibur*.

non goes with *Hymetto*, as the order shows, and is equivalent to *ne Hymetti quidem mellibus*.

15. *viridi* (ps) i.e. 'the green (of Venafrum)' = the green olives of Venafrum; see on P. 27.

17, 18. *ver...longum* (s), *tepidas* (p)...*brumas*: length and warmth are the points; note also the chiasmus.

18, 19. The reading *amicus Aulon fertili Baccho* is unsatisfactory: (1) *fertilis* is not a normal epithet of Bacchus, who cannot, like Ceres, be said 'to give fertility'; (2) the order should be *amicus Baccho fertili Aulon*. Good manuscripts read *fertilis*, and we may accept Bentley's *apricus*, for *amicus*; the preposited *apricus* echoes *tepidas* (p) of l. 17.

minimum qualifies *Falernis* (compare *non* in l. 14) and the phrase amounts to *ne Falernis quidem*. See too on P. 21.

21. *ille te mecum locus*: note the case relations grouped together ('the you-with-me place'); see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

VII.

O saepe mecum tempus in ultimum
 deducte Bruto militiae duce,
 quis te redonavit Quiritem
 dis patriis Italoque caelo,
 Pompei, meorum prime sodalium,
 cum quo morantem saepe diem mero
 fregi coronatus nitentis
 malobathro Syrio capillos?
 tecum Philippos et celerem fugam
 sensi, relictā non bene parmula,
 cum fracta virtus et minaces
 turpe solum tetigere mento.

5

10

beatae (*ps*) i.e. 'the blessedness (of the heights)'; see on P. 27 and P. 21.
 22, 23. **calentem...favillam**: for the grouping see on P. 8.

24. **vatis**: see P. 35.

VII. 2. deducte: observe the adverbial equivalents, *saepe...ultimum* and *Bruto...duce*, on either side of this word; see P. 34 *ad fin.*

3. **Quiritem** by position is quasi-proleptic i.e. 'to be a civilian, a man of peace.'

4. **dis patriis Italoque caelo**: note the chiasmus, which keeps the patriotic words together.

5. **Pompei...sodalium**: for the grouping see on P. 14.

6, 7. **saepe** belongs first to *morantem...diem*, as the order suggests, and then to *fregi*; see P. 50 *a.*

fregi: the meaning is uncertain. May it not be a metaphor from a wild beast who 'crushes and swallows'? Compare *Odes* 1. 23. 10, and Statius *Theb.* 11. 28. So we talk of 'killing time,' and Latin has *consumere tempus*.

coronatus...capillos: these are emphatic addenda (see on P. 53). Not only, says Horace, did we have wine, but all the *Persicos apparatus*—garlands and unguents.

7, 8. **nitentis...capillos**: for the grouping see on *Odes* 1. 7. 29.

9. **celerem** (*p*) i.e. 'the swiftness (of the flight)'; see on P. 27 and compare *Odes* 2. 13. 17.

10. **sensi**: a comma is not needed after this word.

relicta...parmula: for the ablative absolute after the verb compare on *Odes* 3. 1. 34.

11. **fracta**: supply *est*.

12. **turpe** may be (1) a preposited adjective (see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23); (2) interjectional and parenthetical, equalling *pro pudor!* (3) a quasi-adverb emphatic by separation from *tetigere*.

mento: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

sed me per hostis Mercurius celer
denso paventem sustulit aere:

te rursus in bellum resorbens

unda fretis tulit aestuosis.

ergo obligatam redde Iovi dapem,

longaque fessum militia latus

depone sub lauru mea nec

parce cadis tibi destinatis.

oblivioso levia Massico

ciboria exple, funde capacibus

unguenta de conchis. quis udo

deproperare apio coronas

curatve myrto? quem Venus arbitrum

dicet bibendi? non ego sanius

bacchabor Edonis: recepto

dulce mihi furere est amico.

13, 14. *me* coming early has emphasis; contrast *te* of l. 15 below.

me per hostis Mercurius: for grouping of case relations see on *Odes*

1. 2. 17.

denso paventem sustulit aere: *denso* (*ps*)...*aere* does double duty, for the words are first heard with *paventem* i.e. 'terrified by the thickness (see on P. 27) of the mist'; then they are heard with *sustulit* i.e. 'Mercury carried me off in the thickness of the mist.' Compare Vergil *Georg.* 1. 298 *et medio tostas aestu terit area fruges*, where *medio*...*aestu* goes first with *tostas* i.e. 'parched by the midday heat,' and then with *terit* i.e. 'the threshing-floor bruises them in the midday heat.'

15. *te* comes early in contrast to *me* of l. 13. But see also on P. 51.

16. *aestuosis* (*s*): shallow waters with sandy bottom are harmless enough, but *aestuosis* implies breakers. See also on P. 21.

17. *obligatam* (*ps*) i.e. 'your debt (of a feast)'; see on P. 26.

18. *longa*...*latus*: for the grouping see on P. 9.

21, 22. *oblivioso*...*ciboria*: for the grouping see on P. 9.

capacibus (*ps*) has stress i.e. *μεγάλης καὶ οὐ μικραῖς*.

23. *udo* (*ps*) seems to mean, 'wet, not dry,' i.e. who will freshen up the parsley which has been flagging in the heat of midday? See also P. 21, and compare *Sat.* 2. 4. 22, 23. Page takes *udo* to mean 'pliant,' but is there evidence for such a sense? The *πολύγυμπτον σέλινον* of Theocritus 7. 68 clearly means 'curling.' Had Horace *ἵγρός* in mind with its secondary meaning of 'pliant'?

25. *curatve*: see on *Odes* 1. 30. 6 *properentque*.

quem Venus arbitrum: for the separation of *quem* from *arbitrum* see on *Odes* 1. 27. 11.

VIII.

Ulla si iuris tibi peierati
 poena, Barine, nocuisset umquam,
 dente si nigro fieres vel uno
 turpior ungui,
 crederem: sed tu simul obligasti
 perfidum votis caput, enitescis
 pulchrior multo iuvenumque prodis
 publica cura.
 expedit matris cineres opertos
 fallere et toto taciturna noctis
 signa cum caelo gelidaque divos
 morte carentis.

5

10

26. **bibendi** (*s*): the effect of the position is a loving stress on 'drinking, drinking, drinking!'

27, 28. **Edonis** has stress by separation from *sanius*.

recepto is at first substantival i.e. 'I will get lively for one who has safely returned,' and then *amico* comes as an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53) i.e. 'above all for one who is a friend.'

VIII. 1, 2. **Ulla** (*ps*) has great emphasis.

tibi is first dative of the agent with *peierati*, then later object of *nocuisset*. See note on *vagae* at *Odes* 1. 28. 23.

umquam (*pp*) has emphasis.

3, 4. **dente** comes first in contrast to *ungui* last.

nigro has some stress because separated from *dente* by *si*.

uno (*s*) i.e. 'if only one (nail)'; see too on P. 24. Editors speak of *uno* as belonging to both *dente* and *ungui*, but the case is different from those cited at P. 33. See also Conway's article in the *C.R.* vol. 14, p. 358.

5. **crederem** is emphatic; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

tu is emphatic because inserted.

6. **perfidum votis caput**: the word *votis* is ablative in point of which with *perfidum*, and ablative of the means with *obligasti*; compare on *tibi* l. 1 above.

7. **pulchrior multo**: these words are emphatic addenda; see on P. 53.

multo (*pp*) has emphasis by position.

iuvenum (*ps*): this is a kind of pendent genitive (common in Greek) and signifies loosely 'as for the youths'; ultimately it is construed with *cura*. See on P. 40.

8. **publica** (*p*) i.e. 'open to all,' like a star for all to behold and enjoy (compare Ovid *Her.* 18. 150 *publica...sidera*, *Met.* 6. 351, and *ib.* 2. 35); but the emphasis on *publica* is a left-handed compliment.

9. **expedit** comes first with stress i.e. 'it positively pays you,' *λυσιτελεῖ καὶ οὐ βλάπτει*.

ridet hoc, inquam, Venus ipsa, rident
simplices Nymphae, ferus et Cupido
semper ardentis acuens sagittas

15

cote cruenta.

adde quod pubes tibi crescit omnis,
servitus crescit nova, nec priores
impiae tectum dominae relinquunt,
saepe minati.

20

te suis matres metuunt iuencis,
te senes parci, miseraeque nuper
virgines nuptae, tua ne retardet
aura maritos.

matris (*ps*) i.e. even a mother's ashes. But see also P. 35.

10, 11. **toto taciturna...signa cum caelo**: for the grouping see on P. 10.

11, 12. **gelidaque...carentis**: for the grouping see on P. 17.

14. **simplices** (*ps*) i.e. 'for all their simplicity' (Wickham); contrast *ferus* (*ps*) 'fierce and rough.'

15. **semper** seems to belong to *ferus* as well as to *acuens*; it therefore has emphasis by separation from both words.

ardentis (*ps*) is usually taken to mean 'burning (arrows)'; but if 'burning' be taken in a literal sense the picture is unsatisfactory. To my ear *ardentis* is proleptic (see on P. 30) and one may compare *Odes* 3. 20. 10 *dentes acuit timendos*. We may therefore choose between (1) 'till the points send out sparks,' (2) 'to make them sting,' as if we had *urentes*. The word *ardere*, in poetry, might easily pass into the sense of 'stinging'; compare *cuculus* = making one blind, and 'dizzy precipices,' 'sleeping beds' etc. For the order, however, see P. 21.

16. **cote cruenta** is an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53) i.e. 'and on a whetstone stained with blood.' His arrows are stained with the blood of hourly victims and have stained the whetstone itself.

17. **omnis** (postposited and separated) means 'yes, all of it.'

18. **nova** (*s*) = 'and those never before existent,' 'an altogether new lot' in colloquial English. Moreover as *novus* is usually preposited, it here acquires added emphasis (see on *Odes* 1. 2. 6).

19. **impiae tectum dominae**: for the grouping see on P. 20 a. The force of *impiae* (*ps*) is 'though faithless.' The word *pius* signifies 'loyal affection'; when used of women it amounts to *pudicus*. Compare Ovid *Her.* 13. 78, 14. 49, 14. 64, and note 1. 85 *ille tamen pietate mea precibusque pudicis frangitur*.

20. **saepe minati** is an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53) i.e. 'for all their threats.'

21. **te suis matres**: note the early grouping of case relations (see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17). It should be observed that *suis* may be felt as a substantive and

IX.

Non semper imbres nubibus hispidos
 manant in agros aut mare Caspium
 vexant inaequales procellae
 usque, nec Armeniis in oris,
 amice Valgi, stat glacies iners
 menses per omnis aut Aquilonibus
 querceta Gargani laborant
 et foliis viduantur orni:
 tu semper urges flebilibus modis
 Mysten ademptum, nec tibi Vespero
 surgente decedunt amores
 nec rapidum fugiente solem.

5

10

that consequently *iuvencis* comes as an unpleasant and unexpected (therefore emphatic) addendum.

22, 23. **parci, miseraeque**: note the chiasmus.

miserae (*ps*): contrast the normal *felicitas* of new brides.

nuper belongs, I suspect, to *virgines* (like Livy's *deinceps reges* 3. 34. 9), and *nuptae* is a substantive with which *miserae* ages; in fact *nuper virgines* may be placed between commas.

tua (*ps*) as if *tu* with *ne retardes aurā* following. 'Any but that girl' say the mothers. See on *Odes* 1. 15. 33.

24. **aura** was taken by Servius to mean 'flash,' 'glitter' as at *Aen.* 6. 204. See on *Odes* 3. 29. 64.

IX. 1. Non semper (*s*): this is the emphatic moral of the whole Ode. Compare *usque* (*pps*) at l. 4, *omnis* (*pps*) at l. 6, *omnis* (*s*) at l. 14, *semper* (*pp*) at l. 17, and *tandem* (*pps*) at l. 18. Compare *Odes* 2. 10. 11 on *summos*.

hispidos (*ps*) is proleptic i.e. 'so that the fields become roughened and tangled'; see on P. 30.

3. **inaequales** (*p*) goes with *vexant* i.e. 'harass by their gusts'; see also P. 27.

4. **usque** (*pps*): see on l. 1, and on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

Armeniis (*ps*) i.e. 'in Armenia (and its coasts)'; see on *Odes* 1. 33. 16. Horace thus passes from the extreme east (Caspian Sea), to Armenia (Black Sea), and then to south east Italy (*Mons Garganus*). Compare *Odes* 3. 4. 28.

6. **menses per omnis** is an adverb phrase postposed and separated; it therefore has emphasis. See l. 1.

omnis (*pps*): for the emphasis see on l. 1.

Aquilonibus by position is logical subject, as if we had *Aquilones querceta... faciunt ut laborent*.

8. **orni**: for position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

9. **tu** is emphatic because inserted i.e. 'but you—you....'

at non ter aevo functus amabilem
 ploravit omnis Antilochum senex
 annos, nec impubem parentes
 Troilon aut Phrygiae sorores
 flevere semper. desine mollium
 tandem querellarum, et potius nova
 cantemus Augusti tropaea
 Caesaris et rigidum Niphaten

15

20

flebilibus (*ps*) i.e. 'with tears (in your music)'; see on P. 27.

10. *Vespero* is, apparently, used for 'the stars rising after sunset' with *surgente*, and, when *fugiente* is reached, signifies 'the stars disappearing in the sunrise.' A Roman poet has no difficulty in saying that 'Evening rises' when he means that night begins. So Vergil *Aen.* 2. 8, in hinting that it is high time for bed, says that 'the falling (setting) stars urge us to sleep' (*suadentque cadentia sidera somnos*) i.e. 'dawn is not far off.'

12. *rapidum* (*ps*) i.e. (1) 'before the speed (of the sun)'; (2) 'before the burning heat (of the sun)'; the poet feels both ideas at once. For the position of *rapidum* see on P. 27 and P. 21.

13, 14. *non* (*s*) means 'it is not the case that...' and qualifies the whole sentence. Compare *Odes* 1. 17. 1, 2 *saepe*, 1. 27. 23 *vix*, 2. 10. 9 *saepius*, 2. 10. 17 *non*, 2. 11. 13 *non*, 2. 13. 21 *quam paene*, 2. 13. 30 *magis*, 2. 14. 5 *non*, 2. 17. 9 *non*, 2. 20. 13 *iam*, 3. 2. 31 *raro*, 3. 15. 7 *non*, 3. 24. 34 *non*, 4. 1. 9 *tempestivus*, 4. 4. 61 *non*, 4. 8. 13 *non*, 4. 9. 5 *non*, 4. 9. 45 *non*, 4. 11. 17 *iure*, *C. S.* 13 *rite*, *Epod.* 14. 11 *persaepe*, 17. 54 *non*.

ter-aevo-functus amabilem...omnis Antilochum senex annos: for the elaborate grouping see on P. 6.

amabilem (*ps*) is concessive i.e. 'though so beloved.'

14. *omnis* (*s*): see on l. 1.

15. *annos* is in a somewhat emphatic position (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26). One wonders why Horace did not put *annos* in l. 14; for *omnis* is the more suitable word to carry the emphasis here. He may have been offended by the assonance *annos Antilochum*; or he may have wished to preserve the artificial grouping *functus amabilem omnis Antilochum senex annos*; or again, having written *menses per omnis* in l. 6, he may have desired the variety of *omnis annos*. But compare *Odes* 1. 8. 10, 11, and *Sat.* 1. 2. 114.

impubem (*ps*) is concessive i.e. 'though young.'

16. *Phrygiae* (*ps*) i.e. if 'barbarians' could control their sorrow, surely a civilized Roman ought to do so.

17. *semper* postposited and last is emphatic; see on l. 1.

mollium (*ps*) has stress.

18. *tandem* (*pps*) is emphatic (see l. 1). The pause at the end of l. 17 prevents the necessity of grouping *tandem* with *mollium* and *querellarum* (see on P. 50 *b*). It is possible to take *tandem* as if in a bracket with the sense 'I pray'; compare *Epod.* 17. 6 *parce vocibus tandem sacris*.

Medumque flumen gentibus additum
 victis minores volvere vertices,
 intraque praescriptum Gelonos
 exiguis equitare campis.

X.

Rectius vives, Licini, neque altum
 semper urgendo neque, dum procellas
 cautus horrescis, nimium premendo
 litus iniquum.

auream quisquis mediocritatem
 diligit, tutus caret obsoleti
 sordibus tecti, caret invidenda
 sobrius aula.

5

saepius ventis agitur ingens
 pinus et celsae graviore casu
 decidunt turres feriuntque summos
 fulgura montis.

10

potius goes partly with *nova* i.e. 'rather let us have something new (in place of perpetual dolorousness)'; partly with *cantemus*.

18, 19. **nova...Augusti tropaea Caesaris**: for the grouping see on P. 9, and compare on *Odes* 4. 1. 10, 11.

nova | cantemus Augusti tropaea: for the intrusive *cantemus* see on P. 46a.

20. **rigidum** (*φ*) i.e. 'the frosts (of Niphates)'; see on P. 27.

21. **Medum** (*φ*) i.e. 'the Mede (and his river),' or 'in Media (the river...)'; see on *Odes* 1. 33. 16.

flumen...victis: for the grouping see on P. 16 a.

22. **minores** (*s*) i.e. 'less and not greater'; see also P. 21, and P. 28.

23. **intra...praescriptum**: the adverbial phrase is separated from its verb *equitare* for emphasis.

24. **exiguis** (*s*) is predicative i.e. (as Wickham says) 'and find them all too narrow'; see also P. 21.

X. 3. cautus=*caute*; see on P. 32.

5, 6. **auream** (*φs*) i.e. 'the gold (of a middle course)'; not the gold of a miser's dream (see on P. 27).

6. **tutus**: read a comma after this word (so Bentley), not after *diligit*, which has no stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26). The adjective *tutus*=*tuto*, 'securely'; see on P. 32.

6, 7. **obsoleti...tecti**: for the grouping see on P. 20 a.

invidenda (*φs*) i.e. 'the envy (excited by a palace)'; see on P. 27.

9. **saepius** (*s*) i.e. 'more often is it the case that...'; see on *non* at *Odes* 2. 9. 13.

ventis comes early, being the logical subject, as if we had *venti agitant*.

sperat infestis, metuit secundis
alteram sortem bene praeparatum
pectus. informis hiemes reducit
Iuppiter, idem

15

summovet. non, si male nunc, et olim
sic erit: quondam citharae tacentem
suscitat Musam neque semper arcum
tendit Apollo.

20

rebus angustis animosus atque
fortis appare: sapienter idem
contrahes vento nimium secundo
turgida vela.

ingens has some stress because it comes last in the line.

10. *pinus* may have emphasis (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) to mark the idea of tallness; but there is no real pause after it.

celsae (*ps*) echoes the possible emphasis on *ingens* l. 9.

graviores (*p*): see on P. 28.

11. *summos* (*ps*) also echoes *ingens* and *celsae*. For the iteration of an idea, compare on *non semper* at *Odes* 2. 9. 1.

14. *alteram* i.e. 'a change (of fortune)'; see on P. 27.

bene praeparatum (*p*) has emphasis i.e. 'if well-balanced.'

15. *pectus* should, perhaps, have stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); there is nothing either good or bad but the *pectus* makes it so. Compare *Epist.* 1. 11. 30.

informis (*p*) i.e. 'the repulsiveness (of winter)'; see on P. 27, and *Odes* 2. 14. 23. In Horace *informis* appears to have the one sense of 'ugly.' Others here translate by 'shapeless.'

17. *summovet* has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); contrast *reducit*. The celestial policeman 'moves them on.'

non (*s*): see on *Odes* 2. 9. 13.

18, 19. *quondam* (*s*): contrast *neque semper* (*s*).

citharae; *cithara* is the reading of the best MSS; it goes first with *tacentem* (silent in point of the lyre), then with *suscitat* (awakes by the lyre). If *citharae* be read, we may still take it as a genitive in point of which with *tacentem*; it can hardly go with *Musam*: the separation seems to have no point.

tacentem (*ps*) is causal; see also P. 21.

22. *idem* is merely a strong *autem* i.e. 'but on the other hand'; hence *sapienter* is very slightly separated from the verb.

23, 24. *vento...secundo* | *turgida vela*: note the chiasmus. The words *vento...secundo* are in the ablative of attendant circumstances. Horace is not writing abnormally the normal *turgida vento secundo vela*; what he says is 'since the wind is too strong behind, you will be wise to furl swelling (*turgida* preposited) sails.' Compare on *Odes* 3. 13. 4, 5.

XI.

Quid bellicosus Cantaber et Scythes,
Hirpine Quincti, cogitet Hadria
divisus obiecto, remittas

quaerere nec trepides in usum

poscentis aevi pauca: fugit retro

5

levis iuventas et decor, arida

pellente lascivos amores

canitie facilemque somnum.

non semper idem floribus est honor

vernīs neque uno luna rubens nitet

10

vultu: quid aeternis minorem

consiliis animum fatigas?

XI. 1. **bellicosus** (*p*) has stress; it is *war* in Cantabria, *war* in Scythia that Hirpinus fears. Compare on P. 27.

2, 3. **Hadria...obiecto** is an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53). As Page says, the point is 'even if the Scythian were separated from us by nothing more than the Adriatic.'

obiecto (*s*) is predicative i.e. 'as a barrier,' as if Horace had written *obice*. See on P. 24 and compare P. 26.

4. **quaerere** should have stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); perhaps the effect is 'ask, ask, ask.'

5. **pauca** would normally lie between *poscentis* and *aevi*; it should therefore have emphasis (see however on P. 47).

retro (*pp*) i.e. not merely speeds, but speeds *back*, retreats before the advance of age; compare *Odes* 1. 35. 25 *meretrix retro | periura cedit*.

6. **lēvis** (*p*): contrast *rugosa senectus* which is here expressed by *arida* (*ps*) *canitie*.

arida (*ps*) contrast *levis*; the adjective is also causal.

7. **lascivos** (*p*) i.e. 'the *lasciviam* (of love)'; see on P. 27.

8. **facilem** (*p*) i.e. 'the *facilitatem* (of sleep)'; see on P. 27.

9, 10. **idem...vernīs**: for the grouping see on P. 17.

vernīs: the position of stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) at once reminds us that spring soon passes.

10, 11. **uno...vultu**: for the grouping see on P. 15.

uno (*s*) is emphatic; it echoes *semper* (*s*) of l. 9.

rubens: does Horace refer to the red colour of the moon when rising and its change to silver when it mounts the sky? In *Sat.* 1. 8. 35 the moon 'blushes' behind the tombs, evidently as it rises. But in Propertius 1. 10. 8 the moon is said to 'blush' (at lovers' embraces?) even when it is high in the heavens.

cur non sub alta vel platano vel hac
pinu iacentes sic temere et rosa

canos odorati capillos,

15

dum licet, Assyriaque nardo

potamus uncti? dissipat Euhius

curas edacis. quis puer ocius

restinguet ardentis Falerni

pocula praetereunte lympa?

20

quis devium scortum eliciet domo

Lyden? eburna dic age cum lyra

maturet, incomptum Lacaenae

more comae religata nodum.

vultu by position, perhaps, has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); it may emphasize the transitoriness of facial expression.

11, 12. *aeternis...animum*: for the grouping see on P. 9.

consiliis is comparative ablative with *minorem*, and instrumental ablative with *fatigas* (see on *Odes* 1. 28. 23).

13. *non*: for its position see on *Odes* 2. 9. 13.

alta (*ps*): height implies shade; thus the sense is 'under the shadow (of the plane)'; see on P. 27. The adjective, as is shown by *vel...vel*, belongs to both *platano* and *pinu*.

14. *sic temere*: the words go, by *coniunctio*, with *potamus* as well as *iacentes*.

15. *canos* (*ps*) i.e. 'in spite of our white hairs.' See also on P. 24.

16. *dum licet* belongs, by *coniunctio*, to the preceding lines and also to *potamus*.

Assyria (*p*): in contrast, perhaps, to the inferior *saliunca* or Celtic nard (see Vergil *Ecl.* 5. 17). Horace would 'do it in style' with *Syrian* nard (hence the separation from *uncti*) and *Falernian* wine.

19. *ardentis* (*p*): the word is purposely kept close to *restinguet*, as if we had *ardorem Falerni* (see on P. 27). See also on *Odes* 1. 27. 9.

Falerni (*p*): contrast cheaper wines. See also on P. 38.

20. *praetereunte lympa*: a picturesque addendum (see on P. 53) reminding us that the dinner is out of doors. See too on *Odes* 3. 1. 34.

21. *devium* (*p*): her *shyness* is the point; otherwise she would need no enticing. But see emendations.

22. *Lyden*: the position seems to be without point (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26), and it is tempting therefore to read *eburnam* with *Lyden* i.e. 'white as ivory'; compare Ovid *Am.* 3. 7. 7 *bracchia eburnea*, *Her.* 20. 50 *certix eburnea*, and Propertius 2. 1. 9 *eburni digiti*. The reading *eburna* (*ps*) presents other difficulties; a *scortum*, especially if shy, could hardly afford a lyre of ivory, whether this means 'inlaid with ivory' or 'having ivory horns to support the cross-piece,' and the only justification for the position of *eburna* (*ps*) is that our attention is drawn to more 'swagger,' like *Syrian* nard and *Falernian* wine.

XII.

Nolis longa ferae bella Numantiae
 nec dirum Hannibalem nec Siculum mare
 Poeno purpureum sanguine mollibus
 aptari citharae modis,
 nec saevos Lapithas et nimium mero
 Hylaeum domitosque Herculea manu
 Telluris iuvenes, unde periculum
 fulgens contremuit domus

5

23. *maturet* perhaps has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26).

23, 24. The reading of these lines is very uncertain. If we accept Bentley's *incomptam Lacaenae more comam religata nodo*, then the position of *Lacaenae more* almost compels us to take these words with *incomptam...comam* i.e. her hair is untidy like that of a *Spartan* (*Lacaenae* is preposited) damsel, and she is bidden to tie it up hastily in a *knot* (note the stress on *nodo* coming last). Propertius (4) 3. 14. 28 implies that a Spartan maiden took no great care of her coiffure. I am assured on good feminine authority that knotting the hair on the top is quite the quickest way of making it look 'respectable.' For this hasty knot compare *Odes* 3. 14. 21, 22.

The same sense can be obtained from the reading *incomptum Lacaenae more comas religata nodum*, where *comas* is accusative after *religata* (middle voice), and *incomptum...nodum* is an accusative of 'result' or quasi-internal and proleptic. In this reading both *incomptum* (*ps*) and *nodum* (placed last) have their proper stress. On the other hand if we read *incomptum Lacaenae more comas religata nodum*, there is great stress on *comptum* (*ps*), and we are driven to assume that the *neat* knot was essentially Spartan. But there is a further difficulty: Horace has bidden the lady to make haste and then adds, in effect, 'by taking time over an elaborate coiffure': indeed the words that follow *maturet* form an emphatic addendum (see P. 53).

Another possibility is that *comptum* is a noun = 'coiffure' (see Lucretius 1. 88) and that *nodum* is an accusative of result in apposition with *comptum* and *comas* i.e. so as to make a knot.

XII. 1. longa...Numantiae: for the grouping see on P. 9.

2, 3. *dirum* (*p*) i.e. 'the horrors (associated with Hannibal)'; see on P. 27, and on *Odes* 2. 14. 23. Compare also on *Odes* 4. 4. 49. If we read *durum*, the position prepares us for the antithesis *mollibus* (*ps*).

Siculum (*p*) amounts to 'near Sicily' (see on *Odes* 1. 31. 9). Horace passes from Spain and Italy to Sicily and its seas. Compare *Odes* 3. 4. 28.

mare...sanguine: for the grouping see on P. 14.

3, 4. *mollibus...modis:* for the grouping, with *aptari* intrusive, see on P. 46 *a*. The soft measures of the lyre do not suit *dura belli*.

5. *saevos* (*p*) i.e. 'the cruelties (of the Lapithae)'; see on P. 27 and on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

Saturni veteris: tuque pedestribus
 dices historiis proelia Caesaris, 10
 Maecenas, melius ductaque per vias
 regum colla minacium.
 me dulcis dominae Musa Licymniae
 cantus, me voluit dicere lucidum
 fulgentis oculos et bene mutuis 15
 fidum pectus amoribus;
 quam nec ferre pedem dedecuit choris
 nec certare ioco nec dare bracchia
 ludentem nitidis virginibus sacro
 Dianae celebris die. 20

6. **Herculea** (*p*): the adjective is like a preposited genitive equivalent to 'tamed by Hercules by his hand'; see on P. 38, and compare the note at *Odes* 1. 3. 36. For the grouping see also P. 10.

8. **fulgens** (*ps*): the order suggests that *fulgens* is more than a mere epithet of *domus*, and that it is a true participle i.e. 'all ablaze there trembled...'; but see P. 21, and *Odes* 3. 3. 10, and 3. 3. 33.

9. **pedestribus** (*ps*): contrast *poeticis*; see also P. 21.

11, 12. **melius** (*pps*) has emphasis and equals *idque melius*.

ducta...minacium: for the grouping see on P. 17.

13, 14. **me** is emphatic by position; contrast *tu* of l. 9.

dulcis (*ps*) i.e. 'the charms (of her singing)'; see on P. 27, and contrast *ferae* and *bella* of l. 1. Two points are to be noted: (1) the position of *Musa* between *dominae* and *Licymniae*; (2) the stress on *cantus* (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26). The word *cantus* thus prepares us for the antithesis *fulgentis oculos* and *fidum pectus*. Horace is bidden to sing of Licymnia's music, flashing eye, and fidelity. Next, the group *dominae Musa Licymniae* ought, as Wickham says, to mean 'the Muse of your lady Licymnia' (see for the grouping P. 20a, and compare *Odes* 2. 1. 9 *severae Musa tragoediae*). The expression 'Muse of Licymnia' is possible enough in Horace; it is implied at *Odes* 1. 17. 13, 14 *pietas mea et Musa*, and *Epist.* 1. 19. 28 * *temperat Archilochi Musam pede mascula Sappho*. The sense therefore may well be as follows: 'The Muse of Licymnia (for Licymnia composes her own songs) bids me sing of her poetry, her eyes, and her faithful affection.'

14, 15. **lucidum fulgentis** is a quasi-compound i.e. 'brightly-gleaming'; see on *Odes* 3. 1. 24.

15. **fulgentis** (*p*) i.e. 'the flash (of her eyes)'; see on P. 27.

* I cannot resist a word of comment on this line. Wilkins translates thus: 'Masculine Sappho moulds her muse by the measure of Archilochus.' But if Latin order means anything, we cannot well separate the group *Archilochi musam pede*. May we not render by 'Sappho keeps within control the muse of Archilochus while using the measure of Archilochus'?

illum et parentis crediderim sui
 fregisse cervicem et penetralia
 sparsisse nocturno cruore
 hospitis; ille venena Colcha

et quicquid usquam concipitur nefas
 tractavit, agro qui statuit meo
 te triste lignum, te caducum
 in domini caput immerentis.

quid quisque vitet, numquam homini satis
 cautum est in horas. navita Bosphorum

Thynus perhorrescit neque ultra
 caeca timet aliunde fata,

10

15

XIII. 1, 2. **nefasto** (*ps*)...**sacrilega** (*p*): such words of indignation are naturally stressed. Compare *triste* (*p*) at l. 11, and see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

die: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

3, 4. **nepotum** | **perniciem opprobriumque pagi**: note the chiasmus.

5. **parentis** (*ps*): a father's neck, not to mention a less important person.

sui (*s*): his own father, not to mention his neighbour's.

7. **nocturno** (*p*): the murder *at night* adds to the horror (compare *Epod.* 5. 20). Horace always has *nocturnus* preposited or separated. See also P. 31.

8. **hospitis** very properly has emphasis (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26). For the grouping *nocturno cruore hospitis* see on P. 35.

9. **nefas**: for its separation from *quicquid* see on *Odes* 1. 27. 11, 12, and for its position 1. 3. 16.

10. **tractavit** should have stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) = 'has had constant dealings with....'

agro qui statuit meo: the order, perhaps, gives interest to both *agro* and *meo*. A farm (not the wilds of Colchis) should have been spared, says Horace, and *my* farm above all, because I do not deserve any punishment (compare *immerentis* separated at l. 12).

11. **triste** (*p*): see on P. 36, and also on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

12. **domini** (*p*) and **immerentis** (*s*): the two enormities are (1) that it should fall on the owner's head; (2) that the sufferer was an innocent man. See too P. 42. For the position of the group *domini...immerentis* after *caducum* see on P. 47.

14. **in horas** (*pp*): the point is that man has not warning *from hour to hour*. Certain definite dangers he dreads and avoids.

15. **Thynus** (*s*); the sense is: 'the *Bithynian* sailor fears the *Bosporus*,' as we might say 'the *Breton* fisherman fears the *Channel*' i.e. each man dreads

miles sagittas et celerem fugam
 Parthi, catenas Parthus et Italum
strength *rob*ur: sed improvisa leti

vis rapuit rapietque gentis.
 quam paene furvae regna Proserpinae

et iudicantem vidimus Aeacum
quantum sedesque discriptas piorum et
 Aeoliis fidibus querentem

Sappho puellis de popularibus,
 et te sonantem plenius aureo,
 Alcaeae, plectro dura navis,
 dura fugae mala, dura belli.

the dangers of his own corner of the world. *Poenus* (s) of the MSS = 'even though a skilled sailor' (if *Poenus* can mean 'Phoenician').

15. *ultra*: sc. *Bosporum*.

16. *caeca...fata*: for the grouping with intrusive *timet* see on P. 46 a.

17. *celerem* (p) i.e. 'the swiftness (of flight)'; see on P. 27. It may be that *celerem* is ἀπὸ κοινῶν with *sagittas* and *fugam* (see on P. 33), but the phrase looks like an awkward reminiscence of *Odes* 2. 7. 9, and Bentley's *reducem* is tempting, for the preposited adjective gives point to the oxymoron (see on *Epod.* 5. 82).

17, 18. *celerem fugam* | *Parthi*: for the grouping see on P. 35.

18. *Parthi*, by position, has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); its position helps out this curious series of artificial antitheses i.e. the Poenus fears the Bosphorus, the Roman fears the Parthian, and the Parthian fears a Roman prison. For a similar but terser effort see *Odes* 3. 6. 46-48.

18, 19. *Italum* is ἀπὸ κοινῶν with *catenas* and *rob*ur; see on P. 33.

19. *rob*ur has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26). Its very position seems to suggest the finality of a life sentence. Compare *custos* at *Odes* 3. 4. 79.

20. *gentis*: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

21. *quam paene* goes with the whole sentence (see on *Odes* 2. 9. 13). Contrast *paene* at *Odes* 3. 6. 13.

furvae regna Proserpinae: for the grouping see on P. 20 a.

22. *iudicantem* is predicative i.e. 'on his judgement-seat.'

23. *piorum* has a half comic stress; Horace imagines himself in the place where a great gulf is fixed, but (he adds) on the right side of it. Probably *discriptas* colours both *sedes* and *piorum*. Compare on *Odes* 1. 19. 1, and see P. 49.

piorum et: see on *Odes* 1. 35. 39.

24, 25. *Aeoliis* (p): the order may draw attention to the fact that Sappho, though a Lesbian, wrote in Aeolic. Note the adverbial phrases *Aeoliis fidibus* and *puellis de popularibus* placed on either side of *querentem*. Compare *Odes* 2. 7. 1, 2, and see on P. 34 ad fin.

utrumque sacro digna silentio
 mirantur umbrae dicere: sed magis
 pugnas et exactos tyrannos

30

densum umeris bibit aure vulgus.
 quid mirum, ubi illis carminibus stupens
 demittit atras belua centiceps
 auris et intorti capillis

35

Eumenidum recreantur angues?
 quin et Prometheus et Pelopis parens
 dulci laborem decipitur sono,
 nec curat Orion leones
 aut timidos agitare lyncas.

40

XIV.

Eheu fugaces, Postume, Postume,
 labuntur anni nec pietas moram
 rugis et instanti senectae
 afferet indomitaeque morti;

26. *plenius* (*ps*): contrast the less vigorous muse of Sappho.

aureo (*ps*): contrast the, comparatively speaking, silvern music of Sappho.

27. *Alcaee*: for this intervening vocative see on *Odes* 1. 5. 3.

29. *sacro* (*ps*): a silence not of interest merely but of awe. See also

P. 24.

30. *magis* goes with the whole sentence. See on *Odes* 2. 9. 13.

31. *exactos* (*p*) i.e. 'the driving out (of tyrants)'; see on P. 26.

32. *densum umeris* (*p*) equals *frequens* and goes adverbially (see on P. 31) with *bibit aure*, i.e. the mob crowds to hear Alcaeus.

33. *illis carminibus*: the words come early as if we had *illa carmina obstupesciunt*.

34, 35. *atras...auris*: for the grouping see P. 15.

35. *auris* may have some stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) in artificial contrast to *capillis*; but there is no real pause.

35, 36. *intorti...angues*: for the grouping, with *recreantur* intrusive, see on P. 46 a.

37. *Pelopis* (*p*): see on *Odes* 1. 28. 7.

38. *dulci* (*ps*) i.e. 'by the sweetness (of the sound)'; see on P. 27.

40. *timidos* (*ps*): contrast *feros* implied with *leones*. Compare *Odes* 2. 14. 12, and see also P. 21.

XIV. 1. *fugaces* (*ps*) equals an adverb; see on P. 31.

2. *anni*: for its position see *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

3. *instanti* (*p*) i.e. 'the onset (of age)'; see on P. 27, and compare *instantis tyranni* of *Odes* 3. 3. 3.

non, si trecentis, quotquot eunt dies, 5
 amice, places illacrimabilem
 Plutona tauris, qui ter amplum
 Geryonen Tityonque tristi
 compescit unda, scilicet omnibus,
 quicumque terrae munere vescimur, 10
 enaviganda, sive reges
 sive inopes erimus coloni.
 frustra cruento Marte carebimus
 fractisque rauci fluctibus Hadriae,
 frustra per autumnos nocentem 15
 corporibus metuemus Austrum.
 visendus ater flumine languido
 Cocytos errans et Danaï genus
 infame damnatusque longi
 Sisyphus Aeolides laboris. 20

4. **indomitae** (*φ*) i.e. 'the invincibility (of death)'; see on P. 27.

5. **non** goes with the whole sentence; see on *Odes* 2. 9. 13.

trecentis (*s*): the hyperbole is natural enough. Compare *Odes* 3. 4. 79 *trecentae* (*ψ*).

6. **illacrimabilem** (*φ*) i.e. 'the heartlessness (of Pluto)'; see on P. 27.

8. **tristi** (*ψ*): see P. 21, and the note on *invisas* l. 23 below.

10. **terrae** (*φ*) i.e. 'by earth (and its bounty)'; see on P. 38.

11. **enaviganda** has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); it is a long word for a long thing (see on *Odes* 3. 17. 3).

12. **inopes** (*ψ*): contrast *divites* implied with *reges* (compare *timidos* at *Odes* 2. 13. 40); and see P. 21. The words *sive reges...coloni* (indeed *scilicet...enaviganda* also) are emphatic addenda; see on P. 53.

13. **cruento** (*φ*) i.e. 'the blood (of battle)'; see on P. 27.

14. **fractis...Hadriae**: for the grouping see on P. 9.

15, 16. **nocentem...Austrum**: for the grouping and the intrusive *metuemus* see on P. 46 a.

17, 18. **visendus** comes early with stress i.e. 'we must see with our own eyes' (ἐφ' ὅπῳ δει); contrast *linquenda* of l. 21.

ater...Cocytos: the grouping is like that of instances quoted at P. 15.

Danaï (*φ*) **genus** i.e. the Danaides. For the position of *Danaï* see on P. 41.

19, 20. **damnatusque longi | Sisyphus...laboris**: for the grouping see on P. 11.

21. **linquenda** comes early with some stress; see on *visendus* l. 17.

placens (*φ*) lies in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position with *domus* and *uxor* (see on P. 33). It may also signify 'the charms (of wife)'; see on P. 27.

linquenda tellus et domus et placent
 uxor, neque harum, quas colis, arborum
 te praeter invisās cupressos
 ulla brevem dominum sequetur.

absumet heres Caecuba dignior
 servata centum clavibus et mero
 tinguet pavimentum superbo,
 pontificum potiore cenis.

25

22. *uxor* has pathetic emphasis (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) i.e. 'yes, even your wife.'
harum...arborum (*ps*): these words form the logical subject (see on P. 38) i.e. 'nor shall these trees..., not one of them (*ulla*) follow....'

23. *invisas* (*p*): adjectives expressing strong emotions of dislike and pain tend to be preposited or separated (see P. 36 on *povera donna*). Compare *acer* 1. 29. 2, 3. 2. 2, *Epod.* 12. 25, *ater* 1. 37. 27, 3. 1. 40, 3. 14. 13, 4. 11. 35, *Epod.* 6. 15, *barbarus* 3. 5. 49, *damnosus* 3. 6. 45, *deformis* *Epod.* 13. 18, *devotus* 3. 4. 27, *dirus* 1. 2. 1, 2. 2. 13, 2. 12. 2, *Epod.* 13. 10, *durus* 3. 11. 31, 4. 4. 57, 4. 9. 49, *Epod.* 4. 4, *famosus* 3. 3. 26, *fatalis* 1. 37. 21, 3. 3. 19, *gravis* 1. 2. 5, 1. 2. 22, 1. 15. 16, 1. 18. 5, 2. 5. 6, 2. 19. 8, 3. 3. 30, 3. 5. 4, 4. 9. 22, *horribilis* 1. 29. 4, 2. 19. 24, *horridus* *Epod.* 13. 1, *immanis* 3. 4. 43, 4. 14. 15, *immitis* 1. 33. 2, *impius* 2. 1. 30, 3. 4. 42, 3. 24. 25, *Epod.* 3. 1, *importunus* 3. 16. 37, *impudicus* *Epod.* 16. 58, *incestus* 3. 3. 19, 3. 6. 23, *incontinens* 3. 4. 77, *infamis* 1. 3. 20, *Epod.* 17. 42, *informis* 2. 10. 15, *inhospitalis* 1. 22. 6, *Epod.* 1. 12, *iniuriosus* 1. 35. 13, *invidus* 1. 11. 7, 4. 5. 9, *invisus* 3. 3. 31, 3. 14. 23, *lugubris* 1. 24. 2, *male ominatis* 3. 14. 11, *malignus* 2. 16. 39, *malus* 1. 22. 19, *Epod.* 3. 7, 16. 16, *miser* 1. 21. 13, *mordax* 1. 18. 4, *nefastus* 2. 13. 1, *nil miserans* 2. 3. 24, *obscenus* *Epod.* 5. 98, *pallidus* 1. 4. 13, *perfidus* 3. 5. 33, *sacrilegus* 2. 13. 2, *saevus* 1. 12. 43, 1. 16. 11, 1. 33. 12, 1. 35. 17, 1. 37. 30, 2. 12. 5, 3. 11. 45, 3. 16. 16, *scelestus* 2. 4. 17, *tristis* 1. 3. 14, 1. 16. 9, 2. 13. 11, 2. 14. 8, 3. 3. 62, 3. 16. 3, 3. 24. 33, *Epod.* 10. 10, *turpis* 1. 31. 19, 2. 7. 12, 3. 5. 6, 3. 27. 39.

24. *brevem* (*p*) has stress to emphasize the oxymoron (see on *Epod.* 5. 82); he is absolute owner (*dominus*) on a short tenure. See Page's note.

25. *dignior* (*s*) i.e. *isque dignior*, whether ironically said or not; see also P. 28.

26. *servata centum clavibus*: these words sound like an emphatic addendum (see P. 53) i.e. your hundred keys will not avail you then. It is possible, however, to regard *heres Caecuba dignior servata* as a grouping after the type of those quoted at P. 16.

27. *superbo* (*s*): the purpose of the position is to emphasize the magnificent prodigality of the heir. It may even be a partial compliment with reference to the pouring of libations. We may suspect that most people used *vin ordinaire* for this purpose, not the oldest Pommery.

28. *pontificum* (*ps*) has emphasis i.e. even than a Lord Mayor's banquet. The position of the genitive may be due to the generic sense, as if we had *pontificalibus* (*ps*); see on P. 37 *ad fin.* Compare *Saliaribus* at *Odes* 1. 37. 2.

XV.

Iam pauca aratro iugera regiae
 moles relinquent, undique latius
 extenta visentur Lucrino
 stagna lacu platanusque caelebs
 evincet ulmos: tum violaria et
 myrtus et omnis copia narium
 spargent olivetis odorem
 fertilibus domino priori,
 tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos
 excludet ictus, non ita Romuli
 praescriptum et intonsi Catonis
 auspiciis veterumque norma.
 privatus illis census erat brevis,
 commune magnum: nulla decempedis
 metata privatis opacam
 porticus excipiebat Arcton,

5

10

15

XV. 1. pauca (*s*) is emphatic i.e. 'few, too few.'

regiae (*φ*): the contrast is found in the rustic simplicity suggested by *aratro* and *pauca...iugera*. Compare a Cincinnatus who *quattuor iugerum colebat agrum* (Livy 3. 26. 8).

2, 3. **undique latius** | **extenta**: these words, as the order shows, go closely with the predicate *visentur*.

3, 4. **Lucrino** (*φs*) | **stagna lacu**: there is an antithesis between *Lucrino* and *stagna*, for *Lucrino* is not only *φs*, but has a slight pause after it at the end of the line. *Lucrinus* suggests a huge *public* work; *stagna* (= *piscinae*) a poor piece of private luxury. As *Lucrinus* can stand alone in the sense of 'the Lucrine lake,' the addition of *lacu* reinforces the antithesis i.e. fishponds (*stagna*) wider than a lake.

5. **ulmos**: see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16. For *violaria et* see *Oaes* 1. 35. 39.

6. **omnis copia narium**: for the grouping see on P. 35; but it is possible to regard *copia narium* as a quasi-compound (see on P. 45).

8. **fertilibus...priori**: the sentence is grammatically complete at *odorem*; these words therefore are emphatic addenda (see on P. 53), and *fertilibus* is concessive 'though productive.'

9. **fervidos** (*φs*) i.e. 'the heat (of the rays)'; see on P. 27, and also on P. 21.

10-12. **Romuli** (*φs*)...**Catonis** (*φ*)...**veterum** (*φ*): the genitives are logical subjects (see on P. 38), as if 'Not so did Romulus, or Cato, or the men of old days.'

11. **intonsi** (*φ*) i.e. the Cato who died in B.C. 149 (when beards were worn), not the modern Cato of *Odes* 2. 1. 24.

nec fortuitum spernere caespitem
 leges sinebant, oppida publico
 sumptu iubentes et deorum
 templa novo decorare saxo.

10

XVI.

Otium divos rogat in patenti
 pressus Aegaeo, simul atra nubes
 condidit lunam neque certa fulgent
 sidera nautis;

otium bello furiosa Thrace,
 otium Medi pharetra decori,
 Grosphē, non gemmis neque purpura ve-
 nale neque auro.

5

non enim gazae neque consularis
 summovet lictor miseros tumultus
 mentis et curas laqueata circum
 tecta volantis.

10

13. *privatus* (*ps*): contrast *commune* l. 14. Compare *proprio* at *Odes* 1. 1. 9.

14-16. *nulla* (*ps*), as often in Cicero, equals *non, nunquam*. But if we comma off *decempedis metata privatis* we have *nulla...opacam porticus...Arcton* (see on P. 9).

decempedis | *metata privatis*: for the grouping see on P. 24.

privatis (*s*) echoes *privatus* of l. 13.

15. *opacam* (*ps*) i.e. 'the shade (of the northern side)'; see on P. 27.

17. *fortuitum* (*ps*): contrast *novo* of l. 20. See also P. 21.

18. *publico* (*p*): contrast *privatis* of l. 15.

19. *deorum* (*p*): the order emphasizes their piety. See too Conway's article *C. R.* Vol. XIV. p. 358.

20. *novo* (*ps*) i.e. 'new-fangled, recherché, never seen before'; the word does not mean 'new-cut' (*recenti*). See also on P. 21.

XVI. 1. *patenti* (*ps*) i.e. caught *ἐν τῷ πελάγει, μετίωρος*, not coasting along *ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ*. See also on P. 24.

2. *atra* (*p*) i.e. 'the blackness (of the cloud)'; see on P. 27.

3. *certa* (*ps*) is predicative with *fulgent* i.e. 'shine clear and steady'; but see too P. 21.

5. *bello furiosa* (*p*): the words form a compound ('*Ἀπειμυής*, as Wickham says); hence *bello* does not stand between *furiosa* and *Thrace* (see on *Odes* 3. 1. 24). The adjective *bello furiosa* is concessive i.e. 'though mad in war.' The juxtaposition of *otium* and *bello* has point: the Thracian, though his heart is in war, professes to want peace.

vivitur parvo bene, cui paternum
splendet in mensa tenui salinum
nec levis somnos timor aut cupido
sordidus aufert.

15

quid brevi fortes iaculamur aevo
multa? quid terras alio calentis
sole mutamus? patriae quis exul
se quoque fugit?

20

scandit aeratas vitiosa navis
cura nec turmas equitum relinquit,
ocior cervis et agente nimbos
ocior Euro.

7. **venale** is concessive 'though to be purchased.' Note its ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position between *purpura* and *auro*.

9. **consularis** (*ps*) i.e. nor even the *consul's* lictor, much less the lictor of a subordinate official. See also on P. 21.

10, 11. **miseros tumultus mentis**: for the grouping see on P. 35. There is some stress on *mentis* (we are half expecting *plebis*) because it stands outside *miseros* and *tumultus*. Further *mentis* lies in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position with *tumultus* and *curas*.

laqueata (*ps*): contrast the *paupere tecto* of *Epist.* 1. 10. 32.

13, 14. **parvo bene**: both adverbs are emphatic because postposited.

paternum (*ps*) goes closely with *splendet*, as if we had a *patre traditum*; it sounds almost like a noun (heirloom), and both *tenui* and *salinum* come as a kind of paraprosochian: his heirloom is a salt-cellar on a humble table. See *Odes* 2. 18. 26, 27.

15. **levis** (*p*) i.e. 'light,' 'easy,' 'natural'; contrast the *gravis somnus* of over weariness (often due to anxiety) or of narcotics and drunkenness. Compare *Epod.* 2. 28.

17. **brevi** (*ps*): contrast *multa* of l. 18.

18, 19. **multa**: for the stress of its position see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

terras...sole: for the grouping see on P. 14 and compare on P. 48.

19, 20. **patriae** (*ps*) prepares us for *se quoque* i.e. τίς τῆς γε πόλεως φύγας ὦν καὶ ἑαυτὸν φεύγει;

21, 22. **aeratas...cura**: for the grouping see on P. 9. The juxtaposition of the adjectives is, I believe, of importance with regard to the interpretation. Horace says that things of bronze (*aeratas*) are the objects of something *vitiosa* i.e. 'full of flaws,' 'producing flaws,' 'cankering'; compare *Odes* 1. 18. 4 *mordaces...sollicitudines*, and 2. 11. 18 *curas edacis*. Orelli translates *vitiosa* by 'morbid.' For the position of *cura* see on *Odes* 3. 17. 15.

23, 24. **ocior cervis...Euro**: these words are emphatic addenda (see on P. 53).

agente...Euro: for the grouping with intrusive *ocior* see on P. 46 a.

lactus in praesens animus, quod ultra est, 15
oderit curare et amara lento
temperet risu: nihil est ab omni
parte beatum.

abstulit clarum: cita mors Achillem,
longa Tithonum minuit senectus, 30
et mihi forsan, tibi quod negarit,
porriget hora.

te greges centum Siculaeque circum
mugiant vaccae, tibi tollit hinnitum
apta quadrigis equa, te bis Afro 35
murice tinctae

vestiunt lanae: mihi parva rura et
spiritum Graiae tenuem Camenae
Parca non mendax dedit et malignum
spernere vulgus. 40

26. *lento* (*ps*): the phrase *lento* ('patient') *risu* has no parallel. Bentley suggested *leni* (*ps*) in contrast to *amara* i.e. sweeten the bitter with a not sour smile. See too P. 21.

29. *clarum* may be heard proleptically with *abstulit* i.e. carried him off to fame (see on P. 30).

clarum...Achillem: for the grouping see P. 10.

cita (*p*): contrast *longa* (*ps*) of l. 30, and compare *Sat.* 1. 1. 8 *momento cita mors venit aut victoria laeta*.

30. *longa* (*s*): contrast *cita* (*p*) above, and compare on *Odes* 3. 11. 38.

31. *tibi* precedes the relative in contrast to *mihi*.

32. *hora*: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

33. *te* comes early in contrast to *mihi* of l. 37.

te greges: note the case relations grouped early (see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17). A Roman can wait for some word like *cingunt* or *circumdant*. Ultimately Horace governs *te* by *circum*. The method has its dangers, as Pope shows when he writes, 'See Pan with flocks, with fruits Pomona crowned.'

greges centum (*pp*) *Siculaeque...vaccae*: note the chiasmus giving stress to both adjectives. Large pastures in *Sicily* imply great wealth. Moreover *Siculae* is felt with both *greges* and *vaccae*. See on P. 33.

34. *vaccae*: for the position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

35. *bis* (*s*) has emphasis. For the value and method of twice dipping see Mayor on Juvenal 1. 27.

Afro (*p*) has stress: the Gaetolian purple was famous.

36, 37. *tinctae* | *vestiunt lanae*: see on P. 21.

37. *mihi* comes early in contrast to *te* of l. 33.

rura et: see on *Odes* 1. 35. 39.

XVII.

Cur me querellis exanimas tuis?
nec dis amicum est nec mihi te prius
obire, Maecenas, mearum
grande decus columnae rerum.

a, te meae si partem animae rapit

5

maturior vis, quid moror altera,

nec carus aequae nec superstes

integer? ille dies utramque

ducet ruinam. non ego perfidum

dixi sacramentum: ibimus, ibimus,

10

utcumque praecedes, supremum

carpere iter comites parati.

me nec Chimaerae spiritus igneae,

nec, si resurgat, centimanus Gyas

divellet umquam: sic potenti

15

Iustitiae placitumque Parcis.

38. *spiritum...Camenae*: for the grouping see on P. 14.

39. *Parca non mendax*: see on P. 29.

malignum (*ps*) i.e. 'the jealousy (of the *vulgus*)'; see on P. 27, P. 21, and *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

XVII. 1. *tuis* (*s*) is, perhaps, in artificial contrast to *me*; but see P. 21.

3, 4. *mearum...rerum*: for the grouping see P. 10.

5. *meae* (*ps*): so placed to keep it close to the antithetical *te*.

6. *maturior* (*p*): see on P. 28.

7, 8. *carus* sc. *div*. The sense is *quippe qui nec carus sim...nec, quamvis superstes, integer*. Editors supply *mihi* with *carus*; but why not *amicis* (*meis tuisque*)? A satisfactory word would be *clarus* (see on *Odes* 1. 20. 5).

aeque seems to be in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position with *carus* and *integer*; compare on *Odes* 3. 7. 26, and 27.

8. *integer* should have stress; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

8, 9. *utramque*: the position is as if we had *utrique*. See also P. 21.

non belongs to the whole sentence; see on *Odes* 2. 9. 13.

perfidum (*ps*) i.e. an oath *that is going to be broken*; see also P. 21.

11. *supremum* (*ps*) i.e. the *last* journey shall find us companions as we have always been in life. See also P. 21.

13. *me nec Chimaerae*: note the case relations grouped early (see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17).

me is brought forward on the principle noted at P. 51.

Chimaerae (*p*) is logical subject; see on P. 38.

Chimaerae spiritus igneae: for the grouping see on P. 20 a.

seu Libra seu me Scorpions aspicit
formidulosus, pars violentior
natalis horae, seu tyrannus

Hesperiae Capricornus undae,
utrumque nostrum incredibili modo
consentit astrum. te Iovis impio
tutela Saturno refulgens
eripuit volucrisque fati

tardavit alas, cum populus frequens
laetum theatri ter crepuit sonum:
me truncus illapsus cerebro
sustulerat, nisi Faunus ictum

14. *resurgat* is followed by a future *divellet*; compare *Odes* 3. 3. 7, 8.

centimanus (*ϕ*) i.e. 'the hundred hands (of Gyas)'; see on P. 27.

15. *umquam* (*ϕϕ*) has emphasis.

potenti (*ϕ*) i.e. powerful, not feeble.

16. *placitumque*: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 30. 6.

17. *me*: note the ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position.

18. *formidulosus* is a long word in a position of stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) to describe a fearsome thing; compare on *Odes* 3. 17. 3. See too P. 21.

18, 19. *pars violentior* | *natalis horae*: the grouping is rare (see on P. 44, 45). It is just possible that *pars violentior*, like *pars tertia* etc., may be felt as one word.

natalis (*ϕ*): in Horace this word is always preposited, as it is, with somewhat rare exceptions, in all Latin where the words *hora* and *tempus* occur.

19, 20. *tyrannus* is a quasi-adjective (τυραννείων), as at *Odes* 3. 17. 9; the grouping *tyrannus...undae* is therefore that of P. 9.

21. *utrumque nostrum*: these words are put early for emphasis; we go as a pair, says Horace, through life, and beyond.

incredibili (*ϕ*) has emphasis.

22. *astrum*: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

te Iovis impio: note the early grouping of case relations (see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17). The persons concerned are you, Jove, and the evil one.

te: for its position see on P. 51. It is also in contrast to *me* of l. 27.

Iovis (*ϕ*): see on P. 38.

22, 23. *impio...refulgens*: for the grouping see on P. 27.

Saturno goes first with *refulgens* and then with *eripuit*.

24, 25. *volucrisque...alas*: for the grouping with the intrusive verb see on P. 46 a.

26. *laetum* (*ϕs*) is in effect an emphatic adverb (see on P. 31). A Roman would read thus: 'the thronging populace all joyously in the theatre....'

sonum: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

dextra levasset, Mercurialium
 custos virorum. reddere victimas 30
 aedemque votivam memento:
 nos humilem feriemus agnam.

XVIII.

Non ebur neque aureum
 mea renidet in domo lacunar,
 non trabes Hymettiae
 premunt columnas ultima recisas
 Africa, neque Attali 5
 ignotus heres regiam occupavi,
 nec Laconicas mihi
 trahunt honestae purpuras clientae.
 at fides et ingeni
 benigna vena est, pauperemque dives 10

27. *me* is placed early in contrast to *te* of l. 22.

cerebro: for its position outside *truncus* and *illapsus* see on P. 47.

29, 30. **Mercurialium** | **custos virorum**: for the grouping see on P. 20 β. With *custos* supply ὧν causal i.e. 'because he is the guardian....' See note at *Odes* 2. 18. 14.

virorum is perhaps half comic, like our 'gentlemen' in 'gentlemen of the road,' 'gentlemen of the pen.'

reddere = ἀποδιδόναι 'to give what is due'; hence it comes early with stress.

32. **humilem** (*ps*): contrast the expensive *victima* of l. 30, *quae nivali pascitur Algidio* (*Odes* 3. 23. 9). See also P. 21.

XVIII. This ode is apparently an experiment in metre; not always a successful experiment, if one may judge by certain obscurities of expression and abnormalities of construction.

1, 2. **aureum...lacunar**: for the grouping see on P. 8.

4, 5. **columnas...Africa**: for the grouping see on P. 14.

Africa should have stress; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

5, 6. **Attali** (*p*) belongs to *regiam* as well as to *heres*. Its position makes it generic i.e. 'an Attalus'; compare *Attalici* (*p*) at *Odes* 1. 1. 12; and see P. 37 *ad fin.*, and P. 43.

ignotus (*p*) on the analogy of *novus* (*p*) *homo*.

7, 8. **Laconicas** (*ps*), because Laconian purple was one of the most expensive purples. For the grouping *Laconicas...honestae purpuras clientae* see on P. 9.

9, 10. **at fides et ingeni** | **benigna vena est**: a Roman would read these words thus: 'But loyalty and ability I have, and a rich vein of the latter.'

me petit: nihil supra
 deos laceſso nec potentem amicum
 largiora flagito,
 ſatis beatus unicus Sabinis.
 truditur dies die
 novaeque pergunt interire lunae:
 tu ſecanda marmora
 locas ſub ipſum funus et ſepulcri
 immemor ſtruis domos,
 marisque Bais obſtrepentis urges
 ſummovere litora,
 parum locuples continente ripa.
 / quid quod uſque proximos
 revellis agri terminos et ultra

15

20

Horace haſtens to tell us his two outstanding qualities; hence *ingeni* is placed outside *benigna* and *vena*. See on P. 38 and P. 43. It is poſſible alſo that *ingeni* is a quaſi-objective genitive with *benigna*; if ſo, ſee on P. 39.

pauperem (*ps*) i.e. 'though poor indeed.'

12. potentem (*p*) i.e. 'though powerful.'

14. ſatis beatus ſc. *ſv* i.e. *quod ſatis beatus ſum*. Causal clauses may always follow the principal clause (compare on *custos Odes* 2. 17. 30).

unicis (*p*): the order is that of numeral adjectives. Horace has the word again only at *Odes* 3. 14. 5. The adverb occurs at *Odes* 1. 26. 5.

16. novae (*ps*) i.e. 'although new (they at once begin to go the way of other moons).' The ancient poet ſtill profeſſes to believe that each new moon is a newly created thing i.e. *nova*, not merely *recens*.

17. ſecanda (*p*): ſee on P. 26. The cutting of marble into ſlabs was regarded as a fashionable luxury. See Wickham *ad loc*.

18, 19. ſub ipſum funus is a poſtpoſited adverb and has ſtreſs i.e. 'and that too with death before you.'

ſepulcri is prepoſited partly to echo *funus*, partly becauſe *ſepulcri* is an objective genitive (ſee P. 39).

domos: for its poſition ſee on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

20. maris (*ps*) is logical object of *ſummovere* i.e. the ſea (and its ſhores); ſee on P. 38. Moreover Horace wiſhes to keep *maris* cloſe to the antithetic *terram* implied in *domos*.

22. continente ripa may well be nothing but an ablative abſolute i.e. 'becauſe the ſhore confines you.' For the ablative abſolute placed late ſee on *Odes* 3. 1. 24.

23. uſque goes partly with *proximos* (τοὺς ἀεὶ ὁμόρους as Wickham ſays), partly with the whole ſentence i.e. *ſemper, συνεχῶς ἀεὶ*.

23, 24. proximos...terminos: for the grouping ſee on P. 46 a.

limites clientium 25
 salis avarus? pellitur paternos
 in sinu ferens deos
 et uxor et vir sordidosque natos.
 nulla certior tamen
 rapacis Orci fine destinata 30
 aula divitem manet
 erum. quid ultra tendis? aequa tellus
 pauperi recluditur
 regumque pueris, nec satelles Orci
 callidum Promethea 35
 revexit auro captus: hic superbum

26, 27. **avarus** goes with *salis* i.e. 'in your greed.'

paternos is kept near to *pellitur* purposely, and does double duty: he is evicted from his ancestral home and carries away ancestral gods; he has no valuable heirlooms and his simple piety is well contrasted with the impious greed of the rich man. Thus *deos*, at least to your millionaire, comes as something of a paraprodikian. See on *Odes* 2. 16. 13, 14.

28. **et uxor et vir**: the words lie in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position between *deos* and *sordidosque natos*.

sordidos (*φ*): their unkempt, uncared for condition heightens the picture of misery.

29. **nullā** (*φs*) **certior** (*φs*): both words are emphatic.

30. **rapacis** (*φ*) i.e. 'the greed (of Orcus)'; see on P. 27.

Orci (*φ*): Orcus is the agent and therefore important. It is as if Horace had written in a parenthesis *rapax enim Orcus finem iam destinavit* (see on P. 38). The genitive is subjective i.e. 'the limit set by the greed of Orcus.'

fine destinata is, I believe, merely an ablative absolute. The sense of the passage may be stated thus: The poor have been evicted and now possess no *certa sedes*; but the wealthy *rex* is little better off in his palace, for *his* landlord, greedy Orcus, has fixed the limit of his tenancy. But see the editors.

31. **aula**: we are expecting some such word as *sedes*, of which *aula* is a picturesque and ironical equivalent.

divitem (*φs*) i.e. 'though rich,' 'however rich.' See too P. 21.

32. **erum** has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) and is ironical. He thinks he is master, but *vita mancipio nulli datur* and 'this night thy soul shall be required of thee.'

aequa (*φ*) i.e. 'equally'; see on P. 31.

34. **regum** (*φ*): contrast *pauperi* of l. 33. See also P. 41.

35. **callidum** (*φ*) i.e. 'although cunning,' 'for all his cunning.'

36. **auro captus**: the words are an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53). The antithesis implied, if we knew the story, would, perhaps, be *sed a love iussus*.

Tantalum atque Tantali
 genus coerceat, hic levare functum
 pauperem laboribus
 vocatus atque non vocatus audit.

49

XIX.

Bacchum in remotis carmina rupibus
 vidi docentem, credite posterī,
 Nymphasque discentis et auris
 capripedum Satyrorum acutas.

euhoē, recenti mens trepidat metu
 plenoque Bacchi pectore turbidum
 laetatur: euhoē, parce Liber,
 parce gravi metuende thyrsos!

5

fas pervicacis est mihi Thyiadas
 vinique fontem, lactis et uberes
 cantare rivos atque truncis
 lapsa cavis iterare mella:

10

superbum (*ψ*) i.e. 'the pride (of Tantalus)'; see on P. 27.

37. *Tantali* (*ψ*): see on P. 41.

38, 39. *levare functum* | *pauperem laboribus*: the word *laboribus* may stand outside *functum* and *pauperem* because it is felt with *levare* as well as with *functum* (see on P. 49 and the note there on *Odes* 1. 2. 23). It is possible that *functum* (*ψ*) may, like *defunctus*, mean 'dead'; if so, there is an additional note of bitterness i.e. 'it is only when dead that the poor man finds relief.'

XIX. 1, 2. *Bacchum...docentem*: the stress is on *remotis* (*ψ*). A Roman reads the topics in their order i.e. Bacchus in the wilds (*in remotis*), hymns among the rocks (*carmina rupibus*). The collocation of *remotis carmina* draws attention to the wild mise-en-scène of Bacchic song and dance.

2. *docentem* comes last to prepare us for the antithesis *discentis*.

4. *capripedum* (*ψ*): the position helps to remind us that the ears are ears of *beasts* and therefore can be pricked up (*acutus*).

5. *recenti* (*ψ*) = *recenter* (*s*): the word belongs as much to *trepidat* as to *metu*. See on P. 31.

metu: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

7. *laetatur* has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); the word comes as a surprise: we are expecting something like *turbatur*, *confunditur*. The poet is in a whirl, but a whirl of *gladness*, not of pain.

8. *gravi* (*ψ*) i.e. 'by reason of the fearsomeness (of the thyrsus)'; see on P. 27 and also on P. 24. Compare too on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

9. *pervicacis* (*ψ*) i.e. 'the persistence (of the Thyiads)'; see on P. 27.

fas et beatae coniugis additum
 stellis honorem tectaque Penthei
 disiecta non leni ruina,
 Thracis et exitium Lycurgi.
 tu flectis amnes, tu mare barbarum,
 tu separatis uvidus in iugis
 nodo coerces viperino
 Bistonidum sine fraude crinis.
 tu, cum parentis regna per arduum
 cohors Gigantum scanderet impia,
 Rhoetum retorsisti leonis
 unguibus horribilique mala,

15

20

10. **vini** (*φ*)...**lactis** (*φs*): these are the antithetical parts of the description; hence the position of the words. Greek would write τοῦ μὲν οἴνου...τοῦ δὲ γάλακτος.

10, 11. **lactis et uberes** | **rivos**: see on P. 43.

uberes (*φs*) i.e. 'the richness (of streams)'; see on P. 27 and also on P. 21.

11, 12. **truncis** | **lapsa cavis...mella**: for the grouping see on P. 14.

13. **beatae** (*φ*) i.e. 'the apotheosis (of the wife)'; see on P. 27.

coniugis (*φ*) is the primary logical object (see on P. 38). Moreover a complement *stellis* already stands between *additum* and *honorem*; hence the second complement *beatae coniugis* may lie outside (see on P. 48).

15. **non leni ruina**: for the position of these words see on P. 48.

non leni (*φ*): see on P. 29.

16. **Thracis et exitium Lycurgi**: for the grouping see on P. 20 β.

18. **tu...iugis**: for the grouping see on P. 14.

19. **viperino** (*s*): one does not see a snake used as a hair-ribbon every day; compare on *aureo* l. 29 below. See also P. 21.

20. **Bistonidum** (*φs*) i.e. 'the Bistonides (on their locks)'; see P. 38. The genitive seems to depend on both *fraude* and *crinis*. The order does not favour taking *sine fraude* with the subject of *coerces*.

21, 22. **parentis** (*φ*) is brought forward next to *tu* in order to group the topics together viz. 'you, your father, and his realm.' See on *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

per arduum: the phrase is felt ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with *regna*, *cohors*, and *scanderet*.

22. **cohors...impia**: for the grouping and intrusive verb see on P. 46 α.

23. **leonis** (*φ*): the order emphasizes his miraculous aspect.

24. **horribili** (*φ*): the adjective may go with *unguibus* also (see on P. 33); but compare too *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

25-28. **quamquam** is usually taken as 'and yet'; but it might well go with *dictus* (καίπερ δοκῶν) i.e. 'Though called more fitted for the dance...you were accounted ill suited to battle; but you were the same (*sed idem* is surely more

quamquam choreis aptior et iocis 25
 ludoque dictus non sat idoneus
 pugnae ferebaris; sed idem
 pacis eras mediusque belli.
 te vidit insons Cerberus aureo
 cornu decorum, leniter atterens 30
 caudam, et recedentis trilingui
 ore pedes tetigitque crura.

XX.

Non usitata nec tenui ferar
 pinna biformis per liquidum aethera
 vates, neque in terris morabor
 longius, invidiaque maior

than *idem* alone) amid peace and war,' i.e. you were as capable in war as you were in the dance.

aptior: note its ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position between *choreis* and *iocis*.

28. **pacis...belli**: the antithesis is emphasized by placing one word at the beginning and the other at the end of the line.

mediusque = *medius mediusque*: see on *Odes* 1. 30. 6.

29, 30. **insons** goes closely with *vidit* i.e. 'without attempting to injure.'

aureo cornu decorum: these words are a concessive addendum (see on P. 53) i.e. 'though adorned with a golden horn.' Cerberus might well have taken him for an animal, and a strange one too.

aureo (*ρ*): the epithet is part of the miraculous; compare *viperino* (*s*) l. 19 above, and *trilingui* (*ρ*) l. 31 below.

31. **caudam** has some stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); Cerberus rubs his tail, not his muzzle, against the stranger; he does not sniff him suspiciously.

recedentis (*ρs*): is the main object (see on P. 38). Moreover the *re* is important: Cerberus might let men *into*, but not *out of* Hades.

trilingui (*ρ*): see on *aureo* l. 29 above.

32. **tetigitque**: see on *Odes* 1. 30. 6.

XX. 1. Non usitata (*ρ*) **nec tenui** (*ρ*): for the preposited adjectives see on P. 29. Compare *Epod.* 5. 73.

2, 3. **pinna** may be read as instrumental ablative with *ferar*, and as causal ablative with *biformis*.

biformis...vates: for the grouping see on P. 10.

liquidum (*ρ*): we may contrast the *crassum aera* of *Epist.* 2. 1. 244, and *adam...humum* of *Odes* 3. 2. 23.

3. **vates** has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); he is no mere versifier but an inspired person.

4. **longius** (*ρρ*) has emphasis; see also on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

urbes relinquam. non ego pauperum 5
 sanguis parentum, non ego quem vocas,
 dilecte Maecenas, obibo
 nec Stygia cohibebor unda.
 iam iam residunt cruribus asperae
 pelles et album mutor in alitem 10
 superne nascunturque leves
 per digitos umerosque plumae.
 iam Daedaleo notior Icaro
 visam gementis litora Bospori
 Syrtisque Gaetulas canorus 15
 ales Hyperboreosque campos.

5. **non** separated from its verb and repeated is very emphatic and amounts to *numquam*.

pauperum (*ps*): the pause at the end of the line adds to the emphasis; but see also P. 20 a.

6. **quem vocas**: everything depends upon the tone of the Ode. Those who take it seriously must admit that the third stanza is perilously near the ridiculous. Fancy the tubby Horace 'dolloed up' as a bird! In this line an attempt is made to put an elevated interpretation on *vocas* (e.g. 'dost summon to poetic endeavour'). But such an attempt introduces an idea opposed to the demands of the context. Horace says 'I, though of low descent, I whom..., shall never die,' and the blank space can be filled only by some depreciatory notion e.g. 'whom men despise'; hence Bentley's *quem vocant* (sc. *pauperum sanguinem*), and Gow's *iocas* = 'banter' (see *C. R.* vol. XXIX p. 26).

But if the tone of the Ode is half-jesting, we obtain a satisfactory sense from the reading *quem vocas*, viz. 'I who am of humble origin, I whom you ask to your table, I a poor client, I a solid piece of flesh, fond of my dinner, I, *moi qui parle*, shall never die, but suffer a sky-change.'

7. **dilecte** (*ph*) i.e. 'dear, dear Maecenas'; but see on P. 36.

8. **Stygia** (*ps*) i.e. 'by Styx (and its waters)'; see on *Odes* 1. 33. 16. Compare too on P. 21.

9. **asperae** (*ph*): contrast *lēves* of l. 11. In any case the human leg should be smooth, not wrinkled and rough.

10. **pelles** has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); contrast *cutis*, the human skin. Compare too Juvenal 10. 92 *deformem pro cute pellem*.

album (*ps*) i.e. 'into the whiteness (of a swan)'; see on P. 27 and P. 21.

11. **superne** (*pps*): placed late and alone at the beginning of the line (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26), it is in artificial contrast to *cruribus*, as if Horace had written *κάτω μὲν μέλας... ἄνω δὲ ἀργός*.

leves: the slight pause at the end of the line gives stress in contrast to *asperae* of l. 9. The adjective goes closely with *nascuntur* i.e. 'there are born smooth over fingers and shoulders the feathers.'

me Colchus et qui dissimulat metum
 Marsae cohortis, Dacus et ultimi
 noscent Geloni, me peritus
 discet Hiber Rhodanique potor.
 absint inani funere neniae
 luctusque turpes et querimoniae:
 compesce clamorem ac sepulcri
 mitte supervacuos honores.

10

13. iam goes with the whole sentence; see on *Odes* 2. 9. 13.

Daedaleo notior Icaro: for the grouping see on P. 24 and compare *Odes* 4. 5. 11. In any case Daedalus, the inventor, is to be stressed rather than the unfortunate son.

14. gementis litora Bosphori: for the grouping see on P. 20 β. At the same time the *roar* of the breakers has point. Horace no longer fears them.

15. 16. Syrtisque Gaetulas...Hyperboreosque campos: note the chiasmus of south and north.

canorus (ρ): the picture is of *music* in strange places and of *wings (ales)* to take him there; hence *canorus ales* lies ἀπὸ κοινοῦ between *Syrtis Gaetulas* and *Hyperboreosque campos*.

17. me Colchus: case relations grouped early; see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

18. Marsae (ρ): the Marsian mountaineers were among the finest fighters in the Roman army.

ultimi (ρs): a Roman would read thus: 'men most distant will honour me—the Geloni.' See too on P. 21.

19. peritus (ρs): contrast the barbarian *Colchus* and *Dacus*. See too on P. 21.

20. Rhodani (ρ): contrast *Hiberi* (of the Ebro) implied in *Hiber*.

21. inani (ρ) i.e. 'because the *funus* is *inane*'; the coffin, so to speak, is empty now that the body, magically changed, has flown away.

22. turpes is probably ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with *luctus* and *querimoniae*.

23. sepulcri: the position sounds like 'and as for burial'; see on *Odes* 2. 8. 7, and P. 40. Let us have no burial (says Horace), for there is no body to inter (*inani* preposited l. 21), and let us have no honours, for they are superfluous (*supervacuus* preposited).

BOOK III

I.

Odi profanum vulgus et arceo.
 favete linguis! carmina non prius
 audita Musarum sacerdos
 virginibus puerisque canto.
 regum timendorum in proprios greges,
 reges in ipsos imperium est Iovis,
 clari Giganteo triumpho,
 cuncta supercilio moventis.
 est ut viro vir latius ordinet
 arbusta sulcis, hic generosior
 descendat in campum petitor,
 moribus hic meliorque fama

5

10

I. 1. **profanum** (*p*) i.e. 'the unhallowedness (of the *vulgus*)'; see on P. 27. Note the ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position of *vulgus* between the two verbs.

3. **Musarum** (*p*): contrast *Iovis*, *Iunonis* etc.

5. **regum** (*ps*): contrast *Iovis* l. 6.

in **proprius greges** might first be felt with *timendorum* (see on *Odes* 1. 35. 39, and 2. 2. 6) i.e. tyrants who spread fear over their subjects; later, of course, the phrase is governed by *imperium*, as in *facile est imperium in bonos* (Plautus *Miles* 3. 1. 17). Compare also *Odes* 4. 4. 2 *regnum in avis*.

proprius (*p*) i.e. their sway is limited (Wickham).

6. **Iovis** comes last, contrast *regum* l. 5.

7, 8. **clari...moventis**: these words are an emphatic addendum: see on P. 53.

Giganteo (*p*) i.e. 'because over giants'; but see P. 37.

10. **sulcis** has interest because the sentence is constructionally complete at *arbusta*. Horace is thinking of a vineyard, on a large scale, where the vines would be planted in long rows (*sulcis*) with uprights joined by a support (see Shuckburgh on *De Senect.* 15. 52). Small holders would use no support or trellis-work.

generosior sc. ὧν i.e. 'because he is of nobler birth'; the order prepares us for *moribus* and *fama*.

12. **meliorque**: see on *Odes* 1. 30. 6.

13. **contendat** has some stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); even the man of character and repute still struggles and is the slave of ambition.

contendat, illi turba clientium
 sit maior: aequa lege necessitas
 sortitur insignis et imos, 15
 omne capax movet urna nomen.
 destrictus ensis cui super impia
 cervice pendet, non Siculae dapes
 dulcem elaborabunt saporem,
 non avium citharaeque cantus 20
 somnum reducent: somnus agrestium
 lenis virorum non humilis domos
 fastidit umbrosamque ripam,
 non Zephyris agitata Tempe.
 desiderantem quod satis est neque 25
 tumultuosum sollicitat mare
 nec saevus Arcturi cadentis
 impetus aut orientis Haedi,

14. *aequa* (ϕ): contrast *iniqua*.

16. *omne...nomen*: for the grouping see on P. 8. The juxtaposition of *omne* and *capax* gives the effect of a compound adjective 'all-embracing.' See also *Odes* 1. 34. 14.

17. *destrictus ensis* precedes the relative because all important: the drawn sword ruins everything.

destrictus (ϕ): a sheathed sword would be no terror.

impia (ϕ): it is only the wicked man who has such fears.

18. *Siculae* (ϕ): these feasts were almost as celebrated as those of the Sybarites; contrast *humilis* (ϕ) l. 22. The adjective *Siculae* may be quasi-generic (see on P. 37).

19. *dulcem* (ϕs) goes closely with *elaborabunt* i.e. 'will not make sweet'; see too P. 21.

20. *avium* (ϕ) *citharaeque* (ϕ): these are the logical subjects; see on P. 38.

21, 22. *somnus...virorum*: for the grouping see on P. 14. The words *agrestium virorum* are heard first with *somnus* and later with *domos*.

non is emphatic because separated from *fastidit* i.e. 'does *not* disdain.'

humilis (ϕ): contrast *Siculae* (ϕ) l. 18.

23. *umbrosam* (ϕ) i.e. 'the shade (of a bank)'; see on P. 27.

24. *Zephyris agitata* is a quasi-compound, like 'wind-swept.' The words are preposited because the open air life (already suggested by *umbrosam* of l. 23) is emphasized. For similar quasi-compounds compare *Odes* 1. 28. 1 *numero carentis*; 2. 12. 14 *lucidum fulgentis*; 2. 16. 5 *bello furiosa*; 3. 24. 17 *matre carentibus*; 3. 25. 10 *nive candidam*; 3. 26. 10 *carentem nive*; 4. 14. 51 *caede gaudentes*. Add *Epod.* 12. 21, 16. 6, and see on P. 49.

25. *desiderantem...sollicitat mare*: for the order see on P. 51.

non verberatae grandine vineae
fundusque mendax, arbore nunc aquas 30
all. arbore
at arbore culpante, nunc torrentia agros
sidera, nunc hiemes iniquas.

contracta pisces aequora sentiunt
iactis in altum molibus: huc frequens
caementa demittit redemptor 35
cum famulis dominusque terrae

fastidiosus: sed Timor et Minae
scandunt eodem quo dominus, neque
decedit aerata triremi et
post equitem sedet atra Cura. 40

quodsi dolentem nec Phrygius lapis
nec purpurarum sidere clarior
delenit usus nec Falerna
vitis Achaemeniumque costum:

26. **tumultuosum** (*ps*) i.e. 'the tumult (of the sea)'; see on P. 27 and P. 21.

28. **orientis** (*p*): contrast *cadentis* l. 27.

33. **contracta** (*ps*) i.e. 'the straitening (of the water space)'; see on P. 26.

34. **iactis...molibus** is probably an ablative absolute after the principal verb, as often in Livy. So ll. 30, 31 *arbore...culpante*.

frequens (*ps*) is equal to an adverb; see P. 31.

36, 37. **cum famulis** goes, probably, as the position suggests, with both *redemptor* and *dominus*.

terrae depends first on *dominus*, then on *fastidiosus*. The adjective has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); he is sick and weary of the land, though lord of it.

39. **aerata** (*p*) i.e. 'for all its bronze plates.' See Gow *ad loc.* and compare *Odes* 2. 16. 21. For *triremi et* see *Odes* 1. 35. 39.

40. **atra** (*p*): see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

41. **dolentem...lapis...usus**: for the order of *dolentem* see on P. 51.

Phrygius (*p*): the order reminds us that it is an expensive imported marble.

42. **purpurarum** (*p*) is the logical subject; see on P. 38.

sidere clarior is read first as if we had *clariorum* agreeing with *purpurarum* (see on P. 52). Consult Page's note, and see too Wilkins on *Epist.* 2. 2. 199 *pauperies immunda domus*, where *immunda* colours both *pauperies* and *domus*. Compare the note on *Odes* 1. 19. 1.

43. **Falerna** (*p*): see on *Odes* 1. 20. 10, 11.

44. **Achaemenium** (*p*): like *Phrygius* (*p*) *lapis* of l. 41, it is costly and imported.

cur invidendis postibus et novo
 sublime ritu moliar atrium?
 cur valle permutem Sabina
 divitias operosiores?

45

II.

Angustam amice pauperiem pati
 robustus acri militia puer
 condiscat et Parthos ferocis
 vexet eques metuendus hasta
 vitamque sub divo et trepidis agat
 in rebus. illum ex moenibus hosticis
 matrona bellantis tyranni
 prospiciens et adulta virgo

5

45. *invidendis* (*ρ*) has natural emphasis. See too on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

45, 46. *novo...atrium*: for the grouping see on P. 9.

47. *Sabina* (*ς*) is brought next to *divitias* as a reminder of the *disciplina tetrica ac tristis veterum Sabinorum* (Livy 1. 18. 4). See also P. 21.

II. 1. *Angustam* (*ρς*) i.e. 'the pinch (of humble circumstances)'; see on P. 27.

amice: this adverb has stress by separation from *pati* i.e. *πάθῃς καὶ οὐ χαλεπῶς*. But its position between *Angustam* and *pauperiem* is awkward, and perhaps we should accept *amici* (vocative); for the position of which see on *Odes* 1. 5. 3.

2. *acri* (*ρ*) i.e. 'the hardships (of warfare)'; see on P. 27, and on *Odes* 2. 14. 23. Compare too on *Odes* 1. 29. 2. But the grouping *robustus...puer* may be classified under P. 10.

4. *hasta* lies outside *eques* and *metuendus* because it modifies *vexet* also. See on P. 49, and compare *Odes* 2. 18. 38, 39.

5. *trepidis* (*ρς*) i.e. in peril, not security. Compare Nietzsche's 'Live dangerously.' See too P. 21.

6. *in rebus* has emphasis (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) i.e. in action, not in idleness.

illum...matrona: the picture is made vivid by the order; the Roman *iuvenis* is the object (as shown by the case) from the enemy's walls of the mother's gaze (see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17).

7. *bellantis* (*ρ*) by chiasmus echoes *hosticis*.

8. *prospiciens* by its position qualifies both *matrona* and *virgo*.

adulta (*ρ*): she is old enough to feel the stir of sexual emotion, as *suspiret* *cheu* shows.

suspiret, eheu, ne rudis agminum
 sponsus lacessat regius asperum 10
 tactu leonem, quem cruenta
 per medias rapit ira caedes.
 dulce et decorum est pro patria mori:
 mors et fugacem persequitur virum
 nec parcit imbellis iuventae 15
 poplitibus timidove tergo.
 virtus repulsae nescia sordidae
 intaminatis fulget honoribus
 nec sumit aut ponit securis
 arbitrio popularis aurae. 20
 virtus recludens immeritis mori
 caelum negata temptat iter via
 coetusque vulgaris et udam
 spernit humum fugiente pinna.
 est et fideli tuta silentio 25
 merces: vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum
 vulgarit arcanae, sub isdem
 sit trabibus fragilemque mecum

10. **regius** goes with *lacessat* i.e. let him not provoke in his royal pride; *regius* almost equals *superbus*.

11, 12. **cruenta** | ...**caedes**: for the grouping see on P. 7.

medias (*ps*) i.e. right through, in the very midst of. Compare *Odes* 3. 16. 9 etc.

14. **fugacem** (*ps*): the *et* preceding adds to the emphasis of the epithet. See too on P. 21.

15. **imbellis** (*p*) echoes *fugacem* i.e. even if he runs away.

imbellis iuventae: the preposited genitive is the real object of *parcit*; see on P. 38.

16. **timido**: for its position see on P. 33.

17. **sordidae** is an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53); Virtue may be repulsed, but never dishonourably.

18. **intaminatis** (*ps*) is contrasted with the preceding *sordidae*. See too P. 21.

20. **arbitrio...aurae** is an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53).

popularis (*p*): for generic adjectives preposited see on P. 37.

22. **negata** (*ps*) i.e. 'though closed'; Virtue pays no attention to the sign-boards of the conventional world.

23. **udam** (*ps*) equals 'misty,' 'dank'; contrast *liquidum* (*p*) *aethera* at *Odes* 2. 20. 2. See also P. 21.

solvat phaselon. saepe Diespiter
neglectus incesto addidit integrum; 30
raro antecedentem scelestum
deseruit pede Poena claudo.

III.

Iustum et tenacem propositi virum
non civium ardor prava iubentium,
non vultus instantis tyranni
mente quatit solida neque Auster,
dux inquieti turbidus Hadriae, 5
nec fulminantis magna manus Iovis:
si fractus illabatur orbis,
impavidum ferient ruinae.

24. fugiente pinna is an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53).

fugiente (*φ*) i.e. by swift flight (of her wing); see on P. 26.

25, 26. *fideli...* | *merces*: for the grouping see on P. 9.

26. *merces* should have stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) i.e. reward, not punishment.

26, 27. *Cereri* (*φ*): to divulge the mystery of this particular goddess is the unpardonable sin.

Cereri sacrum | *vulgarit arcanæ*: for the grouping see on P. 20 β.

27. *sub isdem*: for the separation see on P. 21.

28. *fragilem* (*ψ*): the pinnacle is frail *per se*, but more frail with a Jonah on board; hence the emphasis by separation.

31. *raro*, like *saepe* in l. 29, goes with the whole sentence (see on *Odes* 2. 9. 13) and, also like *saepe*, is emphatic by separation from the verb.

antecedentem (*φ*) i.e. 'though keeping in front.'

32. *claudo* (*ς*) i.e. 'though limping.' Moreover *Poena* is rightly set between the words which describe her. Compare *Odes* 1. 12. 41 *incomptis Curium capillis*, 1. 27. 21, 22 *Thessalis magus venenis*, 3. 4. 28 *Sicula Palinurus unda*, 3. 4. 54 *minaci Porphyryon statu*, 4. 2. 33 *maiore poeta plectro*, *Epod.* 17. 35 *venenis officina Colchicis*. See also note on *Odes* 4. 8. 33 *viridi tempora pampino*, and compare *Odes* 1. 2. 41.

III. 1, 2. *Iustum* (*φ*)...*tenacem* (*φ*): the topics are Justice and Constancy; hence the preposited adjectives.

virum...ardor...quatit: for the order see P. 51.

civium (*φ*) is logical subject (see on P. 38), as if we had *cives ardentem prava iubentes*. See also P. 20 α.

3. *instantis* (*φ*): the position makes the picture of the wrathful tyrant 'towering over' his victim more vivid; compare *Odes* 2. 14. 3 *instanti senectae*.

4. *solida* (*ς*) i.e. because it is fixed like a rock. See too P. 21.

5. *dux...Hadriae*: for the grouping see on P. 14.

hac arte Pollux et vagus Hercules
 enisus arces attigit igneas: ~~fractus~~ 10
 quos inter Augustus recumbens
 purpureo bibet ore nectar;
 hac te merentem, Bacche pater, tuae
 vexere tigres indocili iugum
 collo trahentes; hac Quirinus 15
 Martis equis Acheronta fugit,
 gratum elocuta consilientibus
 Iunone divis: 'Ilion, Ilion
 fatalis incestusque iudex
 et mulier peregrina vertit 20
 in pulverem, ex quo destituit deos
 mercede pacta Laomedon, mihi
 castaeque damnatum Minervae
 cum populo et duce fraudulento.

6. **fulminantis...Iovis**: for the grouping see on P. 10.

7, 8. **fractus** goes closely with *illabatur* i.e. in fragments; it equals *si fractus sit et illabatur*; see on *Epod.* 5. 32.

illabatur...ferient: compare on *Odes* 2. 17. 14.

impavidum sc. *ōvra*.

ruinae: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

9, 10. **vagus** (*φ*) is a titular and ritual epithet (see on *Odes* 1. 7. 5)—
 'Hercules the Wanderer.'

vagus Hercules | enisus: for the grouping see on P. 34.

10. **igneas** (*s*): this is no mere earthly citadel; compare *lucidas* (*ψs*) l. 33 below, and see on P. 21. Compare also *Odes* 2. 12. 8.

12. **purpureo** (*ψs*): see on P. 21. Wickham sees the rosy light of divinity in *purpureo*; but compare Keats *Nightingale* l. 17, 'And purple-stained mouth.'

13. **tuae** (*ψs*): perhaps we may contrast *Martis* (*φ*) *equis* l. 16 below; or *tuae* equals 'thy beloved' (see on *Odes* 1. 26. 8). The position has also the merit of combining all the case relations in one line (see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17). Compare too P. 21.

14, 15. **indocili...trahentes**: an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53).

iugum is well placed between *indocili* and *collo*; it goes with both *indocili* (untaught in respect of the yoke) and with *trahentes*.

16. **Martis** (*φ*): perhaps contrast *tuae* l. 13 above, but *Martis* is naturally kept close to his son.

17, 18. **elocuta...divis**: for the grouping see on P. 9.

19, 20. **fatalis incestusque**: the epithets of invective are emotionally preposited; see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

iam nec Lacaenae splendet adulterae 25
 famosus hospes nec Priami domus
 periura pugnacis Achivos
 Hectoreis opibus refringit,
 nostrisque ductum seditionibus
 bellum resedit. protinus et gravis 30
 iras et invisum nepotem,
 Troica quem peperit sacerdos,
 Marti redonabo; illum ego lucidas
 inire sedes, discere nectaris
 sucos et adscribi quietis 35
 ordinibus patiar deorum.

peregrina: note the chiasmus.

23. *castae* (*ps*): contrast *incestus* of l. 19; but the adjective is also ritual (see on *Odes* 1. 7. 5). For the grouping *castae damnatum Minervae* see on P. 24 *ad fin.*

25. *Lacaenae* (*ps*): see on P. 21. The case is surely dative i.e. 'in the eyes of.'

26, 27. *famosus* (*p*): see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

Priami...periura: for the grouping see on P. 35.

pugnacis (*p*) i.e. 'the prowess (of the Achivi)'; see on P. 27.

28. *Hectoreis* (*p*) i.e. 'even of Hector'; or the adjective may be generic 'of a Hector' (see on P. 37).

29, 30. *nostris...bellum*: for the grouping see on P. 9.

30, 31. *gravis* (*p*)...*invisum* (*p*): equal *gravitatem* (*irarum*) and *invidiam* (*nepotis*) respectively; see on P. 27. But compare also on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

32. *Troica* (*ps*): the emphasis of detestation: whom a priestess bore and she of Trojan descent.

33, 34. *illum ego*: see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17. Both pronouns are emphatic i.e. 'him even I...'

lucidas (*ps*): compare on *igneus* l. 10 above, and see P. 21.

34. *nectaris* (*p*) is preposited because like *lucidas* it describes a characteristic feature of the divine dwelling-place. Moreover *nectaris* is the logical object; see on P. 38.

35. *sucos*: the position, perhaps, suggests long sips (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26).

quietis (*p*): the last ranks in which a son of Mars might be expected to stand. The epithet has also ironic emphasis in view of l. 29 above.

36. *deorum* is emphatic because it stands outside and is separated from *quietis ordinibus*. Its position echoes the stress on *lucidas* and *nectaris*, and allows *quietis* to have emphasis. But see also on P. 35.

dum longus inter saeviat Ilion
Romamque pontus, qualibet exules
in parte regnanto beati;

dum Priami Paridisque busto
insultet armentum et catulos ferae
celent inultae, stet Capitolium
fulgens triumphatisque possit
Roma ferox dare iura Medis.

horrenda late nomen in ultimas
extendat oras, qua medius liquor
secernit Europen ab Afro,
qua tumidus rigat arva Nilus,
aurum irreperitum et sic melius situm,
cum terra celat, spernere fortior
quam cogere humanos in usus,
omne sacrum rapiente dextra.

40

45

50

37. **longus** (*ps*) i.e. in all its length, a length (of sea); see on P. 27.

inter is purposely set next to *longus*, as if we had *longum intervallum*. Contrast *Odes* 3. 15. 5.

38. **exules** lying between *qualibet* and *in parte* has stress i.e. (anywhere) provided they are exiles from Troy.

39. **beati** goes with *regnanto* and almost equals an adverb (see on P. 31) i.e. 'with my blessing upon them.'

40, 41. **Priami Paridisque** (*p*): as if we had *Priamo Paridique in busto iacentibus* (I presume that *insultare* here governs the dative); see on P. 38.

armentum: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

catulos ferae: see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

42. **inultae** goes adverbially with *celent*. See on P. 31.

stet is emphatic by position. Compare Cicero *Acad. Pr.* 2. 1. 3 *ut hodie stet Asia Luculli institutis servandis*—'Asia owes her stability to maintaining the ordinances of Lucullus.'

43. **fulgens** i.e. 'in all its brilliancy'; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

45, 46. **late** qualifies both *horrenda* and *nomen* (for the latter compare *Odes* 3. 17. 9 *late tyrannus* and Livy 3. 39. 4 *deinceps reges*, etc.), and, ultimately, the verb *extendat*.

in ultimas (*ps*) has emphasis i.e. 'to the very ends of the world'; see also P. 21.

medius (*p*) i.e. 'the interposition (of water)'; see on P. 27.

48. **tumidus** (*ps*) i.e. 'the swelling (of the Nile)'; see on P. 27.

51, 52. **humanos** (*ps*): Horace means that gold might be used for *divine* purposes, for decorating temples etc. Hence *omne sacrum* is placed early

quicumque mundo terminus obstitit,
 hunc tanget armis, visere gestiens,
 qua parte debacchentur ignes, 55
 qua nebulae pluuique rores.
 sed bellicosus fata Quiritibus
 hac lege dico, ne nimium pii
 rebusque fidentes avitae
 tecta velint reparare Troiae. 60
 Troiae renascens alite lugubri
 fortuna tristi clade iterabitur,
 ducente victrices catervas
 coniuge me Iovis et sorore.
 ter si resurgat murus aeneus 65
 auctore Phoebos, ter pereat meis
 excisus Argivis, ter uxor
 capta virum puerosque ploret.'

outside *rapiente* and *dextra* (see on P. 49), and the phrase *humanos in usus* goes with *rapiente* as well as with *cogere*. For the late ablative absolute see on *Odes* 3. 1. 34.

53. *mundo* is, perhaps, felt first with *quicumque terminus* as if *mundi*, and then with *obstitit*; but Bentley's *quacumque* is tempting. See however on *Odes* 1. 27. 11, 12.

55. *ignes* comes last to prepare us for the antithesis *nebulae*.

56. *pluvii* (*ps*) i.e. 'the rain (of dew)'; see P. 27. The phrase is a good description of a Scotch mist. But *pluvii*, by position, may qualify both *nebulae* and *rores*; see on P. 33. Compare *Odes* 1. 22. 19.

57. *bellicosus* (*ps*) i.e. despite their prowess in war I dictate terms to them.

59, 60. *avitae* | *tecta...Troiae*: for the order see on P. 20 a. But a Roman may feel *avitae* with *tecta* (see on P. 52). The stress on *avitae* brings out the point: Rome must not think of restoring the past. The position of *Troiae* emphasizes the particular object of the prohibition.

61. *Troiae* (*ps*) is really subject (see on P. 38), and picks up the previous *Troiae* as a sort of rhetorical connective.

62. *tristi* (*p*) reiterates chiastically the *lugubri* of l. 61. See also on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

63. *victrices* (*p*) is heard with *ducente* as if *in victoriam*.

64. *Iovis*, by position, qualifies both *coniuge* and *sorore*.

65. *ter* (*s*) is emphatic.

66, 67. *meis* (*ps*): perhaps 'my beloved'; see on *Odes* 1. 26. 8. But compare also on P. 24.

non hoc iocosae conveniet lyrae:
 quo, Musa, tendis? desine pervicax
 referre sermones deorum et
 magna modis tenuare parvis.

70

IV.

Descende caelo et dic age tibia
 regina longum Calliope melos,
 seu voce nunc mavis acuta,
 seu fidibus citharave Phoebi.

auditis, an me ludit amabilis
 insania? audire et videor pios
 errare per lucos, amoenae
 quos et aquae subeunt et aurae.

5

69. *iocosae* (*ps*) is rightly brought close to *hoc* which implies *triste*. These themes will not suit the playfulness (see on P. 27) of the lyre. See also on P. 21.

70. *pervicax* equals an adverb 'presumptuously' (compare on P. 31), but it may, of course, be vocative.

71. *deorum et*: see on *Odes* I. 35. 39.

72. *parvis*, postposed and separated, is put last in contrast to *magna*. See also P. 21.

IV. 2. *longum* (*s*): contrast the shortness of the average lyric.

Calliope: for the intervening vocative see on *Odes* I. 5. 3.

3, 4. *acuta* (*s*): whether we read *seu*, *si*, or *et*, and whatever be the general interpretation, *acuta*, by position, expresses a contrast to the quieter music of the *cithara*.

For the general interpretation see the commentators. If I may comment myself, I would say that *acuta* seems to be a most ungallant adjective when applied to a lady's voice (compare the 'ear-piercing cymbals' of *Odes* I. 16. 7). At *Odes* I. 12. 2 we find the alternative *lyra vel acri tibia*. The same alternative, I believe, is intended here; for *vox* is used of the sound of strings at *A. P.* 216, *Sat.* I. 3. 8, *Aen.* 646, and even of oars at *Aen.* 3. 669, and therefore why may it not be used of the *tibia*? Supposing we read *si* for *seu* before *voce* (though it is not necessary), all is simple enough viz. 'sing a melody to the flute if you now prefer (to sing) to its shrill note, or (sing) if (you so prefer) to the lyre.' If we read *seu voce* the interpretation is the same, for the first *seu* = *εἰ μὲν*, and the second *εἰ δέ*. Contrast the *seu* of l. 22 below.

5, 6. *me*: for its position see on P. 51.

amabilis (*ph*): the order heightens the oxymoron; see on *Epod.* 5. 82. But *amabilis* may equal *amabiliter* (see on P. 31).

6. *insania* has stress as a parapsdodokian (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26).

ten. 7.
19 (7)
hegle

me fabulosae Vulture in Apulo
 nutricis extra limina Pulliae 10
 ludo fatigatumque somno
 fronde nova puerum palumbes
 texere, mirum quod foret omnibus,
 quicumque celsae nidum Acherontiae
 saltusque Bantinos et arvum 15
 pingue tenent humilis Forenti,
 ut tuto ab atris corpore viperis
 dormirem et ursis, ut premerer sacra
 lauroque collataque myrto,
 non sine dis animosus infans. 20

6, 7. **videor**: note its ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position with *audire* and *errare*, as if we had *audire videor et videor errare*. Not unlike is *properentque* of *Odes* 1. 30. 6 (see note *ad loc.*).

pios (*ps*): groves that are hallowed—ἱεροὺς καὶ οὐ βεβήλους. See too P. 21.
amoenae (*ps*) i.e. the charms (of stream and breeze); see on P. 27.

8. **subeunt**: note the *coniunctio* position.

9. **me fabulosae**: this collocation sounds like 'about me there is a romance'; see note on *Odes* 1. 2. 17, and compare on 1. 15. 33, and 1. 22. 7.

10. **nutricis extra limina Pulliae**: whatever be the true reading, the words are grouped on the analogy of P. 20 β.

11. **fatigatumque**: see on *Odes* 1. 30. 6.

12. **nova** i.e. wondrous, miraculous, never seen before; see on *Odes* 1. 2. 6.

puerum palumbes: these words resume and complete the grammatical relations of *me fabulosae* l. 9 above.

13. **texere** perhaps has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); the covering of the child is the main part of the miracle.

mirum: note the emphasis; it stands outside its clause.

14. **celsae** (*ps*): contrast *humilis* (*p*) of l. 16 below. But see too on P. 20 α.

16. **humilis Forenti**: the genitive phrase is separated from *arvum pingue* to heighten the contrast of Bantia's wooded slopes and of Acherontia, perched far away on the topmost crags. 7

humilis (*p*): contrast *celsae* l. 14 above. The word reminds us that agriculture begins only when the low-lying lands are reached.

17. **tuto...viperis**: for the grouping see on P. 9.

18. **dormirem**: for its position see on *subeunt* l. 8 above.

ut premerer coming early has stress i.e. actually buried under.

sacra (*p*): the stress draws attention to the divine inspiration implied; the adjective belongs to *myrto* also. See Conway *C. R.* vol. XIV. p. 358.

19. **collata** (*p*) i.e. 'a heap (of myrtle)'; see on P. 26. The participle, by position, qualifies both *lauro* and *myrto*; see on P. 33.

vester, Camenae, vester in arduos
tollor Sabinos, seu mihi frigidum
Praeneste seu Tibur supinum
seu liquidae placuere Baiae.

vestris amicum fontibus et choris 25
non me Philippis versa acies retro,
devota non extinxit arbor,
nec Sicula Palinurus unda.

utcumque mecum vos eritis, libens
insanientem navita Bosphorum 30
temptabo et urentis harenas
litoris Assyrii viator:

20. **non...infans**: the line is an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53). As to *animosus* one can only say that elsewhere in Horace it means 'courageous.' The child did wander away by itself into the woods (l. 10 *extra limina*) and thereby showed courage for an infant (*infans* comes last with stress), but such courage in a babe was divinely sent (*non sine dis*). The stress, by position, on both *non sine dis* and *animosus* (*ψ*) is natural enough.

21. **arduos** (*ψ*) i.e. 'to the heights (of Sabine land)'; see on P. 27, and P. 21.

22. **seu**: supply *vester sum* i.e. 'or, I am yours, if Praeneste has pleased me, or Tibur...'. For *seu*=or if, compare *Odes* 1. 6. 19.

frigidum i.e. 'the coolness (of Praeneste)'; see on P. 27.

24. **liquidae** (*ψ*) i.e. 'the brightness, bright air (of Baiae)'; see P. 27, and P. 21.

25. **vestris** (*ψ*) echoes *vester* of l. 21.

amicum i.e. because your friend, ἄτε φίλον ὄντα.

26. **non me**: these words go together i.e. not me (whatever happened to others).

me: for its position compare on P. 51.

versa (*ψ*) i.e. 'the turning (of the line)'; see on P. 26.

retro is emphatic; it should lie between *versa* and *acies*. Horace does not conceal the fact that it was an utter rout. See on P. 49, and compare *Epod.* 5. 80.

27. **devota** (*ψ*): 'thrice damned'; see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

28. **Sicula** (*ψ*) may mean 'near Sicily' (compare on *Odes* 1. 31. 9). Horace passes from danger at home to Sicily and its seas (compare on *Odes* 2. 9. 4, and 2. 12. 2). Furthermore *Palinurus* may be felt to be qualified by the words between which it lies; compare on *Odes* 3. 2. 32 *pede Poena claudo*.

29, 30. **libens** amounts to an adverb (see on P. 31); but for the grouping of *libens...Bosphorum* see on P. 9.

30. **insanientem** (*ψ*) i.e. 'the raging (of the Bosphorus)'; see on P. 27.

visam Britannos hospitibus feros
 et laetum equino sanguine Concanum,
 visam pharetratos Gelonos
 et Scythicum inviolatus amnem.

33

vos Caesarem altum, militia simul
 fessas cohortes addidit oppidis,
 finire quaerentem labores
 Pierio recreatis antro.

40

vos lene consilium et datis et dato
 gaudetis, almae. scimus ut impios
 Titanas immanemque turbam
 fulmine sustulerit caduco,

navita: the noun may be read as if *navigans* i.e. 'sailing over,' as at *Aen.* 1. 67 etc., and its position prepares us for the antithesis *viator* l. 32 below.

31. *temptabo*: note the ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position of the verb governing both *Bospherum* and *harenas*.

urentis (φ) i.e. 'the heat (of sands)'; see on P. 27.

32. *litoris Assyrii*: the words are in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position with *harenas* and *viator*.

34. *laetum...Concanum*: for the grouping see on P. 10.

equino has some stress; see on P. 37.

35. *pharetratos* (φ) i.e. 'the quivers (of the Geloni)'; see on P. 27. So we might say 'the assagais of the Zulus.'

36. *Scythicum* (φ) i.e. Scythia (and its river); see on *Odes* 1. 33. 16.

Scythicum...amnem: the grouping is as if we had *et Scythicum visam amnem Scythico inviolatus amne* (compare on P. 21 and P. 24).

37, 38. *vos Caesarem altum, militia simul | fessas cohortes addidit (?) oppidis*: this reading gives *militia* a position of emphasis as extreme as it is pointless. I venture to think that we should accept *fessus*, omitting the comma after *altum*, and take *militia* ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with *altum* and *fessus* i.e. 'raised to fame by war but weary of it.' Even if we read *fessas*, we may still take *militia* with both *altum* and *fessus*.

40. *Pierio* (ψ) i.e. 'Pieria (and its cave)'; see on *Odes* 1. 33. 16. See too P. 21.

41. *lene* (φ) i.e. *lene, non bellicosum*.

42, 43. *almae* is causal by position i.e. 'because you are kindly, you rejoice in gentle counsel.'

impios (φ)...*immanem* (φ): the words of invective are naturally stressed; see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

44. *caduco* (ς): see on P. 21. Horace seems to be translating καταβατης κεραυνός.

qui terram inertem, qui mare temperat 45
 ventosum et urbes regnaque tristia
 divosque mortalisque turmas
 imperio regit unus aequo.
 magnum illa terrorem intulerat Iovi
 fidens iuventus horrida bracchiis, 50
 fratresque tendentes opaco
 Pelion imposuisse Olympo.
 sed quid Typhoeus et validus Mimas,
 aut quid minaci Porphyryon statu,
 quid Rhoetus evulsisque truncis 55
 Enceladus iaculator audax
 contra sonantem Palladis aegida
 possent ruentes? hinc avidus stetit
 Vulcanus, hinc matrona Iuno et
 numquam umeris positurus arcum, 60

46. **ventosum** (*s*) equals ἀκατάστατον in contrast to *inertem* (l. 45), βέβαιον. For its position see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

47. **mortalis** (*p*): contrast *divos*.

48. **aequo** (*s*): the epithet is brought close to *unus*; though he stands alone, he rules all, not like a tyrannical monarch, but with impartial sway—εἰς πάντας ὁμοίως. Compare *Odes* 1. 28. 15.

49, 50. **magnum illa terrorem...iuventus**: for the grouping see on P. 9.

fidens (*p*) = 'confident,' 'emboldened.' The grouping *fidens iuventus horrida* is that noted at P. 34. The order is all against taking *fidens* with *bracchiis*. The line may be translated just as it stands—'those confident warriors bristling with arms.' We may say, of course, that *horrida* explains *fidens* i.e. 'confident because bristling with...'. Except for χείρεσσι πεποιθότες, would anyone have desired to take *fidens* with *bracchiis*?

51. **opaco** (*ps*): commentators quote εἰνοσίφυλλον and *frondosum Olympum*, but *opaco*, by its position, is surely more than a standing epithet. If we take it first with *tendentes*, then with *Olympo* we have a fine picture—'striving in the darkness (of Olympus) to set Pelion upon Olympus.'

53. **validus** (*p*) i.e. 'for all his strength'; compare *centimanus* (*p*) l. 69 below. But see also on P. 33.

54. **minaci** (*ps*) i.e. 'with the threat (of his size)'; see on P. 27. For *Porphyryon* lying between *minaci* and *statu* (as if 'Porphyryon of threatening mien') see on *Odes* 3. 2. 32.

58. **ruentes** coming last equals *si ruerent*.

avidus sc. ὤν i.e. 'eager for the fray.'

59. **Vulcanus**: there may be stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) due to artificial antithesis to the matron Juno.

qui rore puro Castaliae lavit
 crinis solutos, qui Lyciae tenet
 dumeta natalemque silvam,
 Delius et Patareus Apollo.

vis consili expers mole ruit sua: 65
 vim temperatam di quoque provehunt
 in maius; idem odere viris
 omne nefas animo moventis.

testis mearum centimanus Gyas
 sententiarum, notus et integrae 70
 temptator Orion Dianae,
 virginea domitus sagitta.

iniecta monstis Terra dolet suis,
 maeretque partus fulmine luridum
 missos ad Orcum; nec peredit 75
 impositam celer ignis Aetnen,

Iuno et: see on *Odes* I. 35. 39.

60. *numquam* has emphasis by separation from *positurus*.

61, 62. *Castaliae*: its position outside *rore* and *puro* prepares us, like *μὲν*, for the succeeding *Lyciae*, which is separated and preposited. For the grouping *rore puro Castaliae* see on P. 44.

63. *natalem* (*ψ*) i.e. (the woods) of his *birth*, opposed to the woods of Lycia. See *Odes* I. 21. 10.

64. *Delius* (*ψ*)...*Patareus* (*ψ*): for ritual epithets, preposited to give dignity and impressiveness, see on *Odes* I. 7. 5.

65. *sua* (*s*): compare Livy *Pref.* § 4 *ut iam magnitudine laboret sua*.

67. *in maius* has stress being postposited and standing alone at the beginning of the line; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

odere has emphasis because it comes early in contrast to *provehunt in maius*.

69, 70. *testis mearum* (*ψs*): the possessive equals *mihi*; see on *Odes* I. 13. 3 *vae meum*.

centimanus (*ψ*) i.e. 'for all his hundred hands'; compare *validus* I. 53 above.

70. *sententiarum*: there is no point in the position if we read a comma before *notus* (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); it seems better, therefore, to accept *sententiarum notus, et* (Lambinus), in which case the grouping *testis mearum... sententiarum notus* is that of P. 18.

70, 71. *integrae...Dianae*: for the grouping see on P. 10; *temptator* is quasi-adjectival (compare *amatorem* I. 79).

72. *virginea* (*ψs*): a weak maiden kills a giant; see also P. 24, and P. 37

73. *monstis* is first dative with *iniecta*, then ablative with *dolet* (compare on *Odes* I. 28. 23).

incontinentis nec Tityi iecur
 reliquit ales, nequitiae additus
 custos; amatorem trecentae
 Pirithoum cohibent catenae.

80

V.

Caelo tonantem credidimus Iovem
 regnare: praesens divus habebitur
 Augustus adiectis Britannis
 imperio gravibusque Persis.
 milesne Crassi coniuge barbara
 turpis maritus vixit et hostium
 (pro curia inversique mores!)
 consenuit socerorum in armis

5

suis (*s*) probably equals 'her beloved' (see on *Odes* 1. 26. 8); compare also l. 65 above.

74, 75. *fulmine* must be read with both *luridum* and *missos* i.e. Orcus is ghastly wan in the flash of the lightning, and the *partus* are sent to Orcus by the lightning.

luridum | *missos ad Orcum*: for the grouping see on P. 21.

76. *impositam...Aetnen*: for the grouping see on P. 10.

77. *incontinentis* (*φ*): see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

Tityi (*φ*) is logical object; see on P. 38. Moreover the genitive may be pendent i.e. 'as for unchaste Tityus'; compare on P. 40.

78. *ales*: for its position see *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

79, 80. *custos* has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); the bird was to be gaoler, as the chains of l. 80 were to imprison. Compare *robur* at *Odes* 2. 13. 19.

amatorem...catenae: for the grouping see on P. 9. For *amatorem* see on *temptator* l. 71 above.

V. 1. *Caelo* goes first with *tonantem*, and then is heard again with *regnare*.

2. *regnare* has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) i.e. is absolute monarch.

praesens (*φ*): contrast *caelo* above.

4. *imperio*: for its position see on P. 47.

gravibus (*φ*): see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

6. *turpis* (*φ*): see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

hostium (*φs*): the genitive may be read first as possessive with the subject of the awaited verb i.e. 'and, belonging to the enemy, at the orders of the enemy'; ultimately it is constructed with *socerorum* and *armis* l. 8.

7. *inversi* (*φ*) i.e. 'the inversion (of morals)'; see on P. 26, but see also P. 33.

8. *consenuit* has emphasis by position i.e. 'has actually grown old!'

socerorum (*φs*): they have even married the daughters of the enemy!

sub rege Medo Marsus et Apulus,
 anciliorum et nominis et togae 10
 oblitus aeternaeque Vestae,
 incolumi Iove et urbe Roma?
 hoc caverat mens provida Reguli
 dissentientis condicionibus
 foedis et exemplo trahenti 15
 perniciem veniens in aevum,
 si non periret immiserabilis
 captiva pubes. 'signa ego Punicis
 adfixa delubris et arma
 militibus sine caede' dixit 20
 'derepta vidi; vidi ego civium
 retorta tergo brachia libero
 portasque non clausas et arva
 Marte coli populata nostro.

Indeed from *hostium* (l. 6) to *armis* is a crescendo: with the enemy he has grown old—with the enemy's daughters—under the enemy's flag! But there is much to be said for *armis* (see on l. 24 below).

9. *sub rege...Apulus* is an emphatic addendum of indignation; see on P. 53. Notice the collocation of *Medo* and *Marsus* (Hun and Highlander), and the offensiveness of *rege*—a sensual eastern potentate.

10-12. These lines are further emphatic addenda; see on P. 53.

11. *aeternae* i.e. 'the eternal fires (of Vesta)'; see on P. 27, and *Odes* 2. 1. 15. For the preposited ritual epithet see on *Odes* 1. 7. 5.

12. *incolumi...Roma*: see on *Odes* 3. 1. 34.

13. *mens provida Reguli*: for the abnormal grouping see on P. 44. But *mens provida* may be regarded as one word 'prescience'; see on P. 45.

14. *condicionibus*: for its position see on P. 47.

15. *foedis* probably has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) i.e. 'because dishonourable.' Moreover such adjectives are more often preposited (see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23).

trahenti: for other readings see the commentators.

16. *perniciem*: for its position see on P. 47.

veniens (*ps*) i.e. not for the moment only, but for the future (*veniens*) and for centuries (*aevum*).

17. *immiserabilis* goes with *periret* i.e. 'unpitied.'

18. *captiva* (*ps*) i.e. 'because taken prisoner'; this gives the reason for *immiserabilis*.

signa ego Punicis: see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

Punicis (*ps*) i.e. on Punic shrines, not Roman. See too on P. 24.

21. *vidi ego civium*: see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

auro repensus scilicet acrior 25
 miles redibit. flagitio additis
 damnum: neque amissos colores
 lana refert medicata fuco,
 nec vera virtus, cum semel excidit,
 curat reponi deterioribus. 30
 si pugnat extricata densis
 cerva plagis, erit ille fortis,
 qui perfidis se credidit hostibus,
 et Marte Poenos proteret altero,
 qui lora restrictis lacertis 35
 sensit iners timuitque mortem.
 hic, unde vitam sumeret inscius,
 pacem duello miscuit. o pudor!
 o magna Carthago, probrosis
 altior Italiae ruinis! 40

civium (*ps*): the genitive is logical object of *vidi* i.e. I have seen my fellow-citizens, their arms bound etc. (see on P. 38); it belongs to both *tergo* and *bracchia*.

22. **retorta...libero**: for the position of *libero* see on P. 48. It helps to echo *civium*, free citizens.

24. **Marte coli populata**: the order, I venture to think, makes it necessary to take *Marte* first with *coli*, and then with *populata* i.e. 'fields being cultivated by our soldiers—fields which these same soldiers had laid waste.' Compare Bentley's *in arvis* l. 8 above, and see l. 45 below; also *Odes* 3. 6. 7.

nostro (*s*) i.e. 'our soldiers'; there lies the shame of it.

25. **auro** is, by position, logical subject: gold has redeemed him and will doubtless bring him back a braver man.

acrior is predicative with *redibit*.

27. **damnum** has ironical emphasis (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26).

amissos (*p*) echoes *damnum*.

28. **medicata fuco**: a causal addendum (see on P. 53).

29. **vera** (*p*): contrast *medicata fuco*.

31, 32. **pugnat** comes early with stress i.e. 'shows fight.'

extricata...plagis: for the grouping see on P. 9.

33. **perfidis** (*ps*) i.e. 'to the perfidy (of the foe)'; see on P. 27 and *Odes*

2. 14. 23.

34. **altero** postposited and separated has emphasis i.e. 'in a *second* war.'

36. **iners** sc. *ἄν*, and equals *idque iners*, 'and that without a protest.'

mortem comes last with bitter emphasis—*mortem, non flagitium*.

39, 40. **probrosis...ruinis**: for the grouping see on P. 46 *a*; *altior* = *altior facta*.

fertur pudicae coniugis osculum
 parvosque natos ut capitis minor
 ab se removisse et virilem
 torvus humi posuisse vultum,
 donec labantis consilio patres
 firmaret auctor numquam alias dato,
 interque maerentis amicos
 egregius properaret exul.
 atqui sciebat quae sibi barbarus
 tortor pararet: non aliter tamen
 dimovit obstantis propinquos
 et populum reditus morantem,
 quam si clientum longa negotia
 diiudicata lite relinqueret,
 tendens Venafranos in agros
 aut Lacedaemonium Tarentum.

45

50

55

41. *pudicae* (*ψ*): in contrast to such wives as those of *Odes* 3. 6. 25-32.
coniugis (*ψ*): see on P. 38.

43. *virilem* (*ψs*) equals (1) 'because he was brave,' (2) 'though a brave man,' (3) 'though a husband.' For (2) compare Lucan 8. 107 *duri* (*ψs*) *flectuntur pectora Magni*. But see also on P. 37.

44. *torvus* equals 'sternly'; see on P. 31.

vultum: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

45, 46. *consilio* goes first with *labantis* as an ablative in point of which, secondly with *firmaret* as an ablative of the means. Compare on l. 24 above.
auctor almost equals *per auctoritatem*.

47. *maerentis* (*ψ*) i.e. 'the tears (of his friends)'; see on P. 26.

48. *egregius* (sc. *ᾠv*) goes with *inter...amicos*, as if 'standing out among his friends'; he was calm, they were weeping. Later on *egregius* may be felt with *exul* by oxymoron (see on *Epod.* 5. 82). Compare also P. 21.

exul as if *in exilium*.

49. *barbarus* (*ψ*) i.e. 'the brutality (of the torturer)'; see on P. 27, and also on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

51. *obstantis* (*ψ*) i.e. 'the opposition (of his kindred)'; see on P. 26. Compare *Odes* 4. 9. 43, and *Epod.* 2. 32.

53. *clientum* is the logical object of *relinqueret* i.e. 'his clients and their long drawn out suits'; see on P. 38.

55, 56. *Venafranos* (*ψ*) i.e. Venafrum (and its fields); see on *Odes* 1. 33. 16. The stress suggests a holiday near at hand in the country; contrast *Lacedaemonium* (*ψ*) *Tarentum*, which implies a longer journey to a town with semi-foreign surroundings.

VI.

Delicta maiorum immeritus lues,
 Romane, donec templa refeceris
 aedisque labentis deorum et
 foeda nigro simulacra fumo.

dis te minorem quod geris, imperas. 5
 hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum!
 di multa neglecti dederunt
 Hesperiae mala luctuosae.

iam bis Monaeses et Pacori manus
 non auspicatos contudit impetus 10
 nostros et adiecisse praedam
 torquibus exiguis renidet.

paene occupatam seditionibus
 delevit urbem Dacus et Aethiops,
 hic classe formidatus, ille 15
 missilibus melior sagittis.

VI. 3. **deorum** has emphasis because it lies outside *aedis* and *labentis*. Horace bids the Roman restore not private houses, but the dwellings of the *gods*. The genitive is also in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position with *aedis* and *simulacra*. The emphasis of *deorum* is echoed by *dis* of l. 5.

deorum et: for the elision see on *Odes* 1. 35. 39.

4. **foeda...fumo**: for the grouping see on P. 9.

5. **dis te minorem**: see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17. The ideas, thus early expressed, are the gods, and you, and your submission (*minorem*) to them. Note the stress on *dis* by separation from *minorem* (a Roman must know no superior but God), and the emphasis on the whole group because it lies outside *quod geris*. Contrast the normal *quod te minorem dis geris*, which, be it observed, would scan perfectly, and bring out none of the points. The line is a fine motto for any empire.

7. **multa** must be read first with *neglecti* as an internal accusative; later it may be felt with *mala* (compare on *Odes* 3. 5. 24, and 4. 4. 46 *impio*).

8. **luctuosae** if dative is proleptic, 'so that she is full of sorrows' (see on P. 30); if genitive, see on P. 20 a.

9. **iam bis** is emphatic by separation from *contudit*.

Pacori (*ps*) i.e. 'Pacorus (and his hosts)'; see on P. 38.

10. **non auspicatos** (*ps*) i.e. 'because unblest, unsanctioned.' See also on P. 29 and P. 21.

11. **nostros** has stress by position (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) i.e. 'even our assaults.'

secunda culpa saecula nuptias
 primum inquinavere et genus et domos:
 hoc fonte derivata clades
 in patriam populumque fluxit.

10

motus doceri gaudet Ionicos
 matura virgo et fingitur artibus
 iam nunc et incestos amores
 de tenero meditatur ungui.

mox iuniores quaerit adulteros
 inter mariti vina neque eligit,
 cui donet impermissa raptim
 gaudia luminibus remotis,

15

13, 14. **paene** is emphatic because separated from *delevit*. Contrast *Odes* 2. 13. 21. It may possibly colour *occupatam* also.

occupatam...urbem: for the grouping see on P. 46 a.

16. **missilibus** (*ps*) i.e. 'in shooting (of arrows)'; see on P. 27. Compare too on P. 24.

19. **hoc fonte** has stress by position (see on P. 49) i.e. 'from this source and this only.'

21, 22. **Ionicos** (*s*) is emphatic i.e. the loose dances of Asia Minor, not the natural dancing of a mere child (contrast *matura* (*p*) *virgo*).

23. **iam nunc** may go ἀπὸ κοινού with both *fingitur* and *meditatur*; if we put a stop after *artibus*, then *iam nunc* (*s*) equals καὶ ἤδη in contrast to *mox*.

incestos (*p*): to ponder on *pure* loves is innocent enough; see also *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

24. **tenero** (*ps*): the position of *tenero* does not help to decide between the two interpretations viz. (1) 'from tenderest years' (*meditatur* then means 'has been pondering'); (2) 'from the very heart.' Cicero *Fam.* 1. 6. 2 *a teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, unguiculis* has the same separation, and the adjective appears, by position, to mean 'when tender.' The same may be true of our passage, but see P. 21. The second interpretation makes *tenero* equal 'from the tenderness (of the nail) i.e. the quick'; see on P. 27.

25. **mox** (*s*) contrast *iam nunc* of l. 23 above.

iuniores (*ps*) i.e. 'that are younger (than her husband)'; see too P. 28 and P. 21.

26. **inter mariti vina**: for the position of *mariti* see on P. 42.

27, 28. **donet** comes early with point; contrast *emptor* l. 32.

impermissa raptim | gaudia: i.e. 'forbidden hasty joys.' For the adverb compare Livy 3. 2. 13 *multas passim manus*, 'many scattered bands,' and frequently elsewhere.

luminibus remotis: an emphatic addendum; see on P. 53.

sed iussa coram non sine conscio
 surgit marito, seu vocat institor 30
 seu navis Hispanae magister,
 dedecorum pretiosus emptor.
 non his iuventus orta parentibus
 infecit aequor sanguine Punico
 Pyrrhumque et ingentem cecidit 35
 Antiochum Hannibalemque dirum;
 sed rusticorum mascula militum
 proles, Sabellis docta ligonibus
 versare glaebas et severae
 matris ad arbitrium recisos 40
 portare fustis, sol ubi montium
 mutaret umbras et iuga demeret
 bobus fatigatis, amicum
 tempus agens abeunte curru.

29. **coram** is ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with *iussa* and *surgit*.

30. **marito** comes last with emphasis; even her husband is party to it.

31. **navis** (*φ*) at once suggests sailor in contrast to the land-lubber *institor*.

32. **dedecorum** has emphasis since it stands outside *pretiosus emptor* (see on P. 43); the captain is canny enough and close-fisted enough in buying from natives, but he is positively extravagant in buying a woman's *dishonour*.

33. **non his** (*s*) has emphasis i.e. 'not like *these*'.

35, 36. **ingentem** (*s*): the adjective is almost titular, like 'Alexander the Great' (see on *Odes* 1. 7. 5), and see also P. 21. Observe too the chiasmus *ingentem...Antiochum Hannibalem...dirum*.

37, 38. **rusticorum...proles**: for the grouping see on P. 9.

proles: there is no real pause here; the word is read straight on with *Sabellis docta* etc., and we need not include it among the examples cited at *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

Sabellis (*φs*) may mean 'among the Sabines' (see on *Odes* 1. 33. 16); it can also colour both *proles* and *ligonibus* (see on P. 52). For the grouping *Sabellis docta ligonibus* see P. 24.

39. **severae** (*φ*): a mother is not usually *severa* to her boys. See on *Odes* 3. 1. 47.

40, 41. **matris** (*φ*): they obeyed their mother, not their father only.

recisos portare i.e. 'to cut and carry'; see on *Epod.* 5. 32.

41-44. Most commentators appear to assume that the time is evening. It is surely possible that the hour of siesta is meant. The early position of *sol* seems to suggest the hot sun. We are in a deep mountain valley; the topic is the sun and the mountains (*sol...montium*; see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17); the

damnosa quid non imminuit dies?
 aetas parentum, peior avis, tulit
 nos nequiores, mox daturos
 progeniem vitiosiore.

VII.

Quid fles, Asterie, quem tibi candidi
 primo restituent vere Favonii
 Thyra merce beatum,
 constantis iuvenem fidei
 Gygen? ille Notis actus ad Oricum
 post insana Caprae sidera frigidas
 noctes non sine multis
 insomnis lacrimis agit.

shadows are beginning to change (*mutaret* is inceptive imperfect) to the eastern side; the sun is passing the zenith; his chariot no longer *adit* but *abit* (hence l. 44 *abeunte* is preposited, and the phrase *abeunte curru* comes as an addendum of interest; see P. 53).

Since writing this note I came across Dr Frazer's article in *C. R.* vol. 11. p. 260, where he takes the same view as I. Mr Rogers in his translation of the *Birds* in an additional note on l. 1500 adversely criticizes the view of Dr Frazer, but does not, in my opinion, compel conviction. The passage in Horace's *Epistles* 1. 16. 5-7 seems to bear out Frazer's interpretation.

41. *montium* (*ps*) is logical object (see on P. 38) i.e. 'was changing the mountains in respect of shadow.'

42. *mutaret...demeret*: the mood is, I venture to think, Livian frequentative subjunctive.

umbras: see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

43. *amicum* (*p*) i.e. τὸν φίλον καὶ οὐ χαλεπὸν καιρὸν. The words *bobus fatigatis* may be read with it as well as with *demeret*. Compare on 1. 28. 23.

45. *damnosa* (*ps*) i.e. 'the thefts (of time)'; see on P. 27 and *Odes* 2. 14. 23.
dies: see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

47. *mox...vitiosiore* is an unpleasant addendum (see on P. 53). The whole stanza is a neat 'This-is-the-house-that-Jack-built' piece of work.

VII. 1, 2. *candidi...Favonii*: for the grouping see on P. 8. In speaking of *Favonius* Horace thinks merely of spring, not of the most suitable wind to bring Gyges home.

3-5. *Thyna...Gygen*: these lines are emphatic addenda; see on P. 53. There is a crescendo: he has been prosperous, he is true, he is your Gyges. Compare Livy 34. 5. 2 *vir gravissimus, consul, M. Porcius*.

3. *Thyna* (*p*) emphasizes the distance of his travels.

4. *constantis...fidei*: for the grouping see on P. 20 β.

5. *Gygen*: the position shows that here is the climax (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26).

atqui sollicitae nuntius hospitae,
 suspirare Chloen et miseram tuis
 dicens ignibus uri,
 temptat mille vafer modis.

10

ut Proetum mulier perfida credulum
 falsis impulerit criminibus nimis
 casto Bellerophontae
 maturare necem refert;

15

narrat paene datum Pelea Tartaro,
 Magnessam Hippolyten dum fugit abstinens;
 et peccare docentis
 fallax historias monet.

20

frustra: nam scopulis surdior Icari
 voces audit adhuc integer. at tibi
 ne vicinus Enipeus
 plus iusto placeat cave,

6. **frigidus** (*φ*): he is cold because he is faithful and therefore alone.

7, 8. **non sine...lacrimis**: for the grouping see on P. 24.

9. **sollicitae...hospitae**: for the grouping see on P. 20 *a*.

10. **tuis** (*φs*) i.e. 'fires like thine (Asterie's)'; the stress, in its appeal to Asterie, emphasizes the fidelity of Gyges.

12. **mille...modis**: for the grouping see on P. 24.

13. **Proetum...credulum**: for the grouping see on P. 16 *β*.

14, 15. **falsis** (*φs*) has stress; see also on P. 21.

nimis by its position at the end of the line has emphasis—'too (chaste) altogether.'

casto (*φ*) i.e. 'because (too) chaste.'

17. **Tartaro**: for its position see P. 47.

18. **Magnessam** (*φ*): the order distinguishes her from Hippolyte, the wife of Theseus; but the adjective may be regarded as titular (see on *Odes* 1. 7. 5).

Hippolyten is brought before *dum* so that the persons contained in the story may be grouped more closely; see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

abstinens i.e. *ἄρε σὺ φρον ὄν*.

19, 20. **peccare docentis** | **fallax historias**: the order suggests that *docentis...historias* is first an accusative of respect with *fallax* (see on P. 24 *ad fin.*) and then object of *monet*.

21. **frustra**: compare *Odes* 3. 13. 6.

Icari (*s*): the position makes in favour of Orelli's view that we have here the genitive of *Icarus* = *Icaria*. All rocks are deaf, but most deaf the cruel rocks of a dangerous sea.

22. **tibi** comes early with the sense of 'as for you' (contrast Gyges); it construes later with *vicinus* and *placeat*. See on *Odes* 1. 28. 23.

quamvis non alius flectere equum sciens 26
 aequae conspicitur gramine Martio,
 nec quisquam citus aequae
 Tusco denatat alveo.
 prima nocte domum claude neque in vias
 sub cantu querulae despice tibiae, 30
 et te saepe vocanti
 duram difficilis mane.

VIII.

Martiis caelebs quid agam Kalendis,
 quid velint flores et acerra turis
 plena miraris positusque carbo in
 caespite vivo,
 docte sermones utriusque linguae. 5
 voveram dulcis epulas et album
 Libero caprum prope funeratus
 arboris ictu.

26. *aequae* may be taken ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with *sciens* and *conspicitur* (see l. 27); compare *Odes* 2. 17. 7.

gramine Martio is an addendum of interest (see on P. 53) i.e. although no one is more admired *here*, now that Gyges is absent. So *Tusco* (*ps*) emphasizes the thought 'here in Rome.'

27. *aequae*, if qualifying *citus* alone, has stress because postposita (not half as swiftly), but it may be ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with *denatat* (compare *aequae* of l. 26).

28. *Tusco* (*ps*): see on P. 21 and also on l. 26 above.

30. *querulae*: the adjective colours both *cantu* and *tibiae* (see on P. 52); hence, perhaps, its position. The insertion of *despice* avoids the cacophony of *querulae tibiae* (see on P. 19).

VIII. 1. *Martiis* (*ps*) is intentionally kept close to *caelebs*, for Juvenal 9. 53 calls these Kalends *feminae*. See too on *Odes* 3. 18. 10.

3. 4. *carbo in*: for the position of *in* see on *Odes* 1. 35. 39.

in caespite vivo: for the position of this group see on P. 47.

6. *dulcis* (*ps*) i.e. 'the sweetness, daintiness, dainties (of the feast)'; see on P. 27.

album (*ps*) i.e. white, not black, because for Liber.

7. *Libero*: for its position compare on P. 50 b.

prope funeratus is a causal addendum; see on P. 53.

8. *arboris*: preposita because 'tree' is more important than 'the blow'; see on P. 38.

hic dies anno redeunte festus
 corticem adstrictum pice demovebit 10
 amphorae fumum bibere institutae
 consule Tullo.
 sume, Maecenas, cyathos amici
 sospitis centum, et vigilis lucernas
 perfer in lucem; procul omnis esto 15
 clamor et ira.
 mitte civilis super urbe curas:
 occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen,
 Medus infestus sibi luctuosis
 dissidet armis, 20
 servit Hispanae vetus hostis orae
 Cantaber sera domitus catena.
 iam Scythae laxo meditantur arcu
 cedere campis.
 neglegens, ne qua populus laboret, 25
 parce privatus nimium cavere et
 dona praesentis cape laetus horae ac
 linque severa.

10. **pice**: for its position see on P. 47. The word may also be ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with *demovebit*.

12. **consule Tullo** is an addendum emphasizing the age of the wine; see on P. 53. Compare *Odes* 3. 14. 28, and see also on P. 48.

14. **centum** being postpositum gains stress.

vigilis (*p*) is predicative with *perfer* as if 'keep the lamps awake.' Compare *Odes* 3. 21. 23.

15. **omnis** (*s*) has stress.

18. **occidit** comes early with emphasis, like *servit* l. 21. Compare *Odes* 1. 28. 7.

Daci is substantival, like *Medus* l. 19.

Cotisonis (*ps*) i.e. 'Cotiso and his hosts'; see on P. 38, and compare *Odes* 3. 16. 11.

19, 20. **sibi** goes with (1) *infestus*, (2) *luctuosis*, (3) *dissidet*; compare on *Odes* 1. 28. 23.

luctuosis: see on P. 21.

21. **servit**: see on *occidit* l. 18 above.

Hispanae...orae: for the grouping see P. 10.

22. **sera** (*ps*) i.e. 'at last, though late'; compare on *Odes* 3. 11. 28. See too P. 24.

IX.

Donec gratus eram tibi

nec quisquam potior bracchia candidae
cervici iuvenis dabat,

Persarum vigui rege beatior.

'donec non alia magis

5

arsisti neque erat Lydia post Chloen,
multi Lydia nominis

Romana vigui clarior Ilia.'

me nunc Thressa Chloe regit,

dulcis docta modos et citharae sciens,
pro qua non metuam mori,

10

si parcent animae fata superstiti.

'me torret face mutua

Thurini Calais filius Ornyti,

23. *laxo* (*ps*): contrast *intento*, *adducto*. See too P. 21.

25. *ne qua...laboret* probably depends on both *neglegens* and *cavere*.

26. *cavere et*: see on *Odes* 1. 35. 39.

27. *praesentis*: (*ps*) has emphasis.

laetus equals an adverb; see on P. 32.

horae has stress because separated so far from *dona* i.e. 'if for a short hour only.'

horae ac: see on *Odes* 1. 35. 39.

28. *severa* is last in contrast to *laetus*.

IX. 2. *candidae* (*p*) i.e. 'whiteness (of thy neck)'; see on P. 27. There is an implied contrast of 'brown' with *bracchia*.

3. *iuvenis* is an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53); the speaker has no objection to a boy, an old man, or one of the fair sex, but a *iuvenis*—no!

4. *Persarum* (*ps*): Persia suggests the height of luxurious and sensuous pleasure (compare *Odes* 1. 38. 1). Contrast too *Romana* of l. 8 below.

6. *arsisti* perhaps has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); the force of the aorist (contrast *ardebas*, which would have scanned) is 'burst into a sudden flame of passion.'

7. *multi...nominis*: for the grouping see on P. 20 β.

8. *Romana* (*ps*): see on l. 4 above. There is also the antithesis of the foreigner from Ilium.

9. *me nunc Thressa*: see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17. The proper name is preposited implying some ultra-foreign slave girl; compare *Odes* 3. 10. 15.

10. *dulcis docta modos*: see on P. 24 *ad fin.* There is stress on the sweetness of her music.

citharae: see on P. 39.

12. *superstiti* (*s*) i.e. 'so that it survives'; see on P. 30.

pro quo bis patiar mori, 15
 si parcent puero fata superstiti.'
 quid si prisca redit venus,
 diductosque iugo cogit aeneo?
 si flava excutitur Chloe,
 reiectaeque patet ianua Lydiae? 20
 'quamquam sidere pulchrior
 ille est, tu levior cortice et improbo
 iracundior Hadria,
 tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens.'

X.

Extremum Tanain si biberes, Lyce,
 saevo nupta viro, me tamen asperas
 porrectum ante fores obicere incolis
 plorares Aquilonibus.

audis quo strepitu ianua, quo nemus 5
 inter pulchra satum tecta remugiat
 ventis, et positas ut glaciet nives
 puro numine Iuppiter?

13. *me* is early in contrast to the *me* of l. 9 above.
 14. **Thurini...Ornyti**: for the grouping see P. 15 *ad fin.*
 16. **superstiti**: see on l. 12 above.
 17. **prisca** (*ps*): contrast *nova*; compare *Odes* 3. 21. 11, 4. 2. 40, *Epod.* 2. 2. See too P. 21.
 18. **aeneo** (*s*) i.e. not *fragili*. See too P. 21.
 19. **flava** (*ps*) i.e. for all her golden hair. See also P. 21. Compare too *Odes* 1. 5. 4.
 20. **reiectaeque...Lydiae**: for the grouping see on P. 20 a. The order supports Gow's view that *Lydiae* is genitive.
 21, 22. **pulchrior | ille est, tu levior**: note the chiasmus.
 22, 23. **improbo | iracundior Hadria**: see on P. 24.
 24. **libens** equals *libenter* (see on P. 32) and, being postposited, has stress.
X. 1. **Extremum** (*p*) and **Tanain** preceding *si* both emphasize the outlandish environment.
 2, 3. **saevo** (*ps*): contrast the self-indulgent and (probably) complacent *vir* of l. 15. Scythian morality with regard to the marriage bond was high.
me...fores: for the grouping see on P. 14.
 3, 4. **incolis** is a quasi-adjective; for its position see on P. 21.
 6. **pulchra** (*ps*): contrast *foeda, inculta* i.e. you do not live in some barbarian hut, but in a lovely home; you are cosy and I am freezing; you enjoy the sound of the wind, I do not.

ingratam Veneri pone superbiam,
 ne currente retro funis eat rota: 10
 non te Penelopen difficilem procis
 Tyrrhenus genuit parens.

o quamvis neque te munera nec preces
 nec tinctus viola pallor amantium
 nec vir Pieria paelice saucius 15
 curvat, supplicibus tuis

parcas, nec rigida mollior aesculo
 nec Mauris animum mitior anguibus.
 non hoc semper erit liminis aut aquae
 caelestis patiens latus. 20

7, 8. **ventis**: the objections to this reading are clearly stated by Bentley. Another objection is the position of *ventis* (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26). The zeugma of *audis...ut glaciēt* is unparalleled for harshness. The *audire* of *Odes* 2. 1. 21 is not similar, nor is it quite relevant to quote *Aen.* 4. 490 *mugire videbis* | *sub pedibus terram*, since you can *see*, as well as *hear*, an earthquake; in any case *videre* equals both to see with the eye and to perceive with the mind (compare *Odes* 1. 14. 3-6, and *Prop.* 2. 16. 49). I should therefore vote for *sentis*, with a comma after *remugiat*. See on *ramis*, *Odes* 2. 3. 11.

positas (*ps*): *fallen* snow under a clear frosty (*puro* preposited) sky is a much colder proposition than *falling* snow.

9. **ingratam Veneri**: the words are causal (*ἀρε ἀνδρῶν οὐσαν*), hence their position; see too P. 46 *a*.

10. **retro**, as Wickham says, is *ἀπὸ κοινῶς* with *currente* and *funis eat*. That the order is intentional is obvious enough; for Horace could easily have interchanged *retro* and *rota*. The separation of *currente retro* from *rota* makes the first two words causal (compare *ingratam Veneri* above) i.e. because the wheel runs *back*, the rope also runs *back*. See too P. 46 *b*.

rota: see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

11. **procis**: for its position see on P. 47.

12. **Tyrrhenus** (*ps*): because the Etruscans were notoriously lax in morals. See too P. 21.

13. **te munera**: see on P. 51.

14. **amantium**: for its position see on P. 48.

15. **Pieria** (*p*): compare on *Thressa*, *Odes* 3. 9. 9.

16. **curvat** should have stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) i.e. 'bend not, much less break.'

17. **parcas** has stress i.e. 'spare, oh spare!'; again see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26, and compare *sospitum* at *Odes* 3. 14. 10.

rigida...aesculo: for the grouping see on P. 24.

18. **Mauris...anguibus**: the grouping is that noted at P. 24, since *animum*

XI.

Mercuri (nam te docilis magistro
 movit Amphion lapides canendo)
 tuque testudo, resonare septem
 callida nervis,
 nec loquax olim neque grata, nunc et 5
 divitum mensis et amica templis,
 dic modos, Lyde quibus obstinatas
 applicet auris:
 quae velut latis equa trima campis
 ludit exultim metuitque tangi, 10
 nuptiarum expers et adhuc protervo
 cruda marito.
 tu potes tigris comitesque silvas
 ducere et rivos celeris morari;
 cessit immanis tibi blandienti 15
 ianitor aulae

mitior is a quasi-compound adjective, like *φρενοθελής, φρενοτερπής* κ.τ.λ. For *Mauris* (*ps*) see on *Odes* 1. 22. 2.

19. *hoc* (*s*) i.e. not *this* side (others may endure his torments, if they are fools enough).

liminis...aquae: for the position of the objective genitive see on P. 39.

XI. 1, 2. *te docilis magistro*: for the grouping see on P. 25.

canendo is an emphatic addendum; see on P. 53. The order is the same at *A. P.* 395.

3. *septem* (*s*): contrast the tetrachord. The words *septem nervis* are heard with both *resonare* and *callida*; for the latter see P. 24.

5. *olim* is ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with *loquax* and *grata*; its abnormal position also prepares us for the antithesis *nunc*, as if we had πρότερον μέν...νυνὶ δέ.

6. *divitum* (*p*) i.e. 'the wealthy (at their banquets)'; see on P. 38.

amica is, by position, ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with *mensis* and *templis*. See on *Odes* 1. 30. 6.

7. *Lyde* precedes the relative for emphasis i.e. 'even Lyde.'

obstinatas (*ps*) i.e. 'though stubbornly closed'; but see P. 21.

9. *latis...campis*: for the grouping see P. 15. See too on *Odes* 4. 8. 33.

10. *exultim* seems by position to be ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with *ludit* and *metuit* i.e. the mare jumps in sport and in fear.

11, 12. *nuptiarum* (*p*): see on P. 39, since *expers*=*inscia*; compare on *Odes* 4. 14. 7.

adhuc has stress by separation from *cruda* i.e. 'so far at least.'

protervo...marito: for the grouping see on P. 24.

[Cerberus, quamvis furiale centum
muniant angues caput eius atque
spiritus taeter saniesque manet
ore trilingui.]

20

quin et Ixion Tityosque vultu
risit invito, stetit urna paulum
sicca, dum grato Danaï puellas
carmine mulces.

audiat Lyde scelus atque notas
virginum poenas et inane lymphæ
dolum fundo pereuntis imo,
seraque fata,

25

quæ manent culpas etiam sub Orco.
impiæ (nam quid potuere maius?).
impiæ sponso potuere duro
perdere ferro.

30

13. *comitesque* goes with *tigris* as well as *silvas*; see on P. 33.

15, 16. *immanis* must, I think, belong to *ianitor* and equal 'for all his monstrous might.' The words *ianitor aulae* form a compound—'doorkeeper' (compare Tennyson's 'silent Opener of the Gate'). It is hard to see how the phrase 'monstrous doorkeeper,' after the mention of Amphion, could be understood of any doorkeeper save Cerberus, but, if we accept Bentley's *exeatque* in l. 18, there is nothing not Horatian about the next stanza. On the other hand if *immanis* is taken with *aulae*, there is no parallel to such a pointless separation of the adjective; and, seeing that *immanis* is so obscure in form (there is nothing to suggest that it is either genitive or feminine), we are compelled to think of it as subject to *cessit*. Contrast *grato* in l. 23 below.

17, 18. *furiale...caput*: for the grouping see on P. 8.

20. *ore trilingui*: this is not necessarily an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53), for we still await the source from which the blood drips.

22. *invito* (s): as if we had *invitus* i.e. 'and that too against his will'; but see on P. 21.

stetit is put early for emphasis; usually the Danaïdes were running with the vessel.

22, 23. *paulum* is in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position with *stetit* and *sicca*.

sicca has stress i.e. 'actually dry!'; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

23, 24. *grato...carmine*: the grouping is as if we had *Danaï puellis*, dative with *grato*.

Danaï puellas = *Danaïdas*; hence *Danaï* is preposited. See on P. 41.

27. *pereuntis* is causal by position i.e. 'since it runs through.'

imo (s): see on P. 21.

una de multis face nuptiali
 digna periurum fuit in parentem
 splendide mendax et in omne virgo
 nobilis aevum,

35

'surge' quae dixit iuveni marito,
 'surge, ne longus tibi somnus, unde
 non times, detur; socerum et scelestas
 falle sorores,

40

quae, velut nanctae vitulos leaenae,
 singulos eheu lacerant: ego illis
 mollior nec te feriam neque intra
 claustra tenebo.

me pater saevis oneret catenis,
 quod viro clemens misero peperci;
 me vel extremos Numidarum in agros
 classe releget.

45

i, pedes quo te rapiunt et aurae,
 dum favet nox et Venus, i secundo
 omine et nostri memorem sepulcro
 scalpe querellam.'

50

28. *sera* (*ps*) i.e. 'at last, though late'; compare *Odes* 3. 8. 22. In Horace *serus* is never a postpositd adjective.

30. *maius*, separated and last, has emphasis.

31. *duro* (*ps*): see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23, and P. 21.

34. *periurum* (*ps*) i.e. 'because he was perjured'; the word justifies her *splendidum mendacium*.

35, 36. *in omne...aevum*: for the grouping see on P. 15.

38. *longus* (*s*) is emphatic i.e. the sleep that knows no waking. Compare *Odes* 2. 16. 30.

tibi begins by being ethical ('lest you find yourself given...') and ends by being indirect object.

39. *scelestas* (*ps*) is ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with *socerum* and *sorores* (see on P. 33); compare too on P. 21.

42. *ego illis*: see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

45. *me pater*: compare note on l. 42.

saevis (*ps*): see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23, and P. 21.

46. *misero* (*s*) i.e. 'because in misery,' ὡς ἀθλίῳ ὄντι. See also P. 24. The dative goes first with *clemens*, then with *peperci*.

47. *extremos...agros* is a slight modification of the normal *in extremos Numidarum agros*; the effect is to stress *extremos*.

XII.

Miserarum est neque amori dare ludum neque dulci
mala vino lavere aut examinari metuentis
patruae verbera linguae.

tibi qualum Cythereae puer ales, tibi telas
operosaeque Minervae studium aufert, Neobule,
Liparaei nitor Hebri,

simul unctos Tiberinis umeros lavit in undis,
eques ipso melior Bellerophonte, neque pugno
neque segni pede victus;

catus idem per apertum fugientis agitato
grege cervos iaculari et celer arto latitantem
fruticeto excipere aprum.

49. *pedes* precedes *quo* to heighten the antithesis of *aurae* i.e. on land and sea. Compare *Epod.* 16. 21.

50. *secundo* (*ps*): contrast *malo, infelici, infausto*.

51. *omine*: there is no real pause, and therefore no stress (but see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26).

nostri: for the position of the objective genitive see P. 39.

nostri memorem (*ps*) is proleptic; see on P. 30.

XII. 1. *Miserarum*: the first word indicates the topic—'Unhappy Woman.' As Gow says 'the emphasis is on the gender.'

dulci (*ps*) i.e. 'the sweetness (of wine)'; see on P. 27. For *dulce vinum* compare *Odes* 3. 13. 2, and *Epod.* 9. 38.

3. *patruae verbera linguae*: see on P. 20 a, and P. 37.

4. *Cythereae* (*p*): for its position see on P. 41.

Cythereae puer ales: for the grouping see on P. 35.

5. *operosae* (*p*) i.e. 'the toils (of Minerva)'; see on P. 27.

Minervae is preposited in artificial contrast to *Cythereae* of l. 4.

6. *Liparaei...Hebri*: for the grouping see on P. 20 a.

7. *unctos...undis*: for the grouping see on P. 9.

8. *ipso* (*s*) is emphatic; Greek uses *καί* e.g. *καί αὐτοῦ τοῦ* B. ἀπεινῶν. See too P. 24.

9. *segni* goes with both *pugno* and *pede*; see on P. 33.

10, 11. *per apertum...cervos*: the complement *agitato grege* lies, as usual, between *fugientis* and *cervos*, and the other complement *per apertum* can therefore stand outside; this is its natural position since it is an adverb equivalent (see on P. 48).

fugientis...cervos: for the grouping see P. 10. Note how Horace sets together the words implying fear.

11, 12. *arto...aprum*: for the grouping see P. 9.

XIII.

O fons Bandusiae, splendidior vitro,
 dulci digne mero non sine floribus,
 cras donaberis haedo,
 cui frons turgida cornibus
 primis et venerem et proelia destinat. 5
 frustra: nam gelidos inficiet tibi
 rubro sanguine rivos
 lascivi suboles gregis.
 te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae
 nescit tangere, tu frigus amabile 10
 fessis vomere tauris
 praebes et pecori vago.
 fies nobilium tu quoque fontium,
 me dicente cavis impositam ilicem
 saxis, unde loquaces 15
 lympphae desiliunt tuae.

XIII. 2. dulci (*φ*) i.e. 'the sweetness (of wine)'; see on P. 27, and compare *Odes* 3. 12. 1. See too P. 24.

dulci digne mero: for the intervening vocative see on *Odes* 1. 5. 3.

4, 5. **cui...primis**: I am not convinced that this must be translated as if we had *cui frons cornibus primis turgida* (for a similar instance see on *Odes* 2. 10. 23, 24). To assume this is needlessly to abandon rules of order and to neglect the necessary emphasis on *primis* which is abnormally postposed; compare *paucorum* at *Odes* 3. 16. 30, and see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26. I should prefer to take *cornibus primis* either as ablative ἀπὸ κοῦνοῦ with *turgida* and *proelia destinat*, or as dative of the part in apposition with the whole *cui*, and, like it, constructed with *destinat*. We may then translate 'whose swelling brow destines love and battles for his *first* horns'; i.e. he will begin young. The stress on 'first' is due to the position of *primis*.

6, 7. **frustra**: compare *Odes* 3. 7. 21.

gelidos (*ψ*) i.e. 'the coldness (of thy stream)'; see on P. 27. The epithet thus suggests the antithesis of limpid and cold to opaque and warm suggested by *rubro* (*φ*) *sanguine*.

8. **lascivi...gregis**: for the grouping see on P. 20 β.

9. **te...hora**: see on P. 51.

flagrantis...Caniculae: for the grouping see on P. 10.

13. **nobilium** (*ψ*) has emphasis i.e. famous, not obscure.

14-16. **me dicente**: these words and the following are a causal addendum see on P. 53) i.e. '(you shall be famous) because *I sing of...*'

14, 15. **cavis...saxis**: for the grouping see on P. 10.

XIV.

Herculis ritu modo dictus, o plebs,
morte venalem petiisse laurum
Caesar Hispana repetit penatis
victor ab ora.

unico gaudens mulier marito
prodeat iustis operata divis,
et soror clari ducis et decorae
supplice vitta

virginum matres iuvenumque nuper
sospitum. vos, o pueri et puellae,
iam virum expectate. male ominatis
parcite verbis.

hic dies vere mihi festus atras
eximet curas: ego nec tumultum
nec mori per vim metuam tenente
Caesare terras.

15, 16. loquaces (*ρ*) i.e. 'the babbling (of thy rills)'; see on P. 27.

loquaces | lymphae...tuae: for the grouping see on P. 34.

lymphae desiliunt tuae: for the grouping see on P. 21.

XIV. 'This Ode, of laureate workmanship obviously, is also, like *Ode* 1. 37, 'good in parts.' The same may be said of *Ode* 4. 14. Horace does not seem to have got into his stride until the fourth stanza.

1. *Herculis* (*ρ*) is equivalent to *Herculeo*—a preposited generic epithet (see on P. 37 *ad fin.*) i.e. 'like a Hercules.' Naturally the thing or person compared is named first, and this is always the case with *ritu* in Horace (see *Odes* 3. 29. 33. 34, *Sat.* 2. 1. 29, 2. 3. 268, and *A. P.* 62).

2. *morte venalem* (*ρs*) is concessive i.e. 'though it be bought even at the price of death'; see too P. 21.

3, 4. *Caesar...ora*: a Roman reads the lines thus: 'Caesar in Spain (see on *Odes* 1. 31. 9) is about to return home victorious from its shores.'

5. *unico...marito*: for the grouping see on P. 10. For *unico* see on *Odes* 2. 18. 14.

6. *iustis* (*ρs*) is causal i.e. 'because they have been true to their promises' (if we read *divis*); if *sacris* be read, then *iustis* will equal 'that are deserved, that are due'; but see on P. 24.

7. *clari* (*ρ*) has emphasis and equals *clarissimi* of prose.

7-9. *decorae supplice vitta...matres*: for the grouping see on P. 10.

virginum matres iuvenumque: note the ἀπὸ κοινού position of *matres*.

10. *sospitum* has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) expressing ecstasy of emotion; compare on *parcas* at *Odes* 3. 10. 17.

i, pete unguentum, puer, et coronas
et cadum Marsi memorem duelli,
Spartacum siqua potuit vagantem
fallere testa.

20

dic et argutae properet Neerae
murream nodo cohibere crinem;
si per invisum mora ianitorem
fiet, abito.

lenit albescens animos capillus
litium et rixae cupidos protervae;
non ego hoc ferrem calidus iuventa
consule Planco.

25

11, 12. Amid the welter of various readings and emendations there is little use in discussing order; but whether we accept *male ominatis* or *male inominatis* the epithet has some stress by separation. See on *Odes* 2. 14. 23, and P. 21.

13, 14. **atras** | **eximet curas**: for the position of *atras* (prettily kept close to its antithesis *festus*) see on P. 21, and *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

15, 16. **per vim** (*ph*) has stress.

tenente | **Caesare terras**: *terras* may stand outside according to the principle noted at P. 47. The effect is to stress *terras* somewhat i.e. 'while Caesar is master of *the world*.' For the position of *terras* compare *Odes* 4. 14. 22 *Pleiadum choro scindente nubes*, and for the ablative absolute last see on *Odes* 3. 1. 34.

18, 19. **cadum...duelli**: for the grouping see on P. 14.

Marsi (*ps*): its position emphasizes the age of the wine, as does the position of *Spartacum*. See also P. 21, since *memorem* is the equivalent of a verb; compare *cupidos* l. 26 below.

21. **argutae** (*ps*)...**Neerae**: although datives, the words are also logical subject of *properet*, and the grouping is that of P. 21; for similar examples see P. 23.

22. **murream**: unless we read *cohibente* (for grouping see P. 15), the order of *murream* seems pointless; but the meaning of *murream* is too uncertain for dogmatism.

nodo: see on *Odes* 2. 11. 24.

23. **invisum** (*ps*) i.e. 'the disagreeableness (of the doorkeeper)'; see on P. 27, and *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

25. **lenit** comes early with stress i.e. *lenit, non irritat*.

25, 26. **albescens...cupidos**: for the grouping see on P. 17. The stress is on *albescens*, which suggests the antithesis *iuventa proterva*.

litium et rixae: see on P. 39.

rixae cupidos protervae: as *cupidos* is equal to *cupientes*, the grouping comes under P. 21; compare *memorem* l. 18 above.

XV.

Uxor pauperis Ibyci,
 tandem nequitiae fige modum tuae
 famosisque laboribus:
 maturo propior desine funeri
 inter ludere virgines 5
 et stellis nebulam spargere candidis.
 non, siquid Pholoen satis,
 et te, Chlori, decet: filia rectius
 expugnat iuvenum domos,
 pulso Thyias uti concita tympano. 10
 illam cogit amor Nothi
 lascivae similem ludere capreae:
 te lanae prope nobilem
 tonsae Luceriam, non citharae decent
 nec flos purpureus rosae 15
 nec poti vetulam facce tenus cadi.

28. **consule Planco**: the addendum (see on P. 53) emphasizes the length of time; compare *Odes* 3. 8. 12.

XV. 1. pauperis (*p*): implies that Ibycus cannot afford her extravagances.

2. **tuae** (*s*): contrast *filiae*; if you won't restrain your daughter, at least restrain yourself.

3. **famosis** (*p*): contrast the *obscuris laboribus* of *lanificium*.

4. **maturo** (*ps*): contrast *immaturo*.

funeri comes last as an offensive surprise for *aetio* or the like.

5. **inter ludere virgines**: the tmesis emphasizes *virgines*. Contrast *Odes* 3. 3. 37.

6. **candidis** (*s*): the position gives *candidis* great emphasis i.e. 'no matter how bright.' In fact *candidis* comes as a surprise; we are half expecting a proleptic *obscuris*.

7. **non** i.e. 'It is not the case that...'; *non* qualifies the whole sentence (see on *Odes* 2. 9. 13).

9. **iuvenum** (*p*): contrast *senum*, who are more fitted for Chloris.

10. **pulso...tympano**: for the grouping see on P. 15; *pulso* equals 'the beat (of the drum)'; see on P. 26.

uti: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 15. 29, 30.

11. **illam**: for its position see P. 51.

12. **lascivae...capreae**: for the grouping see on P. 20 a, *ad fin.*

capreae: the further separation of this word by *ludere* makes the simile even more offensive; compare *funeri* l. 4 above.

13, 14. **te lanae**: for the order see on P. 51.

lanae...Luceriam: for the grouping see on P. 14.

demersa exitio; diffidit urbium
 portas vir Macedo et subruit aemulos
 reges muneribus; munera navium 15
 saevos illaqueant duces.

crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam
 maiorumque fames: iure perhorruī
 late conspicuum tollere verticem,
 Maecenas, equitum decus. 20

quanto quisque sibi plura negaverit,
 ab dis plura feret: nil cupientium
 nudus castra peto et transfuga divitum
 partis linquere gestio,
 contemptae dominus splendidior rei, 25
 quam si quicquid arat impiger Apulus
 occultare meis dicerer horreis,
 magnas inter opes inops.

10, 11. *potentius*.. *fulmineo* is an emphatic addendum; see on P. 53.

11, 12. *auguris* (*ψ*)...*domus* i.e. 'the augur and his house'; see on P. 38, and compare *Odes* 3. 8. 18.

12, 13. *ob lucrum*...*exitio* is an emphatic addendum; see on P. 53.

urbium (*ψ*) i.e. 'cities (and their gates)'; see on P. 38. The order also prepares us for the antithesis *navium* (*ψ*) in l. 15.

14. *aemulos* (*ψ*) i.e. 'because they were rivals'; the *vir Macedo* '*divisit et imperavit*.'

15. *muneribus* comes last with emphasis (see on P. 53) to remind us of *ob lucrum* l. 12, and *aurum* l. 9; *munera* following heightens the emphasis.

navium (*ψ*): contrast *urbium* l. 13; the antithesis is land and sea. See too P. 43.

16. *saevos* (*ψ*) i.e. 'the brutality (of captains)'; see P. 27, P. 21, and *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

17. *crescentem* (*ψ*) is emphatic; the *growth* of money means care (see on P. 27).

18. *maiorum* (*ψ*) is emphatic i.e. for *more*.

19. *conspicuum* (*ψ*) is proleptic; see on P. 30, and P. 21.

20. *equitum* (*ψ*) emphasizes the fact that Maecenas preferred the lower rank.

22. *nil cupientium* (*ψ*): contrast *divitum*.

23. *divitum* may be ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with *transfuga* and *partis*.

25. *contemptae*...*rei*: for the grouping see on P. 15.

26. *impiger* (*ψ*) i.e. 'the energy, vigour (of the Apulian)'; see on P. 27.

27. *meis* (*ψ*) is emphatic 'my very own'; see on *Odes* 1. 1. 9, and P. 21.

28. *magnas* (*ς*): contrast *inops*.

purae rivus aquae silvaque iugerum
 paucorum et segetis certa fides meae 30
 fulgentem imperio fertilis Africae
 fallit sorte beatior.

quamquam nec Calabriae mella ferunt apes,
 nec Laestrygonia Bacchus in amphora
 languescit mihi, nec pingua Gallicis 35
 crescunt vellera pascuis,

importuna tamen pauperies abest,
 nec, si plura velim, tu dare deneges.
 contracto melius parva cupidine
 vectigalia porrigam, 40

quam si Mygdoniis regnum Alyattei
 campis continuem. multa petentibus
 desunt multa: bene est, cui deus obtulit
 parca quod satis est manu.

29. **purae rivus aquae**: for the grouping see on P. 20 a.

30. **paucorum** has stress i.e. 'only a few'; adjectives of quantity are normally preposited, and, moreover, *paucorum* looks somewhat lonely at the commencement of the line (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); compare too *primis* at *Odes* 3. 13. 5.

segetis...meae: for the grouping see on P. 18. The stress on *certa* and *meae* is sound i.e. I can *rely* on *my* crops.

31. **fertilis** (*ps*): contrast the desert portion.

33. **Calabrae** (*ps*): the honey of Calabria was famous; but see also on *Odes* 1. 33. 16, for the sense is 'Calabria (and its bees).'

apes: see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

34. **Laestrygonia** (*ps*): the wine of Formiae was famous.

35, 36. **mihi** comes last with stress—*ἐμοίγε*.

pinguia...pascuis: for the grouping see on P. 7.

37. **importuna** (*ps*) i.e. 'the sting (of *pauperies*)'; see on P. 27, and *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

39, 40. **contracto...vectigalia**: for the grouping see on P. 9. The early position of *contracto* prepares us for the antithesis *porrigam*.

melius belongs partly to *contracto*, partly to the whole sentence.

41. **Mygdoniis** (*ps*): see on *Odes* 2. 12. 22, and P. 37. The position of the adjective also prepares us for *Alyattei*. But *Mygdoniis* (*ps*) may equal 'Mygdonia (and its plains)'; see on *Odes* 1. 33. 16.

43. **multa** comes last to echo the *multa* of l. 42.

44. **parca** (*ps*) has stress i.e. 'sparing, not lavish.'

XVII.

Aeli vetusto nobilis ab Lamo,
 quando et priores hinc Lamias ferunt
 denominatos et nepotum
 per memores genus omne fastos,
 auctore ab illo ducis originem,
 qui Formiarum moenia dicitur
 princeps et innantem Maricae
 litoribus tenuisse Lirim
 late tyrannus. cras foliis nemus
 multis et alga litus inutili
 demissa tempestas ab Euro
 sternet, aquae nisi fallit augur

5

10

XVII. An unsatisfactory Ode in both meaning and order. Editors may well reject it.

1. **Aeli...Lamo**: for the grouping see on P. 14; and compare on P. 24 for *vetusto...Lamo*.

2-4. The order throws no light on these obscure lines.

2. **priores hinc Lamias**: these words may be grouped together i.e. 'the earlier Lamiae descended from him,' and *hinc* may then be repeated with *denominatos*. See on P. 50 a.

ferunt: as verbs taking the acc. and inf. normally come early, *ferunt*, coming late, has the stress of incredulity.

3. **denominatos**: the ponderosity of the word in a position of stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) is, perhaps, satirical; compare *sermonibus* at *Odes* 3. 21. 10, *praegestientis* 2. 5. 9, *enaviganda* 2. 14. 11, *formidulosus* 2. 17. 18, and *obliviones* 4. 9. 34.

nepotum (*ps*) may be contrasted with *priores* above, and represents descendants of whom there is written record (*memores...fastos*) in opposition to the semi-mythical *priores*; but it is also the logical subject of the infinitive and therefore comes early (see on P. 38).

4. **per memores...fastos**: for the grouping see on P. 15.

omne (*pp*) i.e. 'the whole race' = *universum*.

5. **auctore** by position equals 'as founder.'

6. **Formiarum** (*p*) i.e. 'Formiae (and its walls)'; see on P. 38.

7, 8. **princeps** lies ἀπὸ κοινῶν between *moenia* and *Lirim*.

innantem...Lirim: for the grouping see on P. 46 a.

Maricae litoribus: perhaps 'Marica (and her shores)'; see on P. 38. Marica seems to equal *lucus Maricae*.

9. **late tyrannus**: see on P. 53, and on *Odes* 2. 17. 19.

10. **multis** may have stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26), perhaps to emphasize the violence of the storm.

annosa cornix. dum potes, aridum
 compone lignum: cras Genium mero
 curabis et porco bimenstri
 cum famulis operum solutis.

15

XVIII.

Faune, Nympharum fugientum amator,
 per meos finis et aprica rura
 lenis incedas abeasque parvis
 aequus alumnis,
 si tener pleno cadit haedus anno,
 larga nec desunt Veneris sodali
 vina craterae, vetus ara multo
 fumat odore.

5

litus: the position of this word, like that of *nemus* between *foliis* and *multis*, makes a vivid picture of a shore covered with seaweed; see the note at *Odes* 4. 8. 33. Latin love of parallelism may also be at work; after *foliis nemus multis* it was inevitable to write *alga litus inutili*. Compare *Odes* 3. 25. 11, 12.

11. **demissa** (*ψ*) i.e. 'the downrush (of the storm)'; see on P. 26.

ab Euro by its position outside *demissa* and *tempestas* ought to have emphasis. Compare *Odes* 4. 6. 10, P. 34 *ad fin.*, and P. 49.

12. **sternet:** there is little point in its position (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26).

aquae (*ψ*): the *cornix* is augur of rain, if of nothing else.

13. **annosa** (*ψ*) i.e. with all his years of experience he ought to know something about the weather.

aridum (*ψ*) i.e. before it is drenched with the rain. See too P. 21.

15. **curabis:** its position (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) may be justified because it is ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with *mero* and *porco* (compare *Odes* 2. 5. 2, 2. 5. 14, 2. 16. 22, 3. 19. 3, 3. 20. 13, 3. 24. 11, 3. 24. 38, 3. 27. 2, 4. 6. 3).

16. **cum famulis...solutis** is an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53) and a last hit, perhaps, at one who, claiming high lineage, sits *more maiorum* with farm-hands in the kitchen.

XVIII. 1. Faune...amator: for the grouping see on P. 16, *ad fin.*

2. **meos** (*ψ*) i.e. whatever you do to others—selfish, but very Roman!

aprica (*ψ*): the epithet 'sunny' implies the golden grain and verdure of the meadow; these Faunus might ruin by his tread. So *Epist.* 1. 14. 30 *aprico* (*ψ*), where the flood may wash away the produce.

3. **lenis** equals an adverb; see on P. 32.

incedas abeasque: note the juxtaposition of the verbs i.e. if you do come, go quickly.

parvis (*s*) has emotional emphasis i.e. 'poor little things!' See also P. 24.

ludit herboso pecus omne campo,
 cum tibi Nonae redeunt Decembres; 10
 festus in pratis vacat otioso
 cum bove pagus;
 inter audaces lupus errat agnos,
 spargit agrestis tibi silva frondes,
 gaudet invisam pepulisse fossor 15
 ter pede terram.

XIX.

Quantum distet ab Inacho
 Codrus, pro patria non timidus mori,
 narras et genus Aeaci
 et pugnata sacro bella sub Ilio:

5. **tener...anno**: for the grouping see P. 7.

6. **larga** goes with the predicate *nec desunt* i.e. 'in plenty,' as if we had *et larga adsunt*.

Veneris (*ps*) **sodali** is (so Ritter) Faunus. You, says Horace, are the comrade of *Venus*, and therefore shall have wine in plenty. It is the old combination of Wein, Weib, Gesang.

7. **vina craterae** i.e. wine in a mixing-bowl, no meagre drop from some *patera*. The order is against taking *craterae* in apposition with *sodali*.

vetus (*ps*): this altar has served you many a year, and with much, not little (*multo* separated) incense. But for *multo* see also P. 21.

9. **herboso...campo**: for the grouping see on P. 15, and for *omne* (*pp*) see on *Odes* 3. 17. 4.

10. **Decembres** (*s*): the month is, perhaps, more important than the day. Compare *Odes* 3. 8. 1 *Martiis* (*ps*) *culebs quid agam Kalendis*, and see P. 21.

11, 12. **festus...pagus**: for the grouping see on P. 10. A Roman would read these charming lines thus: 'There is holiday in the meads, all is rest (*vacat*) and peace (*otioso*), for man and beast.'

13. **audaces** (*ps*): contrast *timidos* which would be the natural and expected epithet. The order says 'boldness in front of the wolf.'

14. **agrestis** (*ps*) equals *in agros*, 'over the fields.' Compare *Odes* 1. 22. 9 *in Sabina*.

15. **invisam** (*ps*) i.e. 'because hated'; hence his delight. The participle is almost a noun, 'his hated enemy,' the object of his contumely.

16. **ter pede terram**: notice the effective crowding of explosive consonants (t, p, d, t) at the close. We hear the thud of his dance.

XIX. 3. **narras**: for its position see on *Odes* 3. 17. 15.

4. **pugnata...Ilio**: for the grouping see on P. 9.

quo Chium pretio cadum 5
 mercemur, quis aquam temperet ignibus,
 quo praebente domum et quota
 Paelignis caream frigoribus, taces.
 da lunae propere novae,
 da noctis mediae, da, puer, auguris 10
 Murenæ. tribus aut novem
 miscentur cyathis pocula commodis.
 qui Musas amat imparis,
 ternos ter cyathos attonitus petet
 vates: tris prohibet supra 15
 rixarum metuens tangere Gratia

5. **quo...cadum**: again see on P. 9.

6. **mercemur** has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) i.e. who is going to do the *buying*?—that's what interests me.

7. **quo...domum**: *domum* lying outside *quo praebente* perhaps has some stress. What I want, says Horace, is a roof over my head. See *Odes* 3. 14. 15, 16.

8. **Paelignis** (*ps*): the adjective is probably generic. See on P. 37, but also on P. 21. The effect of the order is much as if one wrote 'a cold Antarctic' for 'an Antarctic cold.'

9. **propere novae**: both words are emphatic because they are unexpected addenda (see on P. 53) i.e. 'drink to the moon—at once—because it is new.' The haste is necessary, for the new moon quickly disappears after the sun. See too P. 50 c, and *Odes* 2. 18. 16.

11. **Murenæ** has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); the effect is grandiose—the great Murena.

11, 12. **tribus aut novem** (*s*): the choice is three or nine (but see also P. 21); Horace playfully takes the post of *arbiter bibendi*, and slyly lays down that the inspired poet (*vates* l. 15) may have nine *cyathi*, but hot-heads, like Murena, are safer with three only. I humbly agree with Page that the *size* of the bumper is the point, not the proportion of water and wine.

commodis is an addendum (see on P. 53) i.e. 'as best suits each.' Note that the grouping *tribus aut novem...cyathis...commodis* is that of P. 34.

13. **imparis** (*s*): see on P. 21. The epithet merely equals *novem* and prepares us for *ternos ter*.

14, 15. **ternos ter**: the order is due to the desire of avoiding the jingle *ter ternos*.

attonitus (*ps*) is causal, 'because frenzied.'

15. **vates** is emphatic (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) i.e. 'because an inspired seer.'

tris...supra: both words are emphasized, *tris* by being first (in order to enforce the contrast *ternos ter*), *supra* by being separated.

16, 17. **rixarum**: for the position of the objective genitive see on P. 39.

Gratia...sororibus: for the grouping see on P. 14.

nudis iuncta sororibus.

insanire iuvat: cur Berecyntiae
cessant flamina tibiae?

cur pendet tacita fistula cum lyra? 10
parentis ego dexteras

odi: sparge rosas; audiat invidus
dementem strepitum Lycus
et vicina seni non habilis Lyco.

spissa te nitidum coma, 15
puro te similem, Telephe, Vespero
tempestiva petit Rhode;
me lentus Glycerae torret amor meae.

XX.

Non vides, quanto moveas periclo,
Pyrrhe, Gaetulae catulos leaenae?
dura post paulo fugies inaudax
proelia raptor,

18. *Berecyntiae* (*ps*): see note on *Odes* 1. 18. 13, and also on P. 20 a.

20. *tacita* may colour both the nouns; see on P. 52.

21. *parentis* (*ps*) has stress.

22, 23. *odi* is emphatic; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

sparge comes early for stress i.e. 'scatter freely.'

invidus equals an adverb, 'with envy'; see on P. 31.

invidus...Lycus: for the grouping see on P. 10.

24. *vicina...Lyco*: for the grouping see on P. 14.

25. *spissa...coma*: for the grouping see on P. 15.

26. *puro...Vespero*: see previous note.

27. *tempestiva* (*ps*) is causal, 'because she is fitted for you.' See also P. 21.

28. *me...torret amor*: see on P. 51. But *me* is also contrasted with *te* ll. 25, 26.

lentus (*ps*) equals 'slowly'; see on P. 31.

Glycerae (*ps*) is in contrast to *Rhode* l. 27.

Glycerae...meae: for the grouping see on P. 20 a. But the grouping from *lentus* down to *meae* may be classified under P. 17.

XX. A most obscure Ode *pace* the commentators. It seems to be a translation from the Greek (see on *Odes* 3. 26).

1. *quanto moveas periclo*: see on P. 21, and compare *Odes* 3. 27. 17 and note on *Odes* 1. 27. 11, 12.

2. *Gaetulae...leaenae*: for the grouping see on P. 20 a.

3, 4. *dura...raptor*: for the grouping see on P. 9.

cum per obstantis iuvenum catervas
 ibit insignem repetens Nearchum:
 grande certamen, tibi praeda cedat,
 maior an illa.

5

interim, dum tu celeris sagittas
 promis, haec dentes acuit timendos,
 arbiter pugnae posuisse nudo
 sub pede palmam

10

fertur et leni recreare vento
 sparsum odoratis umerum capillis,
 qualis aut Nireus fuit aut aquosa
 raptus ab Ida.

15

XXI.

O nata mecum consule Manlio,
 seu tu querellas sive geris iocos
 seu rixam et insanos amores
 seu facilem, pia testa, somnum,

6. **insignem** (*ps*) i.e. 'because outstanding'; as Wickham says 'easily found among them all.' But see too P. 21.

7. **tibi** placed early prepares us for the antithesis *illi* or *illa* (whichever be read).

8. **maior**: as there is no parallel to *maior*=*magis*, we may accept *illa* (*sit*) *maior* i.e. 'or she is to be the winner' (see *Epist.* 1. 10. 35).

9. **celeris** (*p*): the stress can only mean that he selects the arrows that are undamaged and are newly feathered.

10. **promis** should have stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); the taking out of the arrows implies immediate use.

timendos (*s*) is proleptic i.e. 'so as to make them dreaded.' See on P. 30, and compare on *Odes* 2. 8. 15. See too P. 21.

11. **nudo** (*ps*): he is cooling himself (see l. 13) and his sensuous charm is emphasized by the implied nakedness of his person.

13. **fertur** is in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ order with *posuisse* and *recreare*; see note on *Odes* 3. 17. 15.

leni (*ps*): i.e. 'the gentleness (of the wind)'; see on P. 27 and P. 21.

14. **sparsum...capillis**: for the grouping see on P. 9.

15, 16. **aquosa...Ida**: there is no point in *aquosa* (*ps*); see, however, P. 21.

XXI. 1. O nata mecum: these words come early in order to emphasize the age of the wine.

2. **geris** is in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position with *querellas* and *iocos*.

3. **insanos** (*p*) may (1) be ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with *rixam* and *amores* (see on P. 33), or may (2) equal 'the madness (of love)'; see on P. 27.

quocumque lectum nomine Massicum
 servas, moveri digna bono die,
 descende, Corvino iubente
 promere languidiora vina.
 non ille, quamquam Socraticis madet
 sermonibus, te negleget horridus:
 narratur et prisci Catonis
 saepe mero caluisse virtus.
 tu lene tormentum ingenio admoves
 plerumque duro; tu sapientium
 curas et arcanum iocoso
 consilium retegis Lyaeo;

4. *facilem...somnum*: the grouping is that of P. 10. The collocation of *facilem* and *pia* is happy i.e. ease (of sleep) is due to your sense of duty and kindness (*pietas*). For the preposited epithet with the vocative see on P. 36.

5. *quocumque...Massicum*: for the grouping see on P. 9.

6. *servas* is emphatic (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) i.e. you still preserve through all these years.

moveri may perhaps be felt with *servas* also, i.e. you save it for being moved, worthy to be moved etc. There is an antithesis of keeping still and of moving.

bono die is an addendum (see on P. 53) i.e. 'but only on a *happy* (*bono* preposited) day.'

7. *Corvino iubente* equals *Corvinus enim iubet*; see on *Odes* 3. 1. 34.

8. *languidiora* (*ρ*): for its position see on P. 28.

9. *non ille*: the negative goes with *ille*.

Socraticis (*ρs*) i.e. 'of a Socrates'; see on P. 37, and P. 21.

10. *sermonibus*: the lonely position (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) suits the ponderousness of the topic; compare *denominatos* at *Odes* 3. 17. 3.

horridus: the adjective equals an adverbial phrase (see on P. 31) i.e. (1) like a churl (2) with a shudder (compare Ovid *Am.* 2. 16. 19).

11. *prisci* (*ρ*) i.e. for all his old-fashioned austerity; compare *Odes* 3. 9. 17.

prisci Catonis: the genitive, thus brought forward, is felt as subject (see on P. 38).

12. *saepe* separated from *caluisse* has stress, 'many a time and oft.'

virtus coming last echoes the *severitas* implied in *prisci* l. 11.

13, 14. *lene* (*ρ*): for the preposited adjective in oxymoron see on *Epod.* 5. 82.

plerumque duro i.e. 'although stern by wont'; the words form an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53).

tu sapientium: case relations grouped early (see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17).

15, 16. *curas*: a Roman is inevitably forefeeling a verb such as *solvīs*.

arcanum...Lyaeo: for the grouping see on P. 9.

tu spem reducis mentibus anxiis
viresque et addis cornua pauperi,
post te neque iratos trementi
regum apices neque militum arma.

20

te Liber et si laeta aderit Venus
segnesque nodum solvere Gratiae
vivaeque producent lucernae,
dum rediens fugat astra Phoebus.

XXII.

Montium custos nemorumque virgo,
quae laborantis utero puellas
ter vocata audis adimisque leto,
diva triformis,
imminens villae tua pinus esto,
quam per exactos ego laetus annos
verris obliquum meditantis ictum
sanguine donem.

5

18. *viresque* may be object of (1) *reducis* (2) *addis*; if of the latter see on *Odes* 1. 30. 6. But see Gow.

19, 20. *iratos...apices*: for the grouping with *trementi* intrusive see on P. 46 a. Perhaps *iratos* belongs mainly to *regum* (see on P. 52). We may supply *irata* before *militum*.

21. *te Liber*: see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17 and compare l. 14 above.

laeta (*ps*) goes closely with *aderit* and equals 'with smiles'; see on P. 31, and also P. 21.

23. *vivae* (*ps*): sc. *ὄσται* i.e. 'being unextinguished....' Compare *Odes* 3. 8. 14, and see P. 21.

24. *dum rediens fugat* merely equals *dum redit et simul fugat*.

XXII. Is not this a little hymn of gratitude written for a friend whose wife had come safely through her confinement?

1. *Montium custos nemorumque*: for the grouping see on P. 34. Compare *Odes* 3. 25. 14, 15 *Naiadum potens Baccharumque*.

4. *triformis*: contrast on *Odes* 1. 7. 5.

5. *tua* (*p*) is predicative i.e. 'be thine.'

6. *exactos...annos*: for the grouping see on P. 15. Moreover *ego* may be felt as subject of *exactos* (see on *Odes* 1. 10. 14).

7, 8. *verris* (*ps*) is the gift i.e. 'with a boar and its blood'; see on P. 38.

verris...ictum: for the grouping see on P. 14.

XXIII. 1. *supinas* (*ps*) i.e. 'in prayer'; compare Vergil *Aen.* 4. 205 *multa Iovem manibus supplex orasse supinis* (*s*). To hold up the hands to

XXIII.

Caelo supinas si tuleris manus
 nascente luna, rustica Phidyle,
 si ture placaris et horna
 fruge Lares avidaque porca,
 nec pestilentem sentiet Africum
 fecunda vitis nec sterilem seges
 robiginem aut dulces alumni
 pomifero grave tempus anno.
 nam quae nivali pascitur Algidus
 devota quercus inter et ilices
 aut crescit Albanis in herbis
 victima, pontificum securis

5

10

heaven might be a sign of mere irritation or despair, as *Sat.* 2. 5. 97 shows. Hence the word *supinus* is important.

manus: see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

2. *nascente* i.e. 'at the birth (of the moon)'; see on P. 26.

nascente luna: these words stand in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position with both *tuleris* and *placaris*.

rustica (φ): see on P. 36. The word enforces the moral that being simple herself she should be simple in her offerings. For the sense of *rustica* (homely) see Ovid *Heroid.* 14. 132, 16. 285 (287), 17. 12, 13, 17. 186 etc.

3. *placaris*: note the ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position between *ture* and *horna fruge*.

horna (φ): see on *Odes* 1. 19. 15 (*bimī*).

4. *Lares*: note the ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position between *horna fruge* and *avida porca*.

avida (φ) implies, presumably, that the *porca* was no skinny offering.

5. *pestilentem* i.e. 'the bane (of Africus)'; see on P. 27 and on P. 21.

6. *fecunda* (φ): the stress is due to the sense of l. 5. 'There has been no hot wind; therefore the vine bears well.'

sterilem (φs) i.e. 'the blight (of rust)'; see on P. 27.

7. *dulces* (φ) i.e. 'your pets (the younglings)'; see on P. 27.

8. *pomifero...anno*: for the grouping see on P. 10.

9. *nivali* (φs) i.e. 'the snows (of Algidus)'; see on P. 27 and on P. 21, and compare *Odes* 1. 21. 6.

11. *Albanis* (φs) is in artificial contrast to *Algidus* l. 9.

12, 13. *victima*: if we write a comma after this word it has some emphasis (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) i.e. 'it is fattened (*crescit* comes early) only to be a victim,' as if we had *moritura* (see note on *Odes* 1. 28. 6).

pontificum (φ): contrast *rustica Phidyle* and *te*, which comes early to enforce the antithesis. At the same time *pontificum* may be felt as ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with both *victima* and *securis*.

cervice tinguet: te nihil attinet
 temptare multa caede bidentium
 parvos coronantem marino
 rore deos fragilique myrto.
 immunis aram si tetigit manus,
 non sumptuosa blandior hostia
 mollivit aversos Penatis
 farre pio et saliente mica.

15

20

XXIV.

Intactis opulentior
 thesauris Arabum et divitis Indiae,

14. **multa caede bidentium**: for the grouping see on P. 35.

15, 16. **parvos** (*ps*) is very emphatic; contrast the *magni dei* to which the *pontifices* make sacrifice.

marino rore: Columella calls this plant either *marinus ros* or *ros marinus*. Horace chooses what is metrically convenient. Since the *ros* is *marinus*, as opposed to *terrenus*, the preposited order is natural.

deos is governed by both *temptare* and *coronantem*; Latin makes this obvious by placing *parvos* between them.

fragili (*p*) i.e. 'by fragments, sprigs (of myrtle)'; see on P. 27 *ad init.*

17-20. **immunis** (*ps*) must be emphatic whether we translate by 'giftless,' 'lay,' or 'guiltless.' For the many interpretations of these lines see the commentators. I venture to add one more, because it seems to me simple and supported by the order of the words viz. 'If a *giftless* (or 'lay') hand has touched the altar, *not* a hand more flattering with its *sumptuous* (*sumptuosa* preposited) victim, yet it has softened...' Any who think the idea too lofty for Horace should read Ovid *Ex Ponto* 3. 4. 81. The position of both *immunis* and *aram* before *si* suggests that the antithesis 'lay' and 'altar' is intended to be brought out.

17. **manus**: see note on l. 1 above.

18. **non** equals 'and not.'

sumptuosa blandior hostia: for the grouping see on P. 24, and for the form of the line compare *Odes* 1. 19. 16. The sense of *blandior* is 'wheedling' as at *Sat.* 1. 1. 25.

19. **aversos** (*p*) i.e. 'the displeasure (of the Penates)'; see on P. 26, and *Epod.* 10. 18.

20. **farre...mica**: these words form an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53); i.e. 'and that with only *farre pio*...'

Note the chiasmus *farre pio* and *saliente mica*.

saliente (*p*) may equal 'jumping, crackling (of *mica*)'; see on P. 27.

XXIV. 1. **Intactis** (*ps*) has stress; a *thesaurus* would be of little value after plunderers had gone over it. But see also P. 24.

2. **Arabum...Indiae**: for the position of the genitive see on P. 35.

caementis licet occupes

Tyrrhenum omne tuis et mare †publicum†,
si figit adamantinos

summis verticibus dira Necessitas
clavos, non animum metu,

non mortis laqueis expedies caput.
campestres melius Scythae,

quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos, 10
vivunt et rigidi Getae,

immetata quibus iugera liberas
fruges et cererem ferunt,
nec cultura placet longior annua,

divitis (ρ) echoes the wealth implied in *thesauris*; it may also be ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with *Arabum* (see on P. 33).

3, 4. **caementis...Tyrrhenum (terrenum) omne tuis**: for the grouping see on P. 16 β.

mare publicum (?): Lachmann's *terrenum* is supported by *Odes* 2. 18. 28; and that *publicum* is tolerable may be shown by Ovid *Heroid.* 18. 150, and *Met.* 6. 351-3. But see on *Odes* 4. 2. 42. Gow now suggests *Metaponticum* (*C. R.* xxix. p. 78).

omne (ρρ) has emphasis i.e. καὶ τὸ πᾶν.

5. **figit** (-et, -at) comes early with stress.

5-7. **adamantinos | summis verticibus... | clavos**: for the grouping (with intrusive words) see on P. 10.

7. **clavos** is emphatic (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26). The word implies the idea of fixedness and immutability (see Wickham on *Odes* 1. 35. 18), and echoes *figit* (early) and *adamantinos* (separated) of l. 5.

8. **mortis** (ρ) i.e. 'death (and his noose)'; see on P. 38.

caput: see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16; but the word is also in artificial contrast to *animum* l. 7.

9. **campestres** (ρs) i.e. living in the free open plains; contrast the rich man anchored to his palace.

melius: a Roman forefeels some verb of loose meaning such as *agunt*; indeed he requires no verb at all.

10. **vagas** (ρs) echoes *campestres* (ρs); it may also be felt with *plaustra* (see on P. 52).

domos: see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

11. **vivunt** perhaps has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) i.e. they do more than exist, they *live*. But see also on *Odes* 3. 17. 15.

rigidi (ρ) is causal, 'because austere.'

12. **immetata** (ρs) and **liberas** (ρ) emphasize the fact that private property in land or produce is unknown. The interposition of *quibus* heightens the effect of the quasi-oxymoron *immetata...iugera* (compare on *Epod.* 5. 82).

defunctumque laboribus	15
aequali recreat sorte vicarius.	
illic matre carentibus	
privignis mulier temperat innocens,	
nec dotata regit virum	
coniux nec nitido fidit adultero.	20
dos est magna parentium	
virtus et metuens alterius viri	
certo foedere castitas,	
et peccare nefas aut pretium est mori.	
o quisquis volet impias	25
caedes et rabiem tollere civicam,	
si quaeret 'pater urbium'	
subscribi statuis, indomitam audeat	
refrenare licentiam,	
clarus postgenitis: quatenus, heu nefas!	30

14. **longior annua** is a restrictive addendum (see on P. 53)—'that is tillage beyond a year's space.'

16. **aequali** (*ps*): this is the important word, like *aequo* in *aequo animo*, and therefore comes early. See also on P. 21.

17, 18. **matre carentibus** is a compound, ἀμήτωρ, 'motherless.' Hence *matre* need not lie between *carentibus* and *privignis* (see *Odes* 3. 1. 24). The preposited position of *matre-carentibus* may make it (1) concessive, (2) causal, but the latter sounds too much like Christian ethics.

innocens goes with *temperat*, and may surely mean 'controls without causing them hurt.' Horace uses *innocens* in one other passage only (*Odes* 1. 17. 21), where it has the same meaning. This is also Gow's view. See too P. 31.

19. **dotata** (*ps*) i.e. 'because she has a dowry.'

20. **coniux** probably has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) i.e. 'a true helpmate, *con-iuncta*.'

nitido (*ps*) i.e. 'the sleekness (of a lover)'; see on P. 27 and P. 21.

21. **parentium** is ἀπὸ κοινῶν with *dos* and *virtus* i.e. 'the dowry from the parents is the parents' *virtus*.'

22. **virtus** has emphasis (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); their great dower is not money but *virtus*.

23. **certo** (*p*) i.e. not lax but trustworthy.

25, 26. **impias** (*p*) equals *contra pietatem*, unpatriotic (with reference to civil war), and prepares us for the stress on *civicam* (*s*) = *inter cives*. For this use of *impius* compare *Odes* 2. 1. 30. See too on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

28. **indomitam** (*ps*) i.e. 'though untamed.'

30. **clarus postgenitis** is an addendum of result (see on P. 53), ὥστε

virtutem incolumem odimus,
 sublatam ex oculis quaerimus invidi.
 quid tristes querimoniae,
 si non supplicio culpa reciditur,
 quid leges sine moribus 35
 vanae proficiunt, si neque fervidis
 pars inclusa caloribus
 mundi nec Boreae finitimum latus
 durataeque solo nives
 mercatores abigunt, horrida callidi 40
 vincunt aequora navitae?
 magnum pauperies opprobrium iubet
 quidvis et facere et pati,
 virtutisque viam deserit arduae.
 vel nos in Capitolium, 45
 quo clamor vocat et turba faventium,

κλεινὸς γενέσθαι. Here *carus* is a variant, and seems to have point; he is hated in his life-time, but loved by posterity. See on *Odes* I. 20. 5.

32. *invidi* coming last is causal i.e. 'because we are captious.'

33. *tristes* (*ρ*) i.e. 'the bitterness (of lamentation)'; see on P. 27, and *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

34. *si non* i.e. 'if it is the case that...not'; see on *Odes* 2. 9. 13.

supplicio is the logical subject and is therefore put early i.e. 'if punishment do not cut back crime.' Compare Livy 3. 62. 2 *consilio collegae, virtute militum victoria parata est* = 'the tactics of my colleague, and the bravery of the soldiers won the day.' So *passim* in Livy.

36, 37. *fervidis...caloribus*: for the grouping see on P. 15. The position of *fervidis* prepares us for the antithesis *Boreae* l. 38.

38. *mundi* stands in ἀπὸ κοινού position with *pars* and *latus*. See on *Odes* 3. 17. 15.

Boreae (dative) is put early and outside *finitimum* and *latus* to express the contrast to *fervidis* in l. 36. See on P. 49.

40, 41. *horrida...navitae*: for the grouping see on P. 7.

42. *magnum* (*ς*) equals *maximum*.

magnum pauperies opprobrium: as if we had *magnum pauperiei opprobrium*; for this order compare *Odes* 4. 8. 31 *clarum Tyndaridae sidus*, and Vergil *Aen.* 1. 435 *ignavum fucos pecus*, and *Epist.* 1. 18. 104 *gelidus Digentia rivus*.

44. *virtutis* (*ρ*) i.e. 'virtue (and its path)'; see on P. 38.

arduae (*ς*) i.e. 'because it is difficult'; the adjective is felt with *viam* also (compare on P. 52).

virtutis...arduae: for the whole grouping see P. 20 β.

vel nos in mare proximum
 gemmas et lapides, aurum et inutile,
 summi materiem mali,
 mittamus, scelerum si bene paenitet. 50
 eradenda cupidinis
 pravi sunt elementa, et tenerae nimis
 mentes asperioribus
 formandae studiis. nescit equo rudis
 haerere ingenuus puer 55
 venarique timet, ludere doctior,
 seu Graeco iubeas trocho,
 seu malis vetita legibus alea,
 cum periura patris fides
 consortem socium fallat et hospites, 60

45. **nos** is emphatic because it is inserted and equals *nos ipsi*, 'with our own hands.' Some verb of general meaning e.g. *feramus* is forefelt.

47. **proximum**: I marvel that someone has not tried to improve Horace by emending (particular for general) to *Apulicum*! See on *Odes* I. I. 14.

49. **summi...mali**: for the grouping see on P. 20 a.

50. **mittamus** should have stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); perhaps it means 'to turn out of the house' as one would a divorced wife. See Terence *Phorm.* 4. 3. 70, and Suetonius *Calig.* 25.

scelerum is emphatic because it precedes *si*. The sense is 'if we regret our *sins*, and not our poverty only.' This weaker meaning of *paenitet* is common enough.

51. **cupidinis** (*ps*): passion is *the* vice which must be checked *a puero*.

52. **tenerae** (*ps*) has stress in contrast to *asperioribus* l. 53.

nimis (*pp*) has emphasis.

53. **asperioribus** (*ps*): see l. 52 above. For comparatives preposited or separated see on P. 28, and consult also P. 24.

54. **equo** is ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with *rudis* (ablative in point of which) and *haerere*.

55. **ingenuus** (*p*): contrast *plebeius*, *agrestis*, who would have learnt to ride and 'rough it.'

57. **Graeco** (*ps*): anything Greek was anathema, at any rate to the man in the street. The Greeks were already beating Romans in the trade of the Levant, and 'Made in Greece' was not a popular brand; although, as usual, everyone bought the articles (compare on *Odes* I. 20. 2). For the order see also P. 21.

60. **consortem** (*p*) emphasizes the fact that the partnership is one of capital, not of friendship (*hospitem*).

61. **indigno** (*ps*): he is piling up wealth only that his heir may have it, and that heir worthless. Compare on *Odes* 4. 7. 19, 20.

indignoque pecuniam
 heredi properet. scilicet improbae
 crescunt divitiae: tamen
 curtae nescio quid semper abest rei.

XXV.

Quo me, Bacche, rapis tui
 plenum? quae nemora aut quos agor in specus
 velox mente nova? quibus
 antris egregii Caesaris audiar
 aeternum meditans decus
 stellis inserere et consilio Iovis?
 dicam insigne, recens, adhuc
 indictum ore alio. non secus in iugis

62, 63. *improbae* (*ps*) seems to go with the predicate *crescunt* i.e. 'grow to shameless bulk,' and is quasi-proleptic (see on P. 30); or the adjective may equal an adverb 'insatiably' (see on P. 31). Compare also P. 21.

64. *curtae* (*ps*) is very emphatic. A Roman would read the line thus 'yet defectiveness there is—something always lacking to his fortune.' See on P. 27.

XXV. 1, 2. *tui | plenum* is an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53) i.e. 'and that too full of thyself.'

2. *plenum* has further stress by its position (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) and equals *plenissimum*.

quae nemora: a Roman on hearing *quae nemora* can keep an open mind about its case. He feels it definitely accusative when he reaches the *in* of *in specus*.

quos agor in specus: for the order see on *Odes* 1. 27. 11.

3. *velox mente nova* are emphatic addenda (see on P. 53).

nova is in its frequent sense of 'strange,' 'unwonted,' 'mystic,' 'mysterious.' On the order of *novus* see *Odes* 1. 2. 6.

4. *egregii* (*ps*): see on *Odes* 1. 6. 11.

egregii Caesaris (*ps*) is a 'pendent' genitive, more or less with *audiar*, and equals '...on the topic of peerless Caesar shall I be heard...'; ultimately the genitive belongs to *decus*. For this Greek pendent genitive, meaning 'in the matter of,' as if with *περί*, see on P. 40.

5. *aeternum* (*ps*) is predicative, as Wickham says, i.e. 'so as to be eternal' (see on P. 30, and P. 21).

7. *recens* is in its proper sense of 'fresh,' 'having existed a short time only'; the next phrase *adhuc indictum ore alio* is a periphrasis for *novum* (for the adverb and adverbial equivalent on either side of *indictum* see on P. 34 *ad fin.*).

exsomnia stupet Euhias,
 Hebrum prospiciens et nive candidam 10
 Thracen ac pede barbaro
 lustratam Rhodopen, ut mihi devio
 ripas et vacuum nemus
 mirari libet. o Naiadum potens
 Baccharumque valentium 15
 proceras manibus vertere fraxinos,
 nil parvum aut humili modo,
 nil mortale loquar. dulce periculum est,
 o Lenaeae, sequi deum
 cingentem viridi tempora pampino. 20

XXVI.

Vixi puellis nuper idoneus
 et militavi non sine gloria:
 nunc arma defunctumque bello
 barbiton hic paries habebit,

9. **exsomnia** sc. *οὔσα*. Presumably the all-night festivals were held at the full moon, when the country would be seen clearly enough, especially as the plain is covered with snow. This does away with Bentley's objection that one could not *prospicere Hebrum* at night.

10. **nive candidam** forms one word *νιφαργής*; hence *nive* need not lie between *candidam* and *Thracen* (see on *Odes* 3. 1. 24). The preposited *nive-candidam* equals 'the snow-whiteness (of Thrace)'; see on P. 27.

11. **Thracen**: its position (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) is, perhaps, in artificial contrast to *Rhodopen*.

11, 12. **pede...Rhodopen**: the position of *pede barbaro* is abnormal (see on P. 49), but Latin love of parallelism is doubtless the cause. Having written *nive candidam Thracen*, Horace inevitably continued *pede barbaro lustratam Rhodopen* (compare on *Odes* 3. 17. 10).

13. **vacuum** is in *ἀπο κοινοῦ* position with *ripas* and *nemus*; see on P. 33.

14, 15. **Naiadum potens Baccharumque**: for the grouping compare *Odes* 3. 22. 1 *montium custos nemorumque*, and see on P. 34.

15, 16. **valentium...fraxinos** is a pointed addendum: Bacchus is lord of worshippers with such wondrous powers; how mighty, therefore, must he himself be!

proceras (*ps*) i.e. no mere saplings.

17. **parvum** (*pp*) and **humili** (*p*) have stress.

18. **dulce** (*p*) is predicative.

laevum marinae qui Veneris latus
custodit. hic, hic ponite lucida
funalia et vectes et arcus
oppositis foribus minacis.

o quae beatam diva tenes Cyprum et
Memphin carentem Sithonia nive,
regina, sublimi flagello
tange Chloen semel arrogantem.

20. cingentem...pampino is an emphatic causal addendum (see on P. 33) and = *quippe qui cingat*.

viridi (ϕ) i.e. 'the greenery (of the vine leaves)'; see on P. 27, and also note on *Odes* 4. 8. 33.

XXVI. This Ode is, I suspect, a translation from the Greek, and, like *Odes* 3. 20, is not a complete success.

1. Vixi comes early with emphasis i.e. 'It is all over'; compare Vergil *Aen.* 2. 325 *fuimus Troes*.

2. non sine gloria: the postposed adverb-phrase = *maxima cum gloria*.

5. laevum...latus: for the grouping see on P. 10.

6. custodit should have stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26). The left side is, conventionally, the unprotected side. Compare *latus claudere* i.e. *in sinistra ambulare* (see Duff on Juvenal 3. 131).

lucida (ϕ): perhaps 'the gleam (of waxened ropes)'; see on P. 27.

7, 8. arcus...minacis: for the grouping see on P. 18.

oppositis (ϕ) i.e. 'the opposition (of doors)'; see on P. 26, and compare *Odes* 1. 11. 5.

9. quae...Cyprum: for the grouping see on P. 9.

beatam diva: a Roman might feel these words to mean 'blessed in its goddess'; see on *Odes* 1. 35. 1.

Cyprum et: see on *Odes* 1. 35. 39.

10. carentem...nive: this is, apparently, an artificial rendering of Bacchylides' ἀχείμαρτον Μέμφιν. The preposited *Sithonia* is somewhat pointless, even though the snows of Chalcidice might be proverbial. To speak of a place where snow never falls as 'free from Arctic snows' is worthy of our eighteenth century versifiers.

The words *Sithonia nive* may stand outside *Memphin* and *carentem* because we still wait for the object of *carentem*; see on P. 47, and compare *Odes* 1. 28. 1.

11, 12. sublimi (ϕ) makes *tange* a parapsodokian for *caede*. Compare *Odes* 3. 29. 63, 64. The adverb *semel* postposed and separated goes with *tange* and heightens the parapsodokian i.e. 'touch her and once only.'

arrogantem (s) is causal, 'for her disdain' (ἀρε σερνήν γερομένην); or it might be concessive. The grouping *Chloen semel arrogantem* need not, of necessity, mean 'Chloe once disdainful'; see on P. 50 c.

XXVII.

Impios parrae recinentis omen
 ducat et praegnas canis aut ab agro
 rava decurrens lupa Lanuvino
 fetaque volpes.

rumpit et serpens iter institutum,
 si per obliquum similis sagittae
 terruit mannos. ego cui timebo
 providus auspex,

antequam stantis repetat paludes
 imbrium divina avis imminendum,
 oscinem corvum prece suscitabo
 solis ab ortu.

5

10

XXVII. 1, 2. **Impios...omen** | **ducatur**: for the order see on P. 51.

parrae (*p*): i.e. 'the owl (and its omen)'; see on P. 38. The position also prepares us for *canis*, *lupa*, *volpes*.

2. **ducatur** may be emphatic (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); the poet wishes that the omen may not merely terrify for the moment, but attend the *impios* on their way. See however on *Odes* 3. 17. 15.

praegnas (*p*): 'pregnancy (of the *canis*)'; see on P. 27.

2, 3. **ab agro...Lanuvino**: for the grouping see on P. 18.

rava decurrens probably sounds like 'a dun streak as it speeds down.'

4. **feta** (*p*): see on *praegnas* l. 2 above.

6. **per obliquum**: sc. *veniens* or the like.

7. **mannos**: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

8. **providus** (*p*): the ordinary *auspex* judges after the flight, but Horace will arrange things beforehand. Before the *divina avis* can (*repetat* is subjunctive of purpose prevented) give warning of storm, he will prearrange on the east, the propitious side if you turn north, the cry of a *corvus*.

9. **stantis** (*ps*): Horace, if a friend is to travel (*timebo* is future), will have him go in summer, when the voyage to Greece would be safest. The *running* waters are then dried up, and the *divina avis* (probably the *cornix*) seeks 'standing waters' in the marshes. There it utters its *raucisonos cantus* (Lucretius 5. 1083), *caput spargens undis, velut occupet imbrem* (Lucretius 5. 556), and *pluviam vocat...et sola...spatiatur* (Vergil *Georg.* 1. 389). Cicero *Progn.* 223 speaks of it as *cursans per litora* before a storm and adds *demersit caput et fluctum cervice recepit*. But see also P. 21.

10. **imbrium...imminendum**: for the grouping see on P. 18.

11. **oscinem** (*p*): (1) 'the cry (of a *corvus*)'; see on P. 27; (2) proleptic (so Wickham); compare on P. 30.

12. **solis ab ortu**: an emphatic addendum (see P. 53) and equals *idque solis ab ortu*, the favourable side (see on l. 8 above). Perhaps *solis* is pre-

sis licet felix, ubicumque mavis,
et memor nostri, Galatea, vivas,
teque nec laevus vetet ire picus
nec vaga cornix.

15

sed vides, quanto trepidet tumultu
pronus Orion: ego quid sit ater
Hadriae novi sinus et quid albus
peccet Iapyx.

20

hostium uxores puerique caecos
sentiant motus orientis Austri et
aequoris nigri fremitum et trementis
verbere ripas.

posited because of the preposition (compare on P. 42). See too *Odes* 4. 4. 14 *matris ab ubere*; 4. 6. 20 *matris in alvo*. We have the same order in l. 58 of this *Ode* (*hac ab orno*).

15. *teque*: the pronoun coming first has emphasis i.e. whatever may happen to others.

laevus (*ps*) i.e. by being on the left and unlucky side.

16. *vaga* (*p*) i.e. 'the pacing up and down (of the *cornix*)'; see on P. 27, and compare Vergil's *spatiatur* (a sign of coming rain) quoted at l. 9 above.

17. *quanto trepidet tumultu*: see on P. 21; compare *Odes* 3. 20. 1, and see note on *Odes* 1. 27. 11, 12.

18, 19. *pronus* (*p*) sc. ὤν. Orion is head downwards (*pronus*) towards the western horizon just before dawn in the latter half of November; and the sailor, anxiously waiting for sunrise, would not be likely to forget the fact. See on *Odes* 1. 28. 21 and *Epod.* 10. 10, 15. 8.

ater Hadriae novi sinus: for the grouping with the intrusive *novi* see on P. 46 a. But the position of *novi* makes it mean 'I have known only too well.'

albus (*ps*) i.e. 'for all its clear skies' = καίπερ λαμπρὸς ὤν. See also P. 21.

21. *hostium* (*p*) is emphatic; compare the position of *impios* l. 1.

caecos (*ps*) equals 'mysterious,' 'unexpected'; the shift from W. to S. has occurred suddenly. See on P. 21.

22. *orientis* (*p*): i.e. 'the rising (of the wind)'; see on P. 26. Contrast *orti*; for when *Auster* has once risen, the motions are anything but *caeci*.

22, 23. *motus...fremitum*: note the chiasmic orders — *motus* answered by *fremitum*, *orientis* by *nigri*, and *Austri* by *aequoris*. This elaborate performance is an excuse for not placing *orientis Austri* between *caecos* and *motus* (see on P. 43).

Austri et: see on *Odes* 1. 35. 39.

23. *aequoris*: see on *Odes* 1. 14. 9.

sic et Europe niveum doloso 25
 credidit tauro latus et scatentem
 beluis pontum mediasque fraudes
 palluit audax.
 nuper in pratis studiosa florum et
 debitae Nymphis opifex coronae, 30
 nocte sublustri nihil astra praeter
 vidit et undas.
 quae simul centum tetigit potentem
 oppidis Creten, 'pater, o relictum
 filiae nomen pietasque' dixit 35
 'victa furore!
 unde quo veni? levis una mors est
 virginum culpa. vigilansne ploro
 turpe commissum, an vitiis carentem
 ludit imago 40
 vana, quae porta fugiens eburna
 somnium ducit? meliusne fluctus
 ire per longos fuit, an recentis
 carpere flores?

25, 26. **niveum...latus**: for the grouping see on P. 8.

27. **pontum mediasque fraudes**: *medias* is preposited, as if Horace had written *mediasque ponti fraudes*. See too P. 33.

28. **audax** sc. *καίπερ οὐσα*, 'for all her boldness.'

29. **florum et**: see on *Odes* I. 35. 39.

30. **debitae...coronae**: for the grouping see on P. 20 a.

32. **vidit**: note how the verb lies between the two objects of *praeter*, which is itself in *ἀπὸ κοινοῦ* position.

33, 34. **centum...Creten**: for the grouping see on P. 9, and compare *Epod.* 9. 29 *centum nobilem Cretam urbibus*.

35. **nomen**: compare Ovid *Her.* 10. 70.

36. **furore** is an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53) i.e. 'duty vanquished —by madness!' She will not say 'amore.'

37. **levis** is predicative and emphatic.

38. **virginum** (*φ*) has stress i.e. 'for maidens who sin.'

39. **turpe** (*φ*): sinful is the point. See also on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

41. **vana**: we may agree with Page, who puts a comma at *imago* l. 40, and takes *vana* adverbially with *fugiens* i.e. 'idly flying'; see P. 31.

eburna (*s*): contrast *cornea* (Verg. *Aen.* 6. 894), and see also P. 21.

43. **per longos** (*s* and postposited) i.e. 'over the length (of sea)'; see on P. 27 and P. 21. Compare too *Odes* 3. 37.

siquis infamem mihi nunc iuvenum
 45
 dedat iratae, lacerare ferro et
 frangere enitar modo multum amati
 cornua monstri.

impudens liqui patrios penatis:
 impudens Orcum moror: o deorum
 50
 siquis haec audis, utinam inter errem
 nuda leones!

antequam turpis macies decentis
 occupet malas teneraeque sucus
 defluat praedae, speciosa quaero
 55
 pascere tigris.

vilis Europe, pater urget absens,
 quid mori cessas? potes hac ab orno
 pendulum zona bene te secuta
 60
 laedere collum.

recentis (*ps*): see on P. 21. The epithet suggests fresh flowers in the dewy morning, contrasted with *nocte sublustri* of l. 31 above.

45, 46. **infamem...iuvenum**: the position of *mihi nunc* requires that the words should go with *infamem* and *iuvenum* i.e. 'the bull now infamous in my eyes' (compare *tibi invisus* l. 71 below). When *dedat* is reached, both words, *mihi* and *nunc*, are felt again with it.

iratae (*s*) i.e. 'to my wrath'; see on P. 27.

ferro et: see on l. 22 *Austri et*.

47. **modo multum amati**: the group is preposited and separated in contrast to *infamem mihi nunc* of l. 45. See too P. 20 a.

49. **patrios** (*p*): perhaps equals 'land (of my home)'; see on P. 27. We might render by 'fatherland and home' (see on *Calabros*, *Odes* 1. 33. 16).

50, 51. **o deorum | siquis**: a Roman would read thus: 'o ye gods, if any....' For the partitive genitive early compare *Épod.* 5. 1 *At o deorum quicquid in caelo regit | terras*. Horace may have *πρὸς θεῶν* in mind.

inter errem: Livy (6. 7. 3) has *interequitare* transitive, and there seems no reason why we should not read *intererrem*. But see on *A.P.* 424 and the note of Wilkins *ad loc.*

53. **turpis** (*p*): contrast *decentis* (*ps*); but for the latter see also P. 21.

54. **teneraeque** (*ps*) echoes the stress of *decentis*.

57. **vilis** (*p*): see on P. 36.

absens (*s*) i.e. 'though absent.'

58. **hac ab orno**: the order makes *hac* deictic, ἀπὸ ταύτης. Compare *solis ab ortu* l. 12 above.

sive te rupes et acuta leto
 saxa delectant, age te procellae
 crede veloci, nisi erile mavis
 carpere pensum

regius sanguis dominaeque tradi
 barbarae paelex.' aderat querenti
 perfidum ridens Venus et remisso
 filius arcu.

65

mox, ubi lusit satis, 'abstineto'
 dixit 'irarum calidaeque rixae,
 cum tibi invisus laceranda reddet
 cornua taurus.

70

uxor invicti Iovis esse nescis.
 mitte singultus, bene ferre magnam
 disce fortunam: tua sectus orbis
 nomina ducet.'

75

59, 60. *pendulum...collum*: for the grouping with *laedere* intrusive see on P. 46 a, and P. 15.

61. *te rupes*: see on P. 51.

63. *veloci* (*s*) i.e. 'swift though it be'; see on P. 21.

erile (*ps*): a Roman would read thus: 'unless you prefer a mistress (*era*, *domina*) and the task enjoined by her.' Hitherto Europa has spun wool of her own (*suum*, *non erile pensum*) or given wool out for others to spin. The position of *erile* prepares us for *regius* (*p*) in l. 65.

66. *barbarae paelex*: both words are emphatic addenda (see on P. 53), i.e. '(to a mistress) who is a foreigner, the wife of some eastern potentate, while you are a concubine.'

67. *remisso* (*ps*) i.e. unstrung, because his work is over (Wickham). Cupid goes normally *intento arcu*. But see also on *Odes* 1. 10. 14.

69. *satis* (*pp*) i.e. 'had jested her *fill*,' 'was *tired* of teasing.'

70. *calidae* lies in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position with *irarum* and *rixae*; see on P. 33.

71, 72. *cum tibi* = ἐπεὶ τοι, 'since let me tell you'; *tibi* begins by being ethical dative, and then is felt successively with *invisus*, *laceranda*, and *reddet* (compare *vagae* of *Odes* 1. 28. 23). For *cum* equalling ἐπεὶ = γάρ with a future indicative see Livy 34. 4. 17 *miserum illum virum...*, *cum*, *quod ipse non dederit, datum ab alio videbit*.

invisus...taurus: for the grouping see on P. 8.

73. *invicti* (*p*) suggests the antithesis of Europa who is *victa furore*. But *invicti* (*p*) may be due to the emphasis of compliment; see on *Odes* 1. 6. 11.

74. *magnam* (*s*) i.e. 'a fortune that is glorious'; see too on P. 21.

75, 76. *tua...nomina*: for the grouping see on P. 10

XXVIII.

Festo quid potius die
 Neptuni faciam? prome reconditum,
 Lyde, strenua Caecubum,
 munitaeque adhibe vim sapientiae.
 inclinare meridiem 5
 sentis ac, veluti stet volucris dies,
 parcis deripere horreo
 cessantem Bibuli consulis amphoram?
 nos cantabimus invicem
 Neptunum et viridis Nereidum comas; 10
 tu curva recines lyra
 Latonam et celeris spicula Cynthiae:
 summo carimine, quae Cnidon
 fulgentisque tenet Cycladas et Paphum
 iunctis visit oloribus; 15
 dicetur merita Nox quoque nenia.

XXVIII. 1, 2. **Festo** (*ps*): the sense is 'What better can I do on a *feast-day*, and that the feast-day of Neptune?' *Neptuni* has stress because it lies outside *festo* and *die* (see on P. 35). As the date of Neptune's festival was July 23rd, it would be 'thirsty' weather.

reconditum (*ps*) i.e. the oldest wine; compare *interiore* at *Odes* 2. 3. 8.

3. **strenua** equals an adverb (so our colloquial 'quick and lively').

4. **munitae** (*ps*) i.e. 'the fortress (of wisdom)'; see on P. 26.

6. **stet**, coming early, is emphatic and prepares us for the antithesis *volucris* (*p*).

11. **curva** (*ps*): compare on *Odes* 1. 10. 6, and see P. 21.

12. **celeris spicula Cynthiae**: for the grouping see on P. 20 β. But a Roman may read the group 'swift in her arrows Cynthia.' Compare *Odes* 3. 29. 11, 12.

13, 14. **summo** (*p*) i.e. 'last and best.' The order is natural for a superlative.

fulgentis (*ps*): the epithet may be ἀπὸ κοῖτου with *Cnidon* and *Cycladas* (see on P. 33); then the reference will be to the bright gleam of marble and of doves in flocks. But if *fulgentis* belong to *Cycladas* only, see P. 21.

15. **iunctis** (*ps*) i.e. 'with team (of swans)'; see on P. 26, and also on P. 21.

16. **dicetur**: to place a comma after this word and omit the semicolon after *oloribus* is to give *dicetur* a meaningless stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26).

merita Nox quoque nenia: i.e. 'night shall be sung because she has deserved a lullaby'; it is as if we had *meritI...neniam* (see on *Odes* 1. 10. 14).

XXIX.

Tyrrhena regum progenies, tibi
 non ante verso lene merum cado
 cum flore, Maecenas, rosarum et
 pressa tuis balanus capillis
 iamdudum apud me est; eripe te morae, 5
 ne semper udum Tibur et Aefulae
 declive contempleris arvum et
 Telegoni iuga parricidae.
 fastidiosam desere copiam et
 molem propinquam nubibus arduis; 10
 omitte mirari beatae
 fumum et opes strepitumque Romae.
 plerumque gratae divitibus vices,
 mundaеque parvo sub lare pauperum
 cenae sine aulaeis et ostro 15
 sollicitam explicuere frontem.

XXIX. 1. *Tyrrhena* is doubtless felt by a Roman with both *regum* and *progenies*; see on P. 52.

2. *verso...cado*: for the grouping see on P. 10.

3. *rosarum et*: see on *Odes* I. 35. 39.

4. *pressa...capillis*: for the grouping see on P. 9.

5. *iamdudum* (*s*): the emphasis prepares us for *eripe te morae*.

6. *semper* (*s*) is emphatic.

udum (*φ*) i.e. 'the waters, waterfalls (of Tivoli)'; see on P. 27. Compare *Odes* 4. 2. 30 *uvidi Tiburis*, and 1. 7. 13 *praeceps Anio*.

Aefulae (*φ*) i.e. 'Aefula (and its slopes)'; see on P. 38.

7. *declive* (*φs*) i.e. 'the slope (of its fields)'; see on P. 27 and P. 21.

arvum et: see on *Odes* I. 35. 39.

8. *Telegoni...parricidae*: for the grouping see on P. 20 β.

9. *fastidiosam* (*φs*) i.e. 'because it brings only weariness'; see too P. 21.

copiam et: see on *Odes* I. 35. 39.

10. *nubibus arduis*: for the position of these words see on P. 47.

11, 12. *beatae | fumum...Romae*: for the grouping see on P. 20 α. But a Roman may read the words thus: 'blest in smoke and wealth and noise—Rome'; as if we had *beatam fumo et opibus strepituque Romam*. See too on *Odes* 3. 28. 12.

13. *gratae*: supply *sunt* probably.

14, 15. *mundaе...pauperum*: these words form an epithet in front of *cenae*, and *sine aulaeis et ostro* an epithet behind it. This is merely an

iam clarus occultum Andromedae pater
ostendit ignem, iam Procyon furit
et stella vesani Leonis,

sole dies referente siccos; 10

iam pastor umbras cum grege languido
rivumque fessus quaerit et horridi
dumeta Silvani caretque
ripa vagis taciturna ventis.

tu civitatem quis deceat status 15
curas, et urbi sollicitus times,
quid Seres et regnata Cyro
Bactra parent Tanaisque discors.

extension of the simple *dulce decus meum*. See on P. 34, and compare ll. 55, 56 below. The same is true of the group *parvo sub lare pauperum*; but *pauperum* may be heard with both *lare* and *cenae*.

16. *sollicitam* (*ps*) equals *sollicitudines* (*frontis*), like *explicuit...seria frontis* of *Sat.* 2. 2. 125. See too on P. 27 and P. 21.

17. *clarus occultum*: note the juxtaposition of antithetical adjectives ('bright from the darkness'). In latitude 41°, α Cephei has an altitude of 13° at lower transit, and, even in the clearer skies of summer, cloud-banks on the horizon might often obscure him.

17, 18. *clarus occultum...pater* | *ostendit ignem*: for the grouping see on P. 9.

Andromedae pater: see on P. 41 *ad fin.*

ignem: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

19. *stella* is used rather than *sidus* because Regulus is so conspicuous a member of the constellation.

vesani (*p*) echoes *furit* of l. 18. It is probably felt with *stella* also.

20. *sole...siccos*: for the ablative absolute see on *Odes* 3. 1. 34.

siccos (*s*) i.e. 'that are *dry*'; see too P. 21 and P. 48.

22, 23. *fessus* equals an adverb; see on P. 31.

horridi...Silvani: for the grouping see on P. 20a. The epithet may be felt with *dumeta* also.

24. *ripa...ventis*: for the grouping see on P. 14. The words *vagis...ventis* may be heard both with *caret*, and, as an 'ablative in point of which,' with *taciturna*.

25. *tu civitatem*: see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17 for the case relations grouped early; the topic is 'you and the state'; hence *civitatem* precedes its clause.

tu, because inserted, is emphatic i.e. 'but thou' (contrast *pastor* l. 21).

quis...status: for the separation see on *Odes* 1. 27. 11.

26. *curas* perhaps has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) i.e. 'art over anxious.'

prudens futuri temporis exitum
 caliginosa nocte premit deus 30
 ridetque, si mortalis ultra
 fas trepidat. quod adest memento
 componere aequus: cetera fluminis
 ritu feruntur, nunc medio alveo
 cum pace delabentis Etruscum 35
 in mare, nunc lapides adesos
 stirpesque raptas et pecus et domos
 volventis una, non sine montium
 clamore vicinaeque silvae,
 cum fera diluvies quietos 40

29. **prudens** may be absolute 'in his providence,' as at *Odes* 1. 3. 22; but the position of *futuri temporis* between *prudens* and *exitum* suggests that the genitive is ἀπὸ κοινῶν i.e. 'God, though he knows the future, hides its issue.' The word *futuri* is preposited because it is the important element of the phrase.

30. **caliginosa** (*φ*) i.e. 'the blackness (of night)'; see on P. 27.

deus: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

32. **fas**: note the emphasis on this word; there is a slight pause after *ultra*.

33. **aequus** equals an emphatic adverb, 'with perfect calmness'; see P. 31 and P. 32.

fluminis (*φ*): see on *Odes* 3. 14. 1.

34. **medio** (*φ*) i.e. not overflowing (its bed, *alveo*); compare *Odes* 1. 2. 18 and 4. 7. 3. If *aequore* be read, then *medio aequore* is literally 'its smooth waters being in the middle (between the banks).'

35. **Etruscum** (*φs*): the rivers on the west of Italy, e.g. the Umbro, Tiber, Liris, Volturnus, glide through level plains and marshes to the sea. The *synapheia* well expresses the unbroken quietude of these rivers. See on *Odes* 1. 31. 7. We may compare the absence of caesura in Horace's *labitur et labetur in omne volubilis aevum*, and Homer's κύματα μακρὰ κυλινδόμενα πρὸς χέρσον.

The words *Etruscum in mare* are not necessarily an emphatic addendum for the reasons stated at P. 47 and P. 48.

38, 39. **una** (*φφ*) is emphatic and equals 'in one confusion.'

montium...silvae: for the grouping compare *Odes* 3. 22. 1 *montium custos nemorumque*, and see on P. 34.

vicinae (*φ*) suggests the antithesis *distantium* implied with *montium*. See note on *Odes* 1. 20. 7.

40. **fera** (*φ*) i.e. 'the fury (of the flood)'; see on P. 27. Contrast too *quietos*.

quietos (*φs*) i.e. 'the peace, sleep (of the waterways)'; see on P. 27 and P. 21.

irritat amnis. ille potens sui
 laetusque deget, cui licet in diem
 dixisse 'vixi: cras vel atra
 nube polum pater occupato,
 vel sole puro; non tamen irritum,
 quodcumque retro est, efficiet neque
 diffinget infectumque reddet,
 quod fugiens semel hora vexit.'

45

Fortuna, saevo laeta negotio et
 ludum insolentem ludere pertinax,
 transmutat incertos honores,
 nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna.

50

laudo manentem: si celeris quatit
 pinnas, resigno quae dedit et mea
 virtute me involvo probamque
 pauperiem sine dote quaero.

55

non est meum, si mugiat Africis
 malus procellis, ad miseras preces
 decurrere et votis pacisci,
 ne Cypriae Tyriaeque merces

60

42. in diem is read with both *licet* and *dixisse*.

43. *dixisse*: the tense has point: 'he has said,' when the day is over.

atra (*ρ*): contrast *puro* of l. 45.

48. *fugiens* i.e. 'in its flight.'

semel is, probably, ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with *fugiens* and *vexit*; see P. 50 a.

49. *saevo* (*ρς*): Fortune delights *saevo*, *non benigno negotio*; but see P. 24 and P. 14.

negotio et: see on *Odes* 1. 35. 39.

51. *incertos* (*ρ*) is proleptic i.e. ὥστε ἀβεβαίους εἶναι. See on P. 30.

53. *celeris* (*ρς*) is proleptic i.e. '(shakes) into swiftiness.' See on P. 30 and P. 21.

54. *pinnas* should have stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26). The mention of wings implies flight and is in contrast to *manentem*.

mea (*ρ*) is emphatic i.e. 'what is my own—my virtues,' not the advantages of wealth and success brought by Fortune.

55, 56. *probam...dote*: for the grouping compare ll. 14, 15 above, and see P. 34.

57. *Africis* (*ρς*): see on *Odes* 1. 33. 16 *Calabros*. The words sound like 'if there groan off Africa.'

addant avaro divitias mari:
 tunc me biremis praesidio scaphae
 tutum per Aegaeos tumultus
 aura feret geminusque Pollux.

XXX.

Exegi monumentum aere perennius
 regalique situ pyramidum altius,
 quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens
 possit diruere aut innumerabilis
 annorum series et fuga temporum.
 non omnis moriar, multaque pars mei
 vitabit Libitinam: usque ego postera
 crescam laude recens, dum Capitolium

5

58. *miseras* (*φ*): the stress suggests want of dignity i.e. 'piteous, abject, servile (prayers).'

59. *decurrere* may have stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26): the frightened merchants *rush* to prayers.

60. *Cypriae* (*φ*) *Tyriaeque* (*φ*): the position of the adjectives emphasizes the value of the cargo—copper from Cyprus, purple from Tyre.

61. *addant*, coming early, has stress; they bring fresh wealth to a sea already over-rich.

avaro (*φs*) i.e. 'the greed (of the sea)'; see on P. 27, and compare *Odes* 1. 28. 18 and 2. 2. 1.

62–64. *me...aura feret*: for the order see on P. 51; *me* is also contrasted with the other passengers.

biremis (*φs*) i.e. 'with only two oars'; see also P. 20 β.

63. *tutum* (*s*) equals an adverb, 'in safety'; see on P. 31.

Aegaeos (*φ*) i.e. 'even Aegean storms'; see on *Odes* 1. 1. 14, 15.

64. *aura* may be part of the miracle and come as a parapsydokian after *tumultus*, like *tange* after *sublimi flagello* at *Odes* 3. 26. 11, 12. If not, *aura*, despite French *orage*, is far too weak after *procellis* and *tumultus*. Have we here the *aura* (gleam) of Vergil *Aen.* 6. 204? Servius suspected it at *Odes* 2. 8. 24. If Horace is using this *aura*, the reference is to the gleam of Castor and Pollux, and *aura* forms with *geminusque Pollux* a kind of hendiadys i.e. 'the fires of twin Pollux' (see on *Odes* 1. 3. 2); then too *geminus* is ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with *aura* and *Pollux* (see on P. 33). If *aura* means 'breeze,' we must justify the preposited *geminus* by calling it a ritual epithet (see on *Odes* 1. 7. 5).

XXX. 2. *regali...pyramidum*: for the grouping see on P. 35.

6. *multaque pars mei*: *multa pars* may be felt as one word (see on P. 45); but compare on P. 35. Juvenal 3. 193 *magna parte sui* is similar (see Duff's note *ad loc.*).

7, 8. *usque...recens*: a Roman would read the words thus: 'always *I* in

scandet cum tacita virgine pontifex.
 dicar, qua violens obstrepit Aufidus 10
 et qua pauper aquae Daunus agrestium
 regnavit populorum, ex humili potens
 princeps Aeolium carmen ad Italos
 deduxisse modos. sume superbiam
 quaesitam meritis et mihi Delphica 15
 lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam.

time to come shall grow in praise ever fresh'; i.e. *laude* belongs partly to *crescam*, partly to *recens*.

usque is emphatic by separation from *crescam*.

postera (*ps*) i.e. 'in the future,' though, at present, I may be of little account. See too P. 21.

crescam coming early probably has stress i.e. *crescam*, *non minuar*.

recens is an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53) i.e. 'as if just published'; contrast *novus* 'never before existent.'

9. *tacita* (*p*): the stress on the epithet perhaps suggests to the mind the solemn silence which reigned during religious ceremonials; compare *favete linguis* and εἰσφραγήτε. Perhaps, too, Vestals were ceremonially dumb when they came out of the seclusion of the *Atrium Vestae*.

10. *violens* (*ps*): like *longe sonantem* of *Odes* 4. 9. 2, the epithet describes that part of the river nearest Venusia. The Aufidus would be noisy in the hills, but not in the plain. See also P. 21.

qua...obstrepat: these words ought to go with *dicar*; if they went with *princeps deduxisse*, we should have *obstrepat*. If Shakespeare had said 'men will ever talk of me at Stratford,' he would not be belittling himself: he would merely imply that all the world was going to visit his birth-place as if some sacred shrine.

11, 12. *agrestium* (*ps*): Horace is speaking of *Apulia Daunia* in the north (contrast Venusia in the south), and these Daunii would be pastoralists (*agrestes*) of the plains opposed to the mountaineers of Venusia and of the upper Aufidus. See also P. 21.

12-14. *ex humili potens* | *princeps...deduxisse*: the construction seems to be '(I shall be spoken of where...) as being *ex humili potens* and *princeps...deduxisse*.' But see the editors.

Aeolium (*p*) prepares us for the antithesis *Italos* (*ps*). See on *Odes* 1. 26. 11 *Lesbio* (*ps*): see also P. 21.

15. *meritis* has stress; it should lie between *superbiam* and *quaesitam*. See on P. 49.

mihi equals 'if you please'; it is a quasi-ethical dative and therefore comes early, as so often. Compare Greek καί μοι λαβεῖν τὴν μαρτυρίαν.

Delphica (*p*) i.e. not the laurel of victory in war, not *Parthica*, *Indica*, *Sarmatica* etc., but *Delphica*. Compare *Apollinari* (*s*) at *Odes* 4. 2. 9, and contrast *Deliis...foliis* at *Odes* 4. 3. 6.

BOOK IV

I.

Intermissa, Venus, diu
 rursus bella moves? parce precor, precor.
 non sum, qualis eram bonae
 sub regno Cinarae. desine, dulcium
 mater saeva Cupidinum, 5
 circa lustra decem flectere mollibus
 iam durum imperiis: abi,
 quo blandae iuvenum te revocant preces.
 tempestivius in domum
 Pauli purpureis ales oloribus 10

I. The strained order of the Ode suggests that Horace was rusty after some ten years' abstinence from writing this form of poetry.

1, 2. Intermissa...moves? If *intermissa* and *diu* belong to *moves*, we must classify the grouping under P. 46 *b*, with the vocative *Venus* quasi-parenthetic (see on *Odes* 1. 5. 3). Bentley says that to take *intermissa* and *diu* with *Venus* is a *puerilis error*, but on grounds of order, at least, there is no objection. We may compare *Odes* 3. 4. 26 *versa acies retro* and other instances quoted at P. 49. It is just possible that *intermissa* is felt first with *Venus* and subsequently with *bella* (see on P. 52).

rursus (*s*) has emphasis; contrast *intermissa...diu* (*pps*).

3, 4. bonae | sub regno Cinarae: for the grouping see on P. 20 *a*.

4, 5. dulcium...Cupidinum: for the grouping see on P. 15. Contrast *Odes* 1. 19. 1, and P. 36.

6. decem (*pp*) has emphasis.

mollibus (*ps*): contrast *durum*. As Gow says, *mollibus* is felt first with *flectere*, then with *durum*.

8. blandae...preces: for the grouping with intrusive words see on P. 46 *b*. The effect is to stress *iuvenum*, and to make *blandae* (*ps*) sound like *blanditiae* (see on P. 27).

9. tempestivius belongs to the whole sentence (see on *Odes* 2. 9. 13), but also has stress by position.

10, 11. Pauli...Maximi: the extraordinary separation of *Maximi* from *Pauli* has no real parallel in the *Odes*, *C. S.*, or *Epodes*, if we except the dubious *Raeti...Vindelici* of *Odes* 4. 4. 17, 18, and *nova...Augusti tropaea Caesaris* at 2. 9. 18, 19, where the conventional order of P. 9 is illustrated. In the *C. S.* l. 70 Horace writes *quindecim Diana preces virorum*; but the position of *quindecim* gives the effect of 'the XV' (in Ovid *Ex Ponto* 3. 5. 23

comissabere Maximi,
 si torrere iecur quaeris idoneum:
 namque et nobilis et decens
 et pro sollicitis non tacitus reis
 et centum puer artium
 late signa feret militiae tuae,
 et quandoque potentior
 largi muneribus riserit aemuli,

15

sedissem forsitan unus | de centum iudex in tua verba viris, the antithesis of *unus* and *centum*, quite apart from P. 9, justifies the order). At *Epod.* 4. 7 *sacram metiente te viam* there is appropriate stress on *sacram*, and we have also the grouping of P. 10; so Martial uses the grouping of P. 8 at 1. 70. 5 *sacro veneranda petes Palatia clivo*.

The nearest approach to our present passage is *Epist.* 1. 8. 1 *Celso gaudere et bene rem gerere Albinovano | Musa rogata refer*. Here the second verb eases the construction. Moreover Horace seems to be poking fun at the sonorous *Albinovano* of a rather conceited young man. The intention may be the same in thus placing *Maximi*. See too *Sat.* 1. 10. 28, and 1. 10. 80.

Other examples, with clearer justification, are *Epist.* 1. 12. 26 *Claudi virtute Neronis*, and *Sat.* 2. 3. 243 *Quinti progenies Arri* (compare *Odes* 2. 9. 18 quoted above, and see P. 20 a, 31; *Epist.* 1. 15. 2, 3 *nam mihi Baias | Musa supervacuas Antonius (facit)*, which may be classified under P. 16 a; Vergil, *Aen.* 1. 271 *longam multa vi munit Albam*, and *Aen.* 6. 766 *unde genus Longa nostrum dominabitur Alba* (in both passages a small 'l' might be read, and the stress would be equivalent to 'over all its length'; moreover 1. 271 is a case of P. 10, and 6. 766 of P. 14). Martial's *Argi nempe soles subire letum* (1. 117. 9) is a mere *tour de force*.

In view of the confusion in MSS over *comissabere* one might venture to alter the punctuation and emend. Why not a comma after *preces* (l. 8), another after *Pauli* (l. 10), and a semicolon after *oloribus*? Then read *comissare ibi maxime* with postposed emphasis on both adverbs. In l. 10 there would be some stress on *Pauli* (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26).

purpureis ales oloribus: for the grouping see on P. 24.

12. **idoneum** (s) i.e. *tale ut idoneum sit*; see also P. 21.

14. **pro sollicitis non tacitus reis:** we may regard *sollicitis* as substantival i.e. 'for anxious men he is not silent when they are accused (*reis*).' See too P. 24.

15. **centum puer artium:** for the grouping see on P. 20 a.

16. **late** (s) has emphasis.

militiae (s) **tuae:** the stress is, perhaps, due to the contrast of the peaceful *tega* implied in l. 14. Paulus sees military service—under the banner of Venus.

17. **potentior** sc. *ōv* i.e. 'when conqueror,' 'when triumphant over.'

18. **largi** (ps) i.e. 'however lavish.'

Albanos prope te lacus
 ponet marmoream sub trabe citrea. 20
 illic plurima naribus
 duces tura, lyraeque et Berecynthiae
 delectabere tibiae
 mixtis carminibus non sine fistula;
 illic bis pueri die 25
 numen cum teneris virginibus tuum
 laudantes pede candido
 in morem Salium ter quatient humum.
 me nec femina nec puer
 iam nec spes animi credula mutui 30

largi muneribus riserit aemuli: for the grouping see on P. 20 a.

muneribus may first be read as ablative of comparison with *potentior*, but, when *riserit* is reached, the order is all in favour of taking it as causal ablative.

19, 20. **Albanos prope te lacus | ponet marmoream:** the order, at first sight, is extremely harsh. As, however, *prope* may follow its case, we really have the grouping *prope Albanos te lacus...marmoream*, for which compare on P. 17. See also *Odes* 4. 15. 24.

sub trabe citrea is, perhaps, an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53) i.e. you shall have a temple and that with a roof of expensive wood.

21. **plurima** (*s*) equals an adverb e.g. *largissime*, ἀφθονώτατα. See on P. 31.

22. **tura:** for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

22, 23. **lyrae** (*ps*) i.e. 'the lyre (and its music)'; see on P. 38 and P. 43. For the abnormal order compare on *Odes* 1. 1. 23 *lituo tubae | permixtus sonitus*. The genitive may, however, be pendent i.e. 'and as for the lyre... you shall be gladdened by the mingled music' (see on P. 40). But the ablatives *lyra...Berecynthia...tibia* have good MS authority. Others take *lyrae* as dative.

Berecynthiae (*ps*): see on *Odes* 1. 18. 13 and 3. 19. 18. Compare too on P. 21.

25. **bis pueri die:** perhaps both *bis* and *die* have stress, the former by separation from *laudantes*, the latter by separation from *bis*. The meaning of *bis* is, I presume, 'morning and evening,' in honour of Venus as a morning and evening star. The stress on *die* may be intended to emphasize the idea that these pure children had no part in midnight orgies.

26. **numen cum teneris virginibus tuum:** the grouping may be that of P. 18. But see too P. 50 c.

teneris (*p*) adds to the sensuous picture; see too *Odes* 1. 21. 1.

28. **humum:** for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

29. **me** comes early in contrast to *illic* of l. 25.

nec certare iuvat mero
 nec vincere novis tempora floribus.
 sed cur heu, Ligurine, cur
 manat rara meas lacrima per genas?
 cur facunda parum decoro 35
 inter verba cadit lingua silentio?
 nocturnis ego somniis
 iam captum teneo, iam volucrem sequor
 te per gramina Martii
 campi, te per aquas, dure, volubilis. 40

II.

Pindarum quisquis studet aemulari,
 lulle, ceratis ope Daedalea
 nititur pinnis, vitreo daturus
 nomina ponto.

30. *spes...mutui*: for the grouping see on P. 16 a.

31. *mero* has stress because separated from *certare*. Horace could have scanned with *mero iuvat*.

32. *novis* (*ps*): there is almost nothing to justify the order, if *novis* is no more than *recentibus* (see on *Odes* 1. 31. 2). Perhaps *novis* and *floribus* may be felt to go with *tempora*: the temples are surrounded by fresh flowers, in sense and in order; compare *Odes* 4. 8. 33 *viridi tempora pampino*, and see on 3. 2. 32.

34. *rara...genas*: for the grouping see on P. 9.

35, 36. *facunda parum decoro...cadit lingua silentio*: for the grouping see on P. 7.

37. *nocturnis* (*ps*) equals *noctu*; see on P. 31, and compare *Epod.* 5. 92.

38. *captum* and *volucrem* are at first intentionally vague in their reference; we are surrounded by the dim uncertainties of dreamland.

39, 40. *te...volubilis*: these lines form an emphatic addendum (see P. 53), and the effect is something like this: 'In my dreams I hold, I follow the flight...it is thou, it is thou!'

Martii (*p*) is perhaps felt with *gramina* and *campi*; see on P. 52.

40. *campi* has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); contrast *per aquas*.

aquas, dure, volubilis: for the intervening vocative see on *Odes* 1. 5. 3.

volubilis probably means 'that roll past' (compare *Epist.* 1. 2. 43).

II. 1. *Pindarum* comes first because it is *the* topic.

2, 3. *ceratis...pinnis*: for the grouping and the intrusive verb see on P. 46 a.

vitreo (*ps*) i.e. 'to a glassy sea.' Most men are lost in a stormy sea. Icarus doubtless chose a calm day for flying but was nevertheless drowned.

monte decurrens velut amnis, imbres 5
 quem super notas aluere ripas,
 fervet immensusque ruit profundo
 Pindarus ore,
 laurea donandus Apollinari,
 seu per audacis nova dithyrambos 10
 verba devolvit numerisque fertur
 lege solutis,
 seu deos regesve canit, deorum
 sanguinem, per quos cecidere iusta
 morte Centauri, cecidit tremendae 15
 flamma Chimaerae,
 sive, quos Elea domum reducit
 palma caelestis, pugilemve equumve
 dicit et centum potiore signis
 munere donat; 20

5. **monte decurrens** is placed first in contrast to the *taciturnus amnis* of the plains.

imbres is brought in front of the relative that it may stand by *amnis* and thus suggest 'swollen by rains.' See on l. 26 below.

6. **notas** (*ps*): see on P. 21, and compare *Odes* 1. 2. 10.

7, 8. **immensus** goes closely with *ruit*.

immensus...ore: for the grouping see on P. 9.

9. **Apollinari** (*s*): compare on *Delphica* at *Odes* 3. 30. 15. See also P. 24.

10, 11. **audacis...verba**: for the grouping see on P. 9.

12. **lege solutis** (*s*): the order heightens the oxymoron; see on *Epod.* 5. 82.

13, 14. **deorum** (*p*) echoes *deos*; also it forms with *sanguinem* a patronymic (see on P. 41) and translates *θεόγονοι*.

14. **sanguinem** should have stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); perhaps it suggests human as opposed to divine beings.

iusta (*p*) has emphasis; it is almost equivalent to *iure* (see on P. 31).

15, 16. **tremendae | flamma Chimaerae**: for the grouping see on P. 20 a. See also on *Epod.* 6. 9.

17. **Elea** (*ps*) i.e. 'from Elis'; see on *Odes* 1. 31. 9. But as *domum reducit* is merely a compound verb we may classify under P. 21.

18. **caelestis** is proleptic (see on P. 30) i.e. ὥστε δοκεῖν εἶναι θεός. Compare *Odes* 1. 1. 6 *evēhit ad deos*.

19, 20. **centum...munere**: for the grouping see on P. 9.

21, 22. **flebili sponsae iuvenemve raptum**: the first three words form one

flebili sponsae iuvenemve raptum
 plorat et viris animumque moresque
 aureos educit in astra nigroque
 invidet Orco.

multa Dircaeum levat aura cycnum, 25
 tendit, Antoni, quotiens in altos
 nubium tractus: ego apis Matinae
 more modoque

grata carpentis thyma per laborem
 plurimum circa nemus uvidique 30
 Tiburis ripas operosa parvus
 carmina fingo.

picture—the tearful widow of the warrior—and thus the position of *ve* may be justified. We have passed from *ἐπὶ νίκῃ* to *θρῆνοι*, and, appropriately, the first word we hear is *flebili* (*φ*) i.e. ‘tears (of a widow).’

plorat has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) and echoes *flebili* (*φ*).

23. *aureos* goes with *educit* proleptically (see on P. 30), and its sense is echoed by *in astra*.

nigro (*φs*): contrast *aureos*; but see also P. 21.

25. *multa...cycnum*: for the grouping see on P. 7.

26. *tendit* has emphasis because it precedes *quotiens* i.e. ‘strains all his powers.’ Compare *imbres* l. 5 above, and see *Odes* 4. 9. 28, *Epod.* 1. 9, 10, and *Odes* 1. 37. 20.

27. *ego* is emphatic because inserted; contrast Pindar.

ego apis: the genitive *apis* is, very properly, kept close to *ego* in order that the objects compared may lie together (compare on *Odes* 1. 15. 29). See too *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

29, 30. *grata* (*φs*) i.e. ‘the sweets (of thyme)’; see on P. 27, and also on P. 21.

per laborem is an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53), and equals *idque per laborem*. Horace implies that Pindar writes with the ease of a great inspiration, whereas he himself is compelled to *work*; his *felicitas* is *curiosa* indeed. As if to make the point more obvious still, he adds *plurimum* (*φφ*) in a position of emphasis (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 36), and at l. 31 speaks of his *carmina* as *operosa* (*φs*).

30, 31. *uvidi* (*φ*) i.e. ‘the falls (of Tibur)’; see on P. 27, and compare *Odes* 3. 29. 6 *udum* (*φ*) *Tibur*.

Tiburis goes with both *nemus* and *ripas* as its order shows.

operosa (*φs*): the stress echoes *per laborem* and *plurimum* in ll. 29, 30 above.

parvus comes happily next to *operosa* i.e. small but hard-working, like the bee.

tum meae, siquid loquar audiendum, 44
 vocis accedet bona pars, et 'o sol
 pulcher, o laudande!' canam recepto
 Caesare felix.

'io'que dum procedis, 'io triumphe!'
 non semel dicemus 'io triumphe!' 50
 civitas omnis, dabimusque divis
 tura benignis.

te decem tauri totidemque vaccae,
 me tener solvet vitulus, relictæ
 matre, qui largis iuvenescit herbis 55
 in mea vota,

45. *meae* (*ps*) i.e. 'then comes *my* turn.' A Roman feels *meae* as if it were *ego* (see on *Odes* 1. 15. 33), contrasted with *tu* of *concinnes* in l. 41 above.

audiendum (*s*) has modest stress, ἀξιώματα τοῦ ἀκούειν. See too P. 21.

46. *vocis* (*ps*) is placed early as if subject (see on P. 38 and P. 43). A Roman reads thus: 'my voice shall be added—a good part of it.' When *bonus* equals *magnus*, like all adjectives of quantity, it is preposited.

47. *pulcher* should have stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26). Compare too on P. 36.

recepto (*p*) i.e. 'at the coming back (of Caesar)'; see on P. 26.

49, 50. Order throws no light on the vexed question of the reading.

51. *omnis* (*pp*) has emphasis and equals *universa*, *cuncta*.

52. *benignis* (*s*) is causal i.e. 'for their goodness.'

53, 54. *te...tauri...*, *me...solvit vitulus*: the order expresses the antithesis of σὲ μὲν...ἐμὲ δὲ....

tener (*ps*): the idea of tenderness placed early suggests at once something small, in contrast to the solid massiveness of ten bulls and ten cows. See too P. 21.

54, 55. *relicta* | *matre*: there is some stress on *matre* (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26), and one cannot help feeling that the words mean more than 'just weaned' of the *vitulus*. In any case the phrase is quasi-parenthetical and thus the (otherwise) ugly collocation *matre qui* is less noticeable. Horace seems to say 'you, Antonius, send ten bulls and ten cows; I send one male calf and no cow (lu. leaving behind the *mother*)—a calf which....' The poet cannot afford to give up the cow; if he does, where is he to get other victims, not to mention his milk? In his *Epist.* 1. 3. 36 Horace is plainly promising a rich sacrifice when he writes *pascitur in vestrum reditum votiva iuvenca*. See too *Odes* 1. 36. 2 *et vituli sanguine*.

This interpretation of *relicta matre* avoids the objection that a calf recently weaned has no horns which could be described as crescent-shaped. Vergil at *Georg.* 4. 299, is nearer the truth in saying *Tum vitulus bima curvans iam*

fronte curvatos imitatus ignis
 tertium lunae referentis ortum,
 qua notam duxit, niveus videri,
 cetera fulvus.

60

III.

Quem tu, Melpomene, semel
 nascentem placido lumine videris,
 illum non labor Isthmius
 clarabit pugilem, non equus impiger
 curru ducet Achaico
 victorem, neque res bellica Deliis
 ornatum foliis ducem,
 quod regum tumidas contuderit minas,
 ostendet Capitolio;
 sed quae Tibur aquae fertile praefluunt

5

10

cornua fronte | *quaeritur*, and Horace's *iuvnescit* at l. 55 scarcely implies a baby calf.

largis (*ps*): see on P. 21.

56. *mea* (*p*): contrast *tua* i.e. you can give so much, I so little.

57. *curvatos* (*ps*): contrast the *plenum orbem*.

58. *tertium...ortum*: for the grouping see on P. 15.

III. 1. *semel* (*s*) i.e. 'if once only (thou hast seen).' Compare *Odes* 1. 24. 16. It is tempting to read *simul* (a variant at *Epist.* 1. 7. 96) i.e. *ἀμα φυτόμενον*, 'at the moment of birth.'

2. *placido* (*p*) i.e. 'with smiles (in your eye)'; see on P. 27.

4. *pugilem* i.e. 'as a boxer'; the word is predicative by position. The antitheses are clearly heard by reason of the position of *victorem* (l. 6), *ducem* (l. 7), *Capitolio* (l. 9).

5, 6. *Achaico* (*s*): the implied antithesis is *Romanus currus* of the triumphal procession referred to in the word *Capitolio* l. 9. But see P. 21.

victorem has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) and equals 'will lead to victory.'

6, 7. *Deliis...ducem*: for the grouping see on P. 9. The 'Delian leaves' are probably palms (see Gow, and contrast *Odes* 3. 30. 15).

8. *regum* (*ps*) i.e. 'kings (and their pride)'; see on P. 38 and P. 43.

tumidas (*ps*): see P. 21.

contuderit may quite well be future perfect indicative (like *videris* l. 2) in view of *ducet* (l. 5) and *ostendet* (l. 9).

9. *Capitolio* coming last has interest; see on *Achaico* l. 5 above. Compare, however, on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

10. *quae Tibur aquae fertile*: for the separation of *quae* from *aquae*

et spissae nemorum comae
 fingent Aeolio carmine nobilem.
 Romae, principis urbinum,
 dignatur suboles inter amabilis
 vatium ponere me choros, 15
 et iam dente minus mordeor invido.
 o testudinis aureae
 dulcem quae strepitum, Pieri, temperas,
 o mutis quoque piscibus
 donatura cycni, si libeat, sonum, 20
 totum muneris hoc tui est,
 quod monstror digito praetereuntium
 Romanae fidicen lyrae:
 quod spiro et placeo, si placeo, tuum est.

compare *Odes* 2. 7. 25 *quem Venus arbitrum*, and see note on *Odes* 1. 27. 11. If we regard *quae* as an adjective, we may compare the groupings noted at P. 17.

12. Aeolio (*ps*): contrast *Romae* of l. 13. Compare too *Odes* 3. 30. 13. *nobilem* is proleptic by position.

13. *Romae* (*ps*) i.e. 'Rome (and her sons)'; see on P. 38. Its position makes it virtual subject, as if we had *Romani*, or *Romana suboles*.

14, 15. *inter amabilis...choros*: for the grouping, with *ponere me* intrusive, see P. 46 *b*.

16. *invido* (*s*) i.e. '(the tooth) of envy'; see on P. 27.

17, 18. *o testudinis...temperas*: a Roman would read these lines thus: 'o shell of gold, whose notes to sweetness, thou Pierian, dost order.' It is possible that Horace would feel *testudinis aureae* to be a genitive of exclamation, as in Greek. One might compare Catullus 9. 5 *o mihi nuntii beati*; Propertius 4 (5). 7. 21 *foederis heu taciti*; Lucan 2. 45 *o miserae sortis*. Ultimately the genitive of our passage depends on *strepitum* (see P. 43).

dulcem (*ps*) is perhaps proleptic; see on P. 30.

quae: the position is very awkward, but *quae* next to *aureae* would make things worse. I wish there were evidence for *cui* (*testudini*) or *qua* (*testudine*) as the original reading.

19. *mutis* (*ps*) i.e. 'dumb though they be.'

20. *cycni* (*ps*) i.e. 'even of the swan.'

21. *totum* (*s*) equals an adverb 'wholly'; see on P. 31.

tui (*s*) i.e. *tui*, *non alieni*.

23. *Romanae* (*ps*): a Greek instrument (*lyrae*) is played by a *Roman* (so Wickham). Compare *Odes* 1. 32. 3.

Romanae fidicen lyrae: for the grouping see on P. 20 *a*. These words form an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53).

IV.

Qualem ministrum fulminis alitem,
cui rex deorum regnum in avis vagas
permisit expertus fidelem

Iuppiter in Ganymede flavo,

olim iuventas et patrius vigor
nido laborum propulit inscium,
vernique iam nimbis remotis
insolitos docuere nisus

5

venti paventem, mox in ovilia
demisit hostem vividus impetus,
nunc in reluctantis dracones
egit amor dapis atque pugnae;

10

qualemve laetis caprea pascuis
intenta fulvae matris ab ubere
iam lacte depulsum leonem
dente novo peritura vidit:

15

IV. This Ode is also good in parts like too many laureate efforts.

3, 4. **expertus...flavo** is a causal addendum; see on P. 53.

Iuppiter in Ganymede: the persons concerned are grouped together, but, this time, at the end. See on *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

5. **olim** coming early is answered, it would seem, by *iam* (l. 7), *mox* (l. 9), and *nunc* (l. 11).

patrius (*φ*) i.e. 'the race (and its vigour),' as if we had *patrum* preposited. Page well compares ll. 30, 31 below, where see my note on *patrum*. On the other hand *iuventas* is not a suitable word applied to a nestling, and Scaliger's objections will be partly met by taking *iuventas* and *vigor* as belonging to the parent bird; in that case *patrius* lies in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position with both nouns (see on P. 33).

6. **laborum** (*ψ*): for a preposited objective genitive see on P. 39. The separation from *inscium* is, perhaps, for the sake of improving the sound (see on P. 19, especially *ad fin.*).

7. **verni** (*ψ*) merely equals *vere* 'in spring' (see on P. 31); or the subject lurks in *verni*, as if we had *ver...docuit* (see on *Odes* 1. 15. 33).

8. **insolitos** (*ψ*) echoes *inscium* of l. 6. See too P. 21.

9, 10. **paventem**, placed last, prepares us for the antithesis *hostem* (l. 10), and the idea of eagerness in *vividus* (*φ*).

11. **reluctantis** (*φ*): contrast 'the unresisting weakness' (Wickham) of the sheep.

13, 14. **laetis caprea pascuis** | **intenta**: for the grouping see on P. 17. But

videre Raeti bella sub Alpibus
 Drusum gerentem Vindelici (quibus
 mos unde deductus per omne
 tempus Amazonia securi 10
 dextras obarmet, quaerere distuli,
 nec scire fas est omnia), sed diu
 lateque victrices catervae
 consiliis iuvenis revictae
 sensere, quid mens rite, quid indoles 15
 nutrita faustis sub penetralibus
 posset, quid Augusti paternus
 in pueros animus Neronis.

laetis caprea pascuis may be read first as 'the hind in lush pasture'; for the order see on *Odes* 4. 8. 33, and 3. 2. 32.

intenta probably has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); the hind is *busy eating* and suddenly looks up to see—death!

14, 15. *fulvae* (*φ*): the order has no point. Indeed it is hopeless to discover the true construction of these lines. See the manifold variety of the commentators.

matris ab ubere: the order is paralleled by *Odes* 4. 6. 20; see too note on 3. 27. 12.

iam lacte depulsum: this preposited group emphasizes the hungry condition of the young lion; he wants his mother and what she can give him (hence, perhaps, *matris* is preposited); but new instincts suggest that the *caprea* may form a satisfactory substitute.

16. *novo*: (1) 'never used before,' from the lion's point of view (see on *Odes* 1. 31. 2); (2) 'dread,' 'awful,' from the hind's point of view (see the note on *novus* at *Odes* 1. 2. 6). Here, perhaps, the adjective has stress by being postposited.

17, 18. *Raeti*: the separation of *Raeti* from *Vindelici* is meaningless and almost without parallel in the *Odes* and *Epodes* (see on *Odes* 4. 1. 10, 11). Is it possible that the Romans fancifully associated the root of *vindex* with *Vindelici*? If this were the case, the adjective thus separated would have ironical point. Others read *Raetis* (*φς*) i.e. 'in Raetia'; see on *Odes* 1. 31. 9. The subject too may be found in *Raetis* i.e. 'the Raeti' (see on *Odes* 1. 15. 33).

18-22. *quibus...omnia*: this ridiculous parenthesis calls for little comment. If Horace wrote it, he shows to what depths a poet laureate can descend.

20. *Amazonia* (*φ*): our attention is drawn, by the order, to this epithet, but why we cannot tell. The scholiasts are, I suspect, just guessing.

22-24. *diu lateque victrices*: this group, being emphatic, is rightly preposited. The group *consiliis iuvenis revictae* forms a second epithet, and we have the type of *Odes* 1. 1. 2 *dulce decus meum* (see on P. 34).

fortes creantur fortibus et bonis;
 est in iuvençis, est in equis patrum 30
 virtus, neque imbellem feroces
 prognerant aquilae columbam:
 doctrina sed vim promovet insitam,
 rectique cultus pectora roborant;
 utcumque defecere mores, 35
 indecorant bene nata culpae.
 quid debeas, o Roma, Neronibus,
 testis Metaurum flumen et Hasdrubal
 devictus et pulcher fugatis
 ille dies Latio tenebris, 40
 qui primus alma risit adorea,
 dirus per urbes Afer ut Italas
 ceu flamma per taedas vel Euris
 per Sicalas equitavit undas.

25. **sensere, quid:** there is no real pause after *sensere* and, therefore, no stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26).

26. **faustis** (*ps*) i.e. 'blessed by heaven'; the word is religious, as Wickham points out, like *penetralibus*. The effect of the stress is as if one should say 'brought up in a *Christian* home.'

27. **posset** perhaps has emphasis; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

27, 28. **Augusti:** the genitive placed early is logical subject, as if we had *Augustus paterno...animo* (see P. 38). The lines speak about the relations of Augustus with the Neronēs; Augustus very properly comes first and the Neronēs last. But both *Augusti* and *Neronēs* may stand outside *paternus in pueros animus* on the principle mentioned at P. 48. We need not, therefore, regard *Neronēs* as an emphatic addendum (P. 53).

30. **patrum** (*p*): one may almost say that this is logical subject (see on P. 38); in any case Horace is harping on the value of heredity. Compare the preposited *patrius* of l. 5 above.

31. **virtus** has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); it prepares us for *doctrina* of l. 33.

31, 32. **imbellem...columbam:** for the grouping see on P. 8.

33. **doctrina** has stress because it precedes *sed*; contrast *virtus* l. 31.

insitam (*s*) i.e. provided it is there to be drawn out. See too P. 21.

34. **recti** (*p*): contrast *pravi*.

35. **mores:** for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

38. **Metaurum** (*p*) is said to be a quasi-adjective. Its position is natural enough; we remember 'Boyne,' 'Modder,' 'Marne,' and 'river' is of secondary importance.

39, 40. **pulcher fugatis...dies...tenebris:** for the grouping see on P. 9.

post hoc secundis usque laboribus 45
 Romana pubes crevit, et impio
 vastata Poenorum tumultu
 fana deos habuere rectos,
 dixitque tandem perfidus Hannibal:
 'cervi, luporum praeda rapacium, 50
 sectamur ultro, quos opinus
 fallere et effugere est triumphus.
 gens, quae cremato fortis ab Illo
 iactata Tuscis aequoribus sacra
 natosque maturosque patres 55
 pertulit Ausonias ad urbes,

Latio may be dative of advantage with the whole group of words, or ablative with *fugatis*.

41-44. These lines are unsatisfactory. The order is continually strained. There are two ἀπαξ λεγόμενα, as far as Horace is concerned, viz. *adorea* and *ceu*. The *ut* of l. 42 is rare in meaning and ugly in position (but compare *ubi* of *Odes* 4. 5. 6).

41. *alma* (*ψ*) is, perhaps, felt first with *risit*, as if 'which first with kindly smile of victory.' The adjective suits *dies* (compare *Odes* 4. 7. 7) as well as *adorea*. See too P. 21.

42. *dirus per urbes Afer*: the group must first be read as it stands i.e. 'The African dreaded throughout the cities.' But as *Afer* is substantival, the grouping may be that of P. 17. Perhaps the words *dirus per urbes Afer* precede *ut* to bring them near *adorea* i.e. 'victory and over dread Hannibal.' The antithetical juxtaposition of *Afer* and *Italus* is just.

44. *Siculas* (*ψ*): see on P. 21.

45. *secundis usque laboribus*: for the position of the adverb compare Livy 1. 21. 6 *duo deinceps reges* and *passim*.

46. *Romana* (*ψ*): contrast *Poena*.

46-48. *impio* | *vastata...tumultu* | *fana*: for the grouping see on P. 9.

impio...Poenorum tumultu: see on P. 46. But *impio* may be felt adverbially with *vastata*; see on P. 31, and compare *Odes* 3. 6. 7, and *Epod.* 16. 9 *impia perdemus*.

rectos goes with *habuere* i.e. 'have the gods upright on their pedestals.'

49. *tandem* (*ψψ*) is emphatic.

perfidus (*ψ*): the stock epithet like the ritual epithet; see on *Odes* 1. 7. 51 is preposited. In English we insert the article and use a capital letter, making the epithet postposited e.g. Hannibal the Perfidious, Charles the Great etc.

50. *luporum* is well placed close to *cervi*. See also on P. 20 a.

51, 52. *ultro* (*ψψ*) has stress i.e. (in colloquial English) 'we have the impudence to attack....'

opimus (*ψ*): to escape such a foe is a triumph and that the *highest*.

duris ut ilex tonsa bipennibus
 nigrae feraci frondis in Algido,
 per damna, per caedes, ab ipso
 ducit opes animumque ferro.

60

non hydra secto corpore firmior
 vinci dolentem crevit in Herculem,
 monstrumve submisere Colchi
 maius Echioniaeve Thebae.

merses profundo: pulchrior *exsilit*;
 luctere: multa proruet integrum
 cum laude victorem geretque
 proelia coniugibus loquenda.

65

53. *cremato* (*ps*) *fortis* i.e. 'brave in spite of the burning (of Ilium)'; see on P. 26.

54. *iactata...sacra*: the familiar grouping of P. 10 suggests that *iactata* agrees with *sacra*; if it agrees with *gens*, *Tusci* is preposited in contrast to *Ilio* (l. 53), and we may compare *Ausonias* (*p*) of l. 56. Possibly *iactata* is heard first with *gens*, then with *sacra*.

aequoribus: see on *Odes* 1. 14. 9.

55. *maturos* (*p*) i.e. in spite of their age they were taken. In ancient warfare old men received scant attention when a retreat began.

56. *Ausonias* (*ps*) i.e. (carried them through) right to *Italy*. Compare on *Odes* 1. 31. 9.

57. *duris...bipennibus*: for the grouping see on P. 15. The position of *ut* may be due to metrical convenience; but the *cruelty* to the oak (*duris ilex*) only makes it grow the more (see on P. 27). For the position of *ut* in comparison see on *Odes* 1. 15. 29, and for words like *durus* preposited or separated see *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

58. *nigrae feraci frondis in Algido*: for the grouping see on P. 9. The order says 'mid darkness in plenty, leafage on Algidus.'

59, 60. *ab ipso*: the far separation results in great emphasis for *ferro*. We wait for the noun, expecting anything but *ferro*.

61. *non*='it is not the case that...'; see on *Odes* 2. 9. 13.

hydra secto corpore firmior: the grouping may be that of P. 18. But *secto* (*p*)...*firmior* may mean 'stronger with the cutting (of its body)'; see on P. 26. In fact *firmior* does double duty i.e. 'The Hydra, more strong with..., not more strongly grew...' See on *Odes* 1. 23. 12.

62. *vinci dolentem* (*ps*): see on P. 21.

64. *maius* (*pps*) is predicative i.e. 'that was greater'; see too on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

Echioniae (*p*): perhaps the position is on the analogy of preposited patronymic genitives; see P. 41, and on *Odes* 1. 15. 22.

66, 67. *multa...victorem*: for the grouping see on P. 9.

Carthagini iam non ego nuntios
mittam superbos: occidit, occidit 70
spes omnis et fortuna nostri
nominis Hasdrubale interempto.
nil Claudiae non perficient manus,
quas et benigno numine Iuppiter
defendit et curae sagaces 75
expediunt per acuta belli.

V.

Divis orte bonis, optume Romulae
custos gentis, abes iam nimium diu;
maturum reditum pollicitus patrum
sancto concilio, redi.

68. *coniugibus*: the commentators say 'wives' or 'widows.' But may not the picture be of husband and wife, at table or over the fire, talking about past campaigns (see Ovid *Her.* 1. 30)? Just as *reges* can mean 'king and queen,' so *coniuces* can mean 'man and wife.'

69. *iam non* (*s*): the adverbial combination is emphatic.

ego is emphatic because inserted i.e. οὐκ ἔγωγε, whatever others may do.

70. *superbos* (*s*) i.e. *his* messengers can only be *tristes*, *trepidī*. See too P. 21.

71. *omnis* (*pp*) has emphasis. It is also in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position with *spes* and *fortuna*.

nostri (*p*): contrast *Romani*.

72. *Hasdrubale interempto*: see on *Odes* 3. 1. 34. The clause is an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53), and stresses the extent of the disaster.

73. *Claudiae* (*ps*): the adjective amounts to 'the Claudii'; see on *Odes* 1. 15. 33. For *manus* see *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

74. *benigno* (*p*) i.e. 'by the kindness (of his will)'; see on P. 27.

75, 76. *defendit* may have some stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) in contrast to *expediunt*: Jupiter defends, skilful diligence extricates from peril. The sentiment is 'Thank God and the British Navy.'

V. 1, 2. *bonis* (*s*): contrast *iratis* or the like. Compare *Odes* 1. 1. 1 *atavis edite regibus*. For an intervening vocative see on *Odes* 1. 5. 3. See too P. 24.

optume...gentis: for the grouping see P. 9.

iam nimium diu (*pp*): the adverbs are emphatic.

3, 4. *maturum* (*p*): contrast *tardum*, *serum*.

patrum (*p*) i.e. 'the fathers (in august council),' as if we had *patribus* (see on P. 38); hence the normal order *sancto patrum concilio* is abandoned (see on P. 43). The preposited *sanctus* is common with *senatus* e.g. Vergil *Aen.* 1. 496.

lucem redde tuae, dux bone, patriae:
 instar veris enim vultus ubi tuus
 affulsit populo, gratior it dies
 et soles melius nitent.

5

ut mater iuvenem, quem Notus invido
 flatu Carpathii trans maris aequora
 cunctantem spatio longius annuo
 dulci distinet a domo,

10

votis ominibusque et precibus vocat,
 curvo nec faciem litore dimovet:
 sic desiderio icta fidelibus
 quaerit patria Caesarem.

15

5. **tuae** (*ps*) i.e. 'thy beloved'; see on *Odes* 1. 26. 8, and also on *Odes* 1. 5. 3.

dux bone: see on P. 36 *ad fin.* But *tuae dux bone patriae* might be classed under P. 15.

6. **ubi**: for its position compare *ut* of *Odes* 4. 4. 42; perhaps *tuus* gains some stress by separation.

7. **populo**: see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

gratior is predicative with *it*.

9. **mater iuvenem**: note the case relations grouped together early (see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17); the topic is 'mother and son.' See on l. 16 below.

invido (*p*): see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23; but the epithet may be felt equally with *Notus* (see on P. 52). The *Notus* would drive him north to the perilous seas of Crete and the Aegean, if, as Wickham says, 'he may be supposed to be in Egypt or Syria.'

10. **Carpathii** (*ps*): the position emphasizes the danger of this sea on the east of Crete. Compare on *Odes* 1. 1. 14.

maris (*p*): see on P. 42.

11. **spatio longius annuo**: this group is in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position with *cunctantem* and *distinet*. If *spatio...annuo* be comparative ablative, compare for the order *Odes* 2. 20. 13 *Daedaleo ocior Icaro*, and see P. 24. But is it not possible to take *spatio...annuo* as ablative of measure of difference? If so, *annuo* has stress by separation and the sense is 'too long by the space of a year.' We may imagine him to have left in April, and now he cannot return till the following April. He ought to have been at home at the end of October. To his mother his absence is too long in any case; now it is too long by twelve months.

12. **dulci** (*ps*) i.e. 'the sweets (of home)'; see on P. 27 and P. 21.

14. **curvo** (*ps*) i.e. 'the curve (of the shore)'; see on P. 27. The picture of the bay and harbour is made vivid. Compare *curvo* (*p*) *litore porrecta* at *Epod.* 10. 21.

15. **desideriis icta fidelibus**: for the grouping see on P. 24.

tutus bos etenim rura perambulat,
nutrit rura Ceres almaque Faustitas,
pacatum volitant per mare navitae.

culpari metuit fides,

20

nullis polluitur casta domus stupris,
mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas,
laudantur simili prole puerperae,
culpam poena premit comes.

quis Parthum paveat, quis gelidum Scythen,
quis Germania quos horrida parturit
fetus, incolumi Caesare? quis ferae
bellum curet Hiberiae?

25

condit quisque diem collibus in suis
et vitem viduas ducit ad arbores;
hinc ad vina redit lactus et alteris

30

te mensis adhibet deum;

16. **patria Caesarem**: note the order parallel to *mater iuvenem* of l. 9.

17. **tutus** (*ψ*) equals *tuto* (*ς*); see on P. 31.

18. **alma** is in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position with *Ceres* and *Faustitas*. See on P. 33.

19. **pacatum** (*ψς*) i.e. 'because safe'; it serves to give the ground for the frequentative *volitant*. See too P. 21.

21. **nullis...casta domus stupris**: for the grouping see on P. 10. The adjective *nullis* also equals a strong negative, as so often in Cicero.

22. **maculosum** (*ψς*) i.e. 'the stain (of sin)'; see on P. 27 and P. 21.

23. **simili** (*ψ*) i.e. 'for likeness (in offspring)'; see on P. 27 (especially *ad init.*).

24. **comes** is an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53); it sounds like a post-posed adverb e.g. *extemplo, simul*.

25. **gelidum** (*ψ*) i.e. 'the chill (of the Scythian and his country)'; see on P. 27. In a Scythian campaign deaths from cold would be more frequent than deaths at the hands of the enemy.

26. **Germania**: a Roman who knew Greek would read this as if *Germaniam*; for the preceding *Scythen* is tantamount to *Scythiam*.

27, 28. **fetus** has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26). The word is invidious and suggests swarms of creatures rather than of men; so frequently is it used of beasts, fishes, birds etc. Compare *C.S.* 31.

incolumi Caesare is a corrective addendum (see on P. 53) i.e. 'provided Caesar be safe.' See on *Odes* 4. 4. 72.

ferae (*ψς*) | **bellum...Hiberiae**: for the grouping see on P. 20 a. A Roman might feel the adjective with both *bellum* and *Hiberiae* (see on P. 52).

29. **suis** (*ς*) has emphasis.

30. **viduas** (*ψς*): the position has point. Peace has made possible again

te multa prece, te prosequitur mero
 defuso pateris, et Laribus tuum
 miscet numen, uti Graecia Castoris
 et magni memor Herculis.

35

'longas o utinam, dux bone, ferias
 praestes Hesperiae!' dicimus integro
 sicci mane die, dicimus uvidi,
 cum sol Oceano subest.

40

VI.

Dive, quem proles Niobeae magnae
 vindicem linguae Tityosque raptor
 sensit et Troiae prope victor altae
 Phthius Achilles,

the cultivation of the vine; trees (notably elms) on which the vine was supported have been *viduae* too long. See also P. 21.

31. *alteris* (*ps*): the stress probably draws attention to the fact that the farmer could now afford two courses. Libations were poured before the *mensae secundae*.

32. *te...deum* i.e. 'thee as a god.'

34. *defuso pateris*: for the position of *pateris* see on P. 47.

tuum (*ps*) echoes *te...te* of l. 33. See too P. 21.

36. *magni* (*s*) has emphasis. See also P. 20 β.

37. *longas* (*s*) is far separated for emphasis.

dux bone: see on l. 5 above.

38. *Hesperiae*: for its position see *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

38, 39. *integro* | *sicci mane die*: the words *mane die* form a compound meaning 'morning'; compare *Sat.* 2. 3. 290 *illo mane die* i.e. 'upon that morn.' Here *integro* is preposited and separated because it gives the reason for the *siccitas*. See also on P. 24.

VI. 1. *magnae* | *vindicem linguae*: for the grouping see on P. 20 α. Probably there is stress on *magnae* (a *boastful* tongue is the point); compare *Odes* 4. 5. 36 *magni memor Herculis*.

3. *sensit* has some stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) i.e. 'found to his cost' (Gow); but see also on *Odes* 3. 17. 15.

Troiae...victor altae: for the grouping see on P. 20 α. There is stress on *Troiae*.

altae (*s*) i.e. 'for all its high towers'; compare *Dardanas* l. 7 below.

4. *Phthius* (*p*): perhaps in artificial contrast to *Troiae*. But see *Odes* 1. 15. 22 *Pylum*.

5. *tibi* is brought outside *miles* and *impar* to emphasize the antithetical *ceteris*.

6. *filius quamvis Thetidis*: the interposition of *quamvis* gives stress to

ceteris maior, tibi miles impar,
 filius quamvis Thetidis marinae
 Dardanas turris quateret tremenda
 cuspidē pugnax.

ille, mordaci velut icta ferro
 pinus aut impulsā cupressus Euro, 10
 procidit late posuitque collum in
 pulvere Teucro.

ille non inclusus equo Minervae
 sacra mentito male feriatos
 Troas et laetam Priami choreis 15
 falleret aulam,

sed palam captis gravis, heu nefas heu,
 nescios fari pueros Achivis
 ureret flammis, etiam latentem
 matris in alvo, 20

both *filius* and *Thetidis*; he is son (not a distant descendant) and of a goddess. Compare on *Odes* 1. 8. 13, 14.

7. *Dardanas* (*φ*): their height and strength were famous; hence the order. Compare on *altue* (*s*) l. 3 above.

tremenda (*φ*): the word is a picturesque *ingenti* and therefore preposited. But see note on *Epod.* 6. 9. Perhaps the walls are imagined as shaking with terror of his spear; if so, see on P. 27.

9. *mordaci* (*φs*) i.e. 'by the tooth (of the axe)'; see on P. 27, and also on P. 24.

10. *Euro* stands outside *impulsa* and *pinus*; it may have stress in artificial contrast to *ferro*. See note on *Odes* 3. 17. 11.

11. *late* (*φφ*) has emphasis i.e. *μέγας μεγαλωστί* (see Page *ad loc.*).

collum in: see on *Odes* 1. 35. 39.

13, 14. *equo Minervae* | *sacra*: the genitive *Minervae* is ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with *equo* and *sacra*. The horse was the invention of Minerva (see Vergil *Aen.* 2. 17, and Euripides *Tro.* 10), and the pretended rites were in her honour.

male feriatos (*φ*) is quasi-proleptic i.e. would not have deceived them *into ill-timed revelry*. See on P. 30.

15, 16. *laetam...aulam*: for the grouping with intrusive *falleret* see on P. 46 a. *Priami* comes early in contrast to *Troas*, the whole body of citizens.

falleret is a conative impossible. Just as *fallebat* can mean 'he tried to deceive,' so *falleret* can mean 'he would not have been trying to deceive.' The imperfect subjunctive of an impossible hypothetical may have any sense of the imperfect. See Duff's note on Juvenal 4. 85.

18, 19. *Achivis* | *ureret flammis*: see on P. 21.

ni tuis victus Venerisque gratae
 vocibus divum pater adnuisset
 rebus Aeneae potiore ductos
 alite muros.

doctor argutae fidicen Thaliae,
 Phoebæ, qui Xantho lavis amne crinis,
 Daunia defende decus Camenae,
 levis Agyieum.

25

spiritum Phoebus mihi, Phoebus artem
 carminis nomenque dedit poetae.
 virginum primæ puerique claris
 patribus orti,

30

Deliae tutela deæ, fugacis
 lyncas et cervos cohibentis arcu,
 Lesbium servate pedem meique
 pollicis ictum,

35

ureret, literally translated, equals 'would have been burning.' It represents a frequentative indicative 'he used to burn.' See on *falleret* l. 16.

20. **matris in alvo**: the whole is set before the part (as in Greek); compare *Odes* 4. 4. 14 *matris ab ubere*, and see note on 3. 27. 12.

21. **ni tuis victus** = 'unless thou hadst conquered'; the true subject lies in *tuis* (see *Odes* 1. 15. 33). Moreover the preposited *tuis* prepares us for *Veneris* (*ϕ*).

22. **divum** (*ϕ*): the order emphasizes Jove's importance; *a fortiori* he is *hominum pater*.

23, 24. **potiore...muros**: for the grouping see on P. 9.

25. **doctor argutae fidicen Thaliae**: like *spectator*, *bellator*, *victor*, *auctor* etc., *doctor* may here be a quasi-adjective with *fidicen* i.e. 'master harpist'; the grouping is therefore that of P. 9.

26. **Xantho** is placed early to prepare us for the antithesis *Daunia*.

27. **Daunia** (*ϕs*): contrast the Muse of Greece and Asia Minor implied in *Xantho*.

28. **levis** (*ϕ*): for preposited ritual epithets see on *Odes* 1. 7. 5, and for preposited adjective with vocative see P. 36.

30. **poetae** (*s*) i.e. 'of a true *poet*.'

31. **virginum** (*ϕ*): contrast *pueri*.

claris (*ϕ*) echoes *primæ*.

33. **Deliae tutela deæ**: for the grouping see on P. 20 a.

fugacis (*ϕ*) i.e. 'the flight (of lynxes)'; see on P. 27.

34. **arcu** possibly has stress (see on P. 53); contrast Orpheus and others who *cohibebant voce*.

rite Latonae puerum canentes,
rite crescentem face Noctilucam,
prosperam frugum celeremque pronos
 volvere menses.

40

nupta iam dices: 'ego dis amicum,
saeculo festas referente luces,
reddidi carmen docilis modorum
 vatis Horati.'

VII.

Diffugere nives, redeunt iam gramina campis
 arboribusque comae;
mutat terra vices et decrescentia ripas
 flumina praetereunt;
Gratia cum Nymphis geminisque sororibus audet
 ducere nuda choros.
immortalia ne speres, ¹monet annus et alnum
 quae rapit hora diem.

5

35, 36. *Lesbium* (*ps*) i.e. Greek metre but Latin words; but see too P. 21.
mei (*ps*): contrast Sappho's.

pollicis (*ps*) i.e. 'my thumb (as it beats)'; see on P. 38.

37. *Latonae* (*ps*): see on P. 41. Compare *Odes* 1. 21. 2.

39. *pronos* (*ps*) is happily placed next to *celerem*; perhaps *pronos* is proleptic (see P. 30). See too P. 21.

41. *dis amicum* (*ps*) is predicative with *reddidi* i.e. 'I rendered the song acceptable' (see on P. 30).

42. *saeculo...lucis*: for the grouping see on P. 14.

43. *carmen*: for its position see *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

43, 44. *docilis...Horati* is a causal addendum (see P. 53) i.e. 'because I learned the music of the bard Horace.'

VII. 1, 2. *gramina campis* | *arboribusque comae*: note the chiasmus.

3. *decrescentia* (*ps*) i.e. 'because growing less.'

ripas: for its position see P. 50 *b*.

5. *geminis* (*ps*) i.e. 'pair (of sisters)'; see on P. 27.

6. *nuda* goes with *ducere* i.e. 'she dares to lead in nakedness,' because the warmer weather is coming.

7, 8. *immortalia* precedes *ne* and has stress; to hope *modica* is sane enough.

alnum | *quae rapit hora diem*: the words *quae rapit* are the equivalent of an adjective (as if *almi raax hora diet*), and the grouping is that of P. 10.

infernīs neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum
 liberat Hippolytum,
 nec Lethaea valet Theseus abrumpere caro
 vincula Pirithoo.

VIII.

Donarem pateras grataque commodus,
 Censorine, meis aera sodalibus.
 donarem tripodas, praemia fortium
 Graiorum, neque tu pessuma munerum
 ferres, divite me scilicet artium,
 quas aut Parrhasius protulit aut Scopas,
 hic saxo, liquidis ille coloribus
 sollers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum.
 sed non haec mihi vis, non tibi talium
 res est aut animus deliciarum egens.

23. *te...te*: see on l. 21 above, and also on P. 51.

25. *infernīs* (*ps*): 'of hell' is the point.

pudicum (*ps*): 'for all his purity.' Compare *pius* (*p*) and *dives* (*p?*) of l. 15. See too P. 21.

27, 28. *Lethaea...caro | vincula Pirithoo*: for the stress on *Lethaea* by separation compare *infernīs* (*ps*) in l. 25, and for the grouping see P. 9.

VIII. 1. *pateras grataque commodus*: a Roman would read thus: 'cups and things pleasing because I am anxious to please (*commodus* ὀψῖν)'; then in the next line *grata* is defined by *aera* i.e. 'even bronzes.' For the sentiment of *grata commodus* compare Ovid *Her.* 17. 71 *acceptissima semper | munera sunt, auctor quae pretiosa facit*. It is the opposite of 'Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind.'

2. *meis* (*ps*) i.e. 'my loved (comrades)'; see on *Odes* 1. 26. 8.

3. *fortium* (*p*) i.e. '(rewards) of bravery'; see on P. 27. The large number of rhymes in this doubtful Ode is surprising; note—*um* ll. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 25, 26, and—*ae* ll. 15, 16, 17.

4. *Graiorum* should have stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); perhaps the word 'Greeks' suggests Greek workmanship, and therefore objects of great artistic value.

5. *ferres* should have stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); its sense is 'carry off freely as your spoil.'

divite me scilicet i.e. 'if I, of all people in the world, were rich in...'; *scilicet* seems to be little more than δῆ, and to signify 'what a notion!'

7. *liquidis* (*ps*) is brought close to its antithesis *saxo*.

9, 10. *non haec* is predicative i.e. 'not in this direction lies my πῦρ.'

talium res...deliciarum egens: for the grouping see on P. 17.

gaudes carminibus: carmina possumus
 donare et pretium dicere muneri.
 non incisa notis marmora publicis,
 [per quae spiritus et vita redit bonis
 post mortem ducibus, non celeres fugae 15
 reiectaeque retrorsum Hannibalis minae,
 non incendia Carthaginis impiae
 eius, qui domita nomen ab Africa
 lucratus rediit, clarius indicant
 laudes, quam Calabrae Pierides; neque 20
 si chartae sileant, quod bene feceris,
 mercedem tuleris. quid foret Iliae
 Mavortisque puer, si taciturnitas
 obstaret meritis invida Romuli?
 ereptum Stygiis fluctibus Aeacum 25
 virtus et favor et lingua potentium
 vatum divitibus consecrat insulis.]

11. **carminibus: carmina:** the words with point are set together.

13. **non** = 'it is not the case that...'; see on *Odes* 2. 9. 13.

incisa...publicis: for the grouping see on P. 17.

14. **bonis | post mortem ducibus:** in prose this could only mean 'generals who are good after death'; in poetry the pause at the end of the line saves us from this painful necessity (see P. 50 *b*). But few editors accept all the lines from 14 to 27.

15. **celer** (*φ*) i.e. 'the speed (of flight)'; see on P. 27.

18. **domita** (*φs*) i.e. 'the conquest (of Africa)'; see on P. 26.

20. **laudes:** there is no real pause after this word, but see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

Calabrae (*φ*): the order enforces the antithesis of Latin *Calabrae* and Greek *Pierides*; it also reminds us that from the far away parts of Italy came a great poet.

22, 23. **Iliae | Mavortisque puer:** for the position of the genitives see on P. 41.

23, 24. **taciturnitas | ...meritis invida Romuli:** if we regard *Romuli* as the equivalent of *Romulis* (adjective), then the grouping is that of P. 16. But *invida Romuli* may be viewed as a causal addendum (see on P. 53) with *Romuli* an objective genitive. Probably *Romuli* is felt with both *meritis* and *invida*.

25. **Stygiis** (*φ*) has stress i.e. 'from Hell itself.'

25, 26. **Aeacum | virtus...consecrat:** for the order see on P. 51.

potentium (*φ*): the potency of the bard to bring eternal fame is the point.

27. **divitibus** (*φs*) has stress i.e. '(the islands) of the *Blest*'; compare *Epod.* 16. 42 *divites* (*φs*) *et insulas*. See too P. 21.

dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori.
 caelo Musa beat: sic Iovis interest
 optatis epulis impiger Hercules,
 clarum Tyndaridae sidus ab infimis
 quassas eripiunt aequoribus rates,
 ornatus viridi tempora pampino
 Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitus.

30

IX.

Ne forte credas interitura, quae
 longe sonantem natus ad Aufidum
 non ante vulgatas per artis
 verba loquor socianda chordis.
 non, si priores Maconius tenet
 sedes Homerus, Pindaricae latent
 Caeaeque et Alcaei minaces
 Stesichorique graves Camenae,

5

28. *dignum laude virum*: the phrase is placed early for emphasis i.e. 'It is the man who deserves fame that the Muse....'

mori comes last with stress and anticipates *caelo*. Horace could have scanned with *mori vetat*.

29. *caelo* comes early in contrast to *mori*.

Iovis (*ps*) ought to have emphasis, especially since its normal position is between *optatis* and *epulis* (see on P. 43). Compare *Odes* 1. 28. 9 *et Iovis arcanis*, and see on 4. 9. 6-8.

30. *impiger* (*p*) i.e. 'because he had shown himself strenuous.'

31, 32. *clarum Tyndaridae sidus*: for the position of *Tyndaridae* see on *Odes* 3. 24. 42, and for the *Tyndaridae* *Odes* 1. 3. 2.

ab infimis...rates: for the grouping see on P. 7.

33. *viridi tempora pampino*: the temples are surrounded, in sense and in order, by the greenery of the vine; compare *Odes* 3. 25. 20 *viridi tempora pampino*, 4. 1. 32 *novis tempora floribus*. Add 1. 20. 1, 2 *modicis Sabinum cantharis*, 4. 4. 13 *laetis caprea pascuis*, 4. 12. 24 *plena dives ut in domo*, Vergil *Aen.* 1. 52 *vasto rex Aeolus antro*; and compare on *Odes* 1. 1. 21, 1. 16. 11, 1. 16. 26, 27, 1. 37. 31, 32, 3. 2. 32, 3. 17. 10, and *Epod.* 5. 19.

34. *bonos* (*ps*) has emphasis; compare Livy *Pref.* 13 *cum bonis potius omnibus...inciperemus*. See too P. 21.

IX. 2. *longe sonantem* (*ps*): for the order see on *Odes* 3. 30. 10.

3. *non ante vulgatas* (*ps*): the emphasis reminds Lollius that the *artis* of the lyric bard were not generally known (*vulgatas*) until Horace unlocked the secrets of Greek poetry.

4. *socianda chordis*: an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53) i.e. '(words) to be sung to music.'

nec, siquid olim lusit Anacreon,
delevit aetas; spirat adhuc amor
vivuntque commissi calores
Aeoliae fidibus puellae.

10

non sola comptos arsit adulteri
crines et aurum vestibus illitum
mirata regalisque cultus
et comites Helene Lacaena,

15

primusve Teucer tela Cydonio
derexit arcu; non semel Ilios
vexata; non pugnavit ingens
Idomeneus Sthenelusve solus

20

5, 6. **non** = 'it is not the case that...'; see on *Odes* 2. 9. 13.

priores...Homerus: for the grouping see on P. 7.

6-8. **Pindaricae** (*ps*): contrast *Homerus*. The same contrast accounts for *Ceae* (*ps*), and for the position of the genitives *Alcaeï* and *Stesichori* (see on P. 43). The normal order would, of course, be *minaces Alcaeï* (*Camenae*) and *graves Stesichori Camenae*. The abnormal order stresses the antithetical genitives, and also the antithetical adjectives.

9. **Anacreon** comes last in contrast to the poets named above.

10. **adhuc** (*pp*) has stress.

11, 12. **vivunt** is placed early to echo *spirat adhuc*.

commissi (*p*): i.e. because entrusted, in trust to.

commissi calores...fidibus: for the position of *fidibus* see on P. 47.

Aeoliae fidibus puellae: for the grouping see on P. 20 a.

13, 14. **non sola**: note the emphasis; so *primus* (l. 17), *non semel* (l. 18), *solus* (l. 20), *primus* (l. 24).

comptos...crines: for the grouping, with intrusive *arsit*, see on P. 46 a. The order surely demands that *crines* be governed first by *arsit* and then by *mirata*.

15. **regalis** (*p*) i.e. 'the royalty (of his bearing and retinue)'; see on P. 27.

17. **Cydonio** (*ps*) i.e. 'Cretan.' The word implies, perhaps, the best possible bow, as we might speak of a Toledo dagger (see on *Odes* 1. 16. 9). Compare too P. 21.

18. **non semel**: doubtless *Ilios* may stand for any city, but it must be remembered that Troy, according to the myth, was twice destroyed (see *Aen.* 2. 642).

19. **vexata** should have stress; see on l. 26 below.

ingens: the position of this word with its air of mystery (see on *Odes* 1. 7. 32) makes vivid the picture of combats between the giant warriors of old.

21, 22. **ferox** (*p*)...**acer** (*p*): the fire of Hector and the boldness of Deiphobus are contrasted artificially.

gravis (*ps*) has stress. See too P. 21.

dicenda Musis proelia; non ferox
Hector vel acer Deiphobus gravis
excepit ictus pro pudicis
coniugibus puerisque primus.

vixere fortes ante Agamemnona
multi; sed omnes illacrimabiles
urgentur ignotique longa
nocte, carent quia vate sacro.

15

23, 24. *pro pudicis...primus*: an emphatic addendum (see P. 53).

pro pudicis (*ρ*) i.e. 'to save the purity (of wives)'; see on P. 27.

primus comes last to echo the *primus* of l. 17.

26. *multi* is emphatic for two reasons (1) because it is an addendum (see P. 53); (2) because it stands alone at the commencement of the line. This latter ground for emphasis is seen more or less convincingly in the following passages: *Odes* 1. 1. 18, 1. 1. 21 (?), 1. 2. 30, 1. 2. 49, 1. 3. 12, 1. 3. 16, 1. 3. 23, 1. 5. 11, 1. 5. 12, 1. 6. 2 (?), 1. 7. 3 (?), 1. 7. 4 (?), 1. 7. 17, 1. 8. 10, 11 (cp. *Sat.* 1. 2. 114), 1. 8. 15, 1. 9. 2, 1. 9. 11, 1. 9. 15, 1. 9. 18, 1. 10. 18, 1. 11. 6, 1. 11. 8, 1. 12. 14 (?), 1. 12. 22 (?), 1. 12. 23, 1. 12. 27, 1. 13. 11, 1. 14. 2, 1. 14. 3, 1. 14. 9 (?), 1. 14. 15, 1. 15. 10, 1. 15. 11, 1. 15. 19, 1. 15. 22, 1. 15. 24 (?), 1. 15. 25, 1. 15. 27, 1. 16. 18 (?), 1. 16. 20, 1. 17. 24, 1. 18. 9, 1. 20. 2, 1. 24. 6, 1. 25. 6 (?), 1. 26. 6, 1. 27. 14 (?), 1. 28. 4, 1. 28. 11, 1. 29. 2, 1. 31. 2, 1. 31. 6, 1. 31. 15, 1. 33. 15, 1. 34. 7, 1. 34. 12, 1. 35. 34, 1. 35. 35, 1. 35. 36 (?), 1. 37. 12, 1. 37. 16, 1. 37. 20 (?), 2. 2. 10, 2. 2. 21, 2. 3. 4 (?), 2. 3. 11 (?), 2. 5. 2 (?), 2. 5. 9, 2. 6. 11 (?), 2. 8. 5, 2. 9. 4, 2. 9. 15, 2. 10. 6, 2. 10. 10 (?), 2. 10. 15 (?), 2. 10. 17, 2. 11. 4 (?), 2. 11. 10, 2. 11. 11, 2. 11. 22 (?), 2. 11. 23, 2. 12. 14, 2. 12. 26 (?), 2. 13. 8, 2. 13. 10, 2. 13. 18, 2. 13. 19, 2. 13. 35 (?), 2. 14. 11, 2. 14. 22, 2. 16. 18, 2. 17. 8, 2. 17. 18, 2. 18. 32, 2. 19. 7, 2. 19. 31 (?), 2. 20. 3, 2. 20. 4, 2. 20. 10, 2. 20. 11, 3. 1. 13 (?), 3. 2. 6, 3. 2. 26 (?), 3. 3. 35 (?), 3. 3. 43 (?), 3. 4. 6, 3. 4. 13, 3. 4. 46, 3. 4. 59 (?), 3. 4. 67, 3. 4. 70 (?), 3. 4. 79, 3. 5. 15 (?), 3. 5. 27, 3. 6. 11, 3. 7. 5, 3. 9. 6 (?), 3. 10. 7, 3. 10. 16, 3. 10. 17, 3. 11. 23, 3. 11. 51 (?), 3. 13. 4, 5 (?), 3. 14. 10, 3. 16. 7, 3. 16. 30, 3. 17. 3 (?), 3. 17. 10 (?), 3. 17. 12 (?), 3. 17. 15 (?), 3. 19. 11, 3. 19. 15, 3. 19. 22, 3. 20. 10 (?), 3. 21. 6, 3. 21. 10, 3. 23. 12 (?), 3. 24. 7, 3. 24. 11 (?), 3. 24. 20, 3. 24. 22, 3. 24. 50 (?), 3. 25. 2, 3. 25. 11 (?), 3. 26. 6, 3. 27. 2 (?), 3. 29. 26 (?), 3. 29. 54 (?), 3. 29. 59, 4. 1. 10 (?), 4. 1. 40, 4. 2. 14 (?), 4. 2. 22, 4. 2. 30, 4. 2. 34, 4. 2. 47, 4. 2. 55, 4. 3. 6, 4. 4. 27 (?), 4. 4. 31, 4. 4. 64, 4. 4. 75 (?), 4. 5. 27, 4. 6. 3 (?), 4. 7. 10, 4. 8. 4 (?), 4. 8. 5 (?), 4. 8. 20 (?), 4. 9. 19 (?), 4. 9. 28, 4. 9. 34, 4. 9. 43, 4. 11. 5, 4. 11. 14, 4. 11. 26, 4. 11. 34, 4. 13. 10, 4. 13. 11, 4. 14. 5, 4. 14. 43, 4. 15. 8 (?), *C. S.* 11 (?), 58 (?), 59 (?), 71 (?), *Epod.* 1. 32, 2. 55, 9. 18 (?), 13. 16, 17. 57.

27. *urgentur* is in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position with *illacrimabiles* and *ignoti*.

longa: the pause at the end of the line makes the sentence drag out like the monotony of eternal night.

28. *nocte*: the stress on this word (see on l. 26) is most effective.

carent has emphasis by its position; see on *Odes* 4. 2. 26.

paulum sepultae distat inertiae
 celata virtus. non ego te meis
 chartis inornatum silebo
 totve tuos patiar labores
 impune, Lolli, carpere lividas
 obliviones. est animus tibi
 rerumque prudens et secundis
 temporibus dubiisque rectus,
 vindex avarae fraudis et abstinens
 ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniae
 consulque non unius anni,
 sed quotiens bonus atque fidus
 iudex honestum praetulit utili,
 reiecit alto dona nocentium
 vultu, per obstantis catervas
 explicuit sua victor arma.

29. **paulum** (*s*) has stress.

sepultae distat inertiae: a Roman would read thus: 'Little *in the grave* doth differ from cowardice....' For the position of *sepultae* see P. 21 and P. 26.

30. **celata** (*p*) i.e. 'the concealment (of *virtus*)'; see on P. 26. The full sense is '*virtus*, if kept in the dark, differs little from cowardice, when coward and hero lie forgotten in the tomb.'

non ego te meis: note how pronouns and case-relations are grouped together (see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17); *meis* is preposited to echo *ego*, which is emphatic because inserted; compare *Odes* 4. 12. 22.

32. **tuos** (*ps*) is in artificial contrast to *meis* l. 30. See too P. 21.

33, 34. **impune** (*s*) has stress.

lividas (*p*) | **obliviones** i.e. 'the envy (envious tooth) of forgetfulness'; see on P. 27.

obliviones: for the stress of its position see l. 26 above; for the weight of the word see on *Odes* 3. 17. 3.

35, 36. **rerum**: for the position of the genitive see on P. 39.

secundis (*p*): contrast *dubiis*.

37. **avarae** i.e. 'the greed (of *fraus*)'; see on P. 27.

40, 41. **bonus atque fidus** sc. *ŏv* i.e. 'being good and faithful....'

honestum...utili: compare Tennyson *Ulysses* l. 39 '...through soft degrees | Subdue them to the useful and the good.'

42. **alto** (*ps*) equals an adverb 'loftily'; see P. 31.

43. **vultu** has stress (see l. 26 above); the sense is 'he rejects the offers with a *look*' i.e. words are unnecessary.

obstantis (*p*) i.e. 'the obstacle (formed by crowds)'; see P. 26, and compare *Odes* 3. 5. 51.

45

X.

52

45, 46. **non** = 'it is not the case that...'; see on *Odes* 2. 9. 13. *recte* is felt, probably, with both *recuperis* and *beatum*.

49. *duram* (*ps*) i.e. 'the hardships (of poverty)'; see on P. 27, and on P. 21, P. 23. See further the note on *Odes* 2. 14. 23. The words *duram pauperiem* may be read first with *callet* (=learns the lesson of) and then with *pati*.

X. 1. adhuc placed after *crudelis* has stress i.e. 'still,' 'in spite of everything.' It may also be, by position, ἀπὸ καρῶν with *potens*.

2. *insperata...superbiae*: for the grouping see on P. 7.

4. *puniccae flore...rosae*: for the grouping see on P. 20a.

7. hodie (pp): contrast *puero*.

8. *incolumes* goes with *non redeunt* i.e. 'come not back unmarried.' See too P. 21.

XI.

Est mihi nonum superantis annum
 plenus Albani cadus; est in horto,
 Phylli, nectendis apium coronis;
 est hederæ vis

multa, qua crinis religata fulges; 5
 ridet argento domus; ara castis
 vincta verbenis avet immolato
 spargier agno;

cuncta festinat manus, huc et illuc
 cursitant mixtae pueris puellae; 10
 sordidum flammæ trepidant rotantes
 vertice fumum.

ut tamen noris, quibus advoceris
 gaudiis: Idus tibi sunt agenda,
 qui dies mensem Veneris marinae 15
 findit Aprilem,

iure sollemnis mihi sanctiorque
 paene natali proprio, quod ex hac
 luce Maecenas meus affluentis
 ordinat annos. 20

XI. 1. nonum superantis annum: see on P. 24. The separated *nonum* emphasizes the excellence of the wine. The group *nonum superantis annum* forms a compound adjective; hence the grouping from *nonum* to *cadus* is that of P. 9.

3. *nectendis* (*ps*) i.e. 'for the weaving (of garlands)'; see on P. 26.

4. *hederæ* (*p*) i.e. 'there is ivy (in plenty)'; see on P. 38, and P. 35.

5. *multa* (*pp*) has emphasis; see also on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

6, 7. *ara...verbenis*: for the grouping see on P. 14.

7, 8. *immolato* (*ps*) i.e. 'with the sacrifice (of a lamb)'; see P. 26 and 21.

Compare *Odes* 1. 19. 16.

9. *cuncta* (*s*) i.e. 'the whole without exception'; see too P. 21.

11, 12. *sordidum flammæ...fumum*: for the grouping see P. 15.

13, 14. *quibus...gaudiis*: for the separation see on *Odes* 1. 27. 11, 12, and compare *Odes* 4. 12. 21.

gaudiis has stress; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

15, 16. *mensem...Aprilem*: for the grouping see on P. 46 a.

17. *iure* goes with the whole sentence; see on *Odes* 2. 9. 13.

19, 20. *affluentis* (*ps*) i.e. 'the increase (of years)'; see on P. 26 and P. 21.

Telephum, quem tu petis, occupavit
 non tuae sortis iuvenem puella
 dives et lasciva tenetque grata
 compede vinctum.

terret ambustus Phaethon avaras
 spes, et exemplum grave praebet ales
 Pegasus terrenum equitem gravatus
 Bellerophontem,

semper ut te digna sequare et ultra
 quam licet sperare nefas putando
 disparem vites. age iam, meorum
 finis amorum

(non enim posthac alia calebo
 femina), condisce modos, amanda
 voce quos reddas: minuentur atrae
 carmine curae.

21. *Telephum*: the order tells the new topic at once i.e. 'as for Telephus.'

22. *tuae* (*ψ*) has stress i.e. 'not of *your* (sort).'

23. *grata* (*ψ*): the order heightens the oxymoron: a fether that *pleases*. See on *Epod.* 5. 82.

25. *ambustus* (*ψ*) i.e. 'the burning up (of Phaethon)'; see on P. 26.

avaras (*ψ*) i.e. 'the covetousness (of hopes)'; see on P. 27.

26. *spes*: a monosyllable in such a position must have intentional stress; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26, and compare in l. 30 below *ultra* | *quam licet sperare nefas putando*.

26, 27. *ales* (*ψ*): in contrast to *terrenum* (*ψ*). The creature of air resents the creature of earth.

29. *semper* has stress (1) because it is separated from *sequare*; (2) because it precedes *ut*.

31, 32. *meorum* | *finis amorum*: for the grouping see P. 20 a. It is possible that *meorum* (*ψs*) may mean 'my darling (loves)'; see on *Odes* 1. 26. 8.

33. *alia* (*ψs*): see on P. 21.

34. *femina* must have emphasis (1) by separation, (2) by position (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26). One antithesis is, I fear, that of *Odes* 4. 1. 29.

amanda (*ψ*) i.e. 'that *deserves* love.'

35. *voce* has stress because it precedes *quos reddas*; the stress prepares us for *carmine* of l. 36.

atrae (*ψs*) i.e. 'the blackness (of cares)'; see on P. 27, and compare on *Odes* 2. 14. 23. The pause at *atrae* saves us from grouping *atrae carmine curae* together (see on P. 50 b).

XII.

Iam veris comites, quae mare temperant,
 impellunt animae lintea Thraciae;
 iam nec prata rigent, nec fluvii strepunt
 hiberna nive turgidi.
 nidum ponit, Ityn flebiliter gemens, 5
 infelix avis et Cecropiae domus
 aeternum opprobrium, quod male barbaras
 regum est ulta libidines.
 dicunt in tenero gramine pinguium
 custodes ovium carmina fistula 10
 delectantque deum, cui pecus et nigri
 colles Arcadiae placent.
 adduxere sitim tempora, Vergili;
 sed pressum Calibus ducere Liberum
 si gestis, iuvenum nobilium cliens, 15
 nardo vina merebere.

XII. 1. veris is preposited because it indicates the topic of the stanza. Compare too *hiberna* (*φ*) of l. 4.

2. **Thraciae** (*s*) i.e. 'from Thrace' i.e. (see Gow) 'from the West.' See on *Odes* 1. 31. 9.

4. **hiberna nive turgidi**: the group is a causal addendum (see P. 53).

hiberna (*φ*): contrast *veris* (*φ*) of l. 1.

6. **infelix** (*φ*) echoes *flebiliter*.

Cecropiae domus: these words precede *aeternum opprobrium* with point. The crime was almost as much a disgrace to Procne's side of the family as to Thracian Tereus. See too P. 43.

7, 8. **aeternum** (*φ*) has stress i.e. 'for ever and for ever.' Compare on *Odes* 2. 1. 15.

male might be read first with *barbaras*, and then later, emphasized by separation, with *est ulta*.

barbaras...libidines: for the grouping and intrusive verb see on P. 46 a.

9, 10. **tenero** (*φ*)...**pinguium** (*φs*): the preposited adjectives heighten the picture of soft grass and fat sheep.

pinguium | **custodes ovium**: for the grouping see on P. 20 a.

11, 12. **nigri** | **colles Arcadiae**: for the order see on P. 35. The stress on *nigri* (*φ*) may signify 'the shadow (of trees on the hills)'; see on P. 27. There is a reading *nigrae colles Arcadiae* (see P. 20 a); this *nigrae* would assuredly be 'corrected' to agree with *colles*.

14. **pressum...Liberum**: for the order with intrusive *ducere* see on P. 46 a. But *pressum Calibus* deserves stress. The wine was a famous one, and the sense is 'if it is champagne you are wanting.'

nardi parvus onyx eliciet cadum,
 qui nunc Sulpiciis accubat horreis,
 spes donare novas largus amaraque
 curarum eluere efficax.

20

ad quae si properas gaudia, cum tua
 velox merce veni: non ego te meis
 immunem meditor tinguere poculis,
 plena dives ut in domo.

verum pone moras et studium lucri,
 nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignium
 misce stultitiam consiliis brevem:
 dulce est desipere in loco.

25

XIII.

Audivere, Lyce, di mea vota, di
 audivere, Lyce: fis anus, et tamen
 vis formosa videri,
 ludisque et bibis impudens

15. *iuvenum nobilium* (*ps*): the stress lies on the young nobility with its luxury and extravagance.

17. *nardi* is placed outside *parvus onyx* (see on P. 43) to pick up *nardo* of the preceding line. Horace harps on the word: nard, nard is wanted, if you want a dinner.

cadum: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

18. *Sulpiciis* (*ps*): see on P. 21, and P. 37. Horace also suggests that he does not keep such fine stuff *in suis horreis*.

19. *spes donare novas*: see on P. 21.

novas i.e. 'never existing before.' The adjective is usually preposited; here therefore, being postposited and separated, it has some emphasis; see on *Odes* 1. 2. 6.

21. *gaudia*: for its position compare on *Odes* 4. 11. 14.

tua (*ps*) i.e. come with *your* side of the bargain; contrast *meis* (*ps*) of the next line.

22, 23. *non ego te meis*: compare on *Odes* 4. 9. 30, and on *Odes* 1. 2. 17. *immunem* (*s*) has the stress of warning i.e. 'if you come giftless.'

24. *plena dives ut in domo*: for the rich man set, in sense and position, within his well-stored home, see on *Odes* 4. 8. 33 and 3. 2. 32. For the position of *ut* see on *Odes* 1. 15. 29. The juxtaposition of *plena* and *dives* is picturesque: I am no bloated millionaire in my home.

26. *nigrorum* (*ps*) i.e. the blackness, literal and tropical (of funeral torches and fires); see on P. 27, and *Epod.* 5. 82.

27. *brevem* (*s*) i.e. 'though brief,' 'however brief.' See too P. 50 c.

28. *in loco* (*pp*) has stress and equals *ἐν καὶρῳ γε*. See also P. 53.

et cantu tremulo pota Cupidinem 5
 lentum sollicitas. ille virentis et
 doctae psallere Chiaie
 pulchris excubat in genis.
 importunus enim transvolat aridas
 quercus et refugit te quia luridi 10
 dentes te quia rugae
 turpant et capitis nives.
 nec Coae referunt iam tibi purpurae
 nec clari lapides tempora, quae semel
 notis condita fastis 15
 inclusit volucris dies.

XIII. 1. *mea* (*ph*): whatever they have done in the case of other people.

6, 7. *virentis...Chiae*: this genitive group comes early as if it were the object of some verb for which the reader waits (see on P. 38). One may read it thus: 'He (loves) fresh beauty, skill on the lyre; he loves Chia and keeps watch on her fair cheeks.'

virentis (*ph*) i.e. 'the freshness, fresh beauty (of Chia)'; see on P. 27.

8. *pulchris* (*phs*): see on P. 21. The adjective is causal i.e. 'because they are fair.'

9. *aridas* (*ph*) i.e. 'the dryness (of oaks)'; see on P. 27.

10. *quercus* should have stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26). The word comes as a parapsrodoxian; we are half expecting *anus*; we find a gnarled oak, the symbol of longevity.

te has emphasis because it follows *refugit*; it is also object of *turpant*.

luridi (*ph*) i.e. 'the dirtiness (of teeth)'; see on P. 27.

11. *dentes*: if a comma is put after this word (instead of after *te*) there is offensive stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26). The dirty teeth stick out, as it were.

te, emphatic because preceding *quia*, unpleasantly echoes *te* of l. 10. See too P. 51.

12. *capitis* (*ph*): as if we had *in capite*. Horace travels up the face; first those awful teeth, then the wrinkled face and brow, and then the *head* and white hair.

13. *Coae* (*phs*) i.e. not even *Coan* purple (the very best) and its transparent material.

iam (*phph*) i.e. it is too late, too late!

14. *clari* (*ph*) i.e. 'the flash (of stones)'; see on P. 27. The reading *cari* will be concessive 'though costly.'

semel (*s*) i.e. 'once for all,' said with stress.

15. *notis* (*phs*): every one knows your age. See P. 24.

quo fugit venus, heu, quove color? decens
 quo motus? quid habes illius, illius,
 quae spirabat amores,
 quae me surpuerat mihi,

30

felix post Cinaram notaque *dotium*
 gratarum facies? sed Cinarae brevis
 annos fata dederunt,
 servatura diu parem

cornicis vetulae temporibus Lyceen,
 possent ut iuvenes visere fervidi
 multo non sine risu
 dilapsam in cineres facem.

35

XIV.

Quae cura patrum quaeve Quiritium
 plenis honorum muneribus tuas,
 Auguste, virtutes in aevum
 per titulos memoresque fastus

16. *volucris* (*ρ*) i.e. 'the swift flight (of time)'; see on P. 27.

17, 18. *decens* is probably felt with both *color* and *motus*; if it goes with the latter only, then, being preposited, it means 'the grace (of movement)'; see on P. 27.

21, 22. *nota...facies*: *dotium* is Palmer's emendation of *et artium*, in which the *et* seems to mean 'also.' The question whether *felix* agrees with *Lyce* or *facies* is beyond settlement. If we read *facie* (*facies* may be due to dittography) one awkwardness disappears.

brevis (*ρ*): contrast *diu* (*ρρ*) of l. 24.

24. *servatura* is concessive, 'though they were going to preserve.'

25. *cornicis* (*ρ*) i.e. 'like the crow (with his long life)'; see on P. 38.

26. *possent ut*: perhaps the position of *possent* sounds like 'only to enable young men....' But see on *Odes* 1. 37. 20. Horace could have written *ut possent* and made the line scan.

fervidi (*s*): contrast 'the cold, burnt-out torch' (Wickham).

27. *multo* (*s*) has emphasis and equals *plurimo*.

XIV. This is another laureate Ode. There is no caesura at l. 17 (compare *Odes* 1. 37. 14—another laureate performance); and in l. 41 no one can honestly pause after *non*.

2. *tuas* (*ρs*) i.e. *thy* praises, whatever may be said of others. For the intervening vocative see on *Odes* 1. 5. 3.

4. *memores* goes with both *titulos* and *fastus*; see on P. 33.

aeternet, o qua sol habitabilis 5
 illustrat oras, maxime principum?
 quem legis expertes Latinae
 Vindelici didicere nuper,
 quid Marte posses. milite nam tuo
 Drusus Genaunos, implacidum genus, 10
 Breunosque velocis et arces
 Alpibus impositas tremendis
 deiecit acer plus vice simplici.
 maior Neronum mox grave proelium
 commisit immanisque Raetos 15
 auspiciis pepulit secundis,
 spectandus in certamine Martio,
 devota morti pectora liberae
 quantis fatigaret ruinis,
 indomitas prope qualis undas 20

5. **aeternet** has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) and draws attention to the pleonasm of *in aevum aeternare*.

habitabilis (*ps*) i.e. wherever there are *inhabitants*, Augustus is known. See too P. 21.

7. **legis expertes Latinae**: for the grouping see on P. 24 *ad fin.* But as *expertes* = *inscii*, we may regard *legis* as objective genitive (see P. 39 and compare *Odes* 3. 11. 11); in that case *Latinae* (*s*) has stress in contrast to *barbarae*.

8. **nuper** (*pp*) i.e. 'only of late.'

9. **milite nam**: for *nam*, second, see on *Epod.* 14. 6.

10, 11. **implacidum genus**, | **Breunosque velocis**: note the chiasmus.

11, 12. **tremendis**: for its position see on P. 48. Compare too the grouping of P. 16 *a*, and see on *Epod.* 6. 9.

13. **acer** and **plus vice simplici** are emphatic addenda. See on P. 53.

14. **grave** (*p*): contrast *leve proelium*.

15. **commisit** is tied closely with the subsequent words by *que*; contrast on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

15, 16. **immanis** (*p*) echoes *grave* (*p*) of l. 14, and anticipates the contrast *secundis* (*s*); a *formidable* enemy is *successfully* dealt with. But see also on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

secundis (*s*): contrast *infaustis*; see too on P. 21.

18. **devota...liberae**: for the grouping see on P. 48, and P. 17. Compare l. 12 above. The line is object of *fatigaret* and precedes *quantis* in order to enhance, by stress, the victory of Tiberius over a courageous foe.

19. **quantis**: for its separation from *ruinis* see on *Odes* 1. 27. 11.

exercet Auster Pleiadum choro
 scindente nubes, impiger hostium
 vexare turmas et frementem
 mittere equum medios per ignes.
 sic tauriformis volvitur Aufidus, 25
 qui regna Dauni praefluit Apuli,
 cum saevit horrendamque cultis
 diluviem meditatur agris,
 ut barbarorum Claudius agmina
 ferrata vasto diruit impetu, 30
 primosque et extremos metendo
 stravit humum, sine clade victor,
 te copias, te consilium et tuos
 praebente divos. nam tibi, quo die
 portus Alexandria supplex 35
 et vacuum patefecit aulam,

20. *indomitas* (*ps*) has emphasis.

prope: 'objection has been justly taken to *prope* as prosaic' (Gow). Shelley is no less guilty when he writes 'I love waves, and winds, and storms | Everything almost | Which is Nature's'; and 'Bird thou never wert, | That from heaven, or near it....'

21, 22. *Pleiadum* (*p*) *choro*: the Pleiades are more important than the descriptive *choro*; see on P. 38. For *Pleiadum choro scindente* see on P. 35.

nubes: for its position see on P. 47, and compare *Odes* 3. 14. 15 (a laureate effort).

22, 23. *hostium* (*ps*)...*turmas* i.e. 'the enemy in squadrons'; see on P. 38.

23, 24. *frementem* goes with *mittere* i.e. 'send snorting'; see too P. 21. *medios* (*ps*) i.e. 'right through.'

25. *tauriformis* (*ps*): see P. 21. It is practically an adverbial phrase; see on P. 31.

26. *Apuli* (*s*): as if we had 'in Apulia'; see on *Odes* 1. 31. 9, and on P. 21.

27, 28. *horrendam...agris*: for the grouping see on P. 9.

29, 30. *barbarorum* (*ps*)...*agmina* i.e. 'barbarians in their hordes'; see on P. 38.

barbarorum...agmina | *ferrata*: for the grouping see on P. 35.

vasto (*ps*) has stress; see on P. 21.

32. *sine clade victor*: an emphatic addendum (see P. 53).

33. *tuos* (*ps*) i.e. 'gods that were thine'; the battles were fought *tuis* (*p*), *non eorum auspiciis*. See too P. 21.

fortuna lustrō prospera tertio
belli secundos reddidit exitus,
laudemque et optatum peractis
imperiiis decus arrogavit.

40

te Cantaber non ante domabilis
Medusque et Indus, te profugus Scythes
miratur, o tutela praesens
Italiae dominaeque Romae.

te fontium qui celat origines
Nilusque et Hister, te rapidus Tigris,
te beluosus qui remotis
obstrepat Oceanus Britannis,

45

36. **vacuam** goes with *patefecit* i.e. 'left empty and open.' See too P. 30 and P. 21.

37. **fortuna...tertio**: for the grouping see on P. 16 a.

38. **belli** seems to be in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position with *fortuna*, *lustrō*, and *exitus*. If it goes with *exitus* only, the order is abnormal (see on P. 43).

secundos goes with *reddidit* i.e. 'rendered prosperous'; see on P. 30 and P. 21.

39, 40. **optatum peractis | imperiiis decus**: the grouping may be that of P. 10, in which case editors are justified in taking *peractis imperiiis* as dative with *arrogavit* (see on C. S. 27, 28). But what prevents us from taking *peractis imperiiis* with the words between which they lie? Thus *optatum...decus* may mean 'the glory longed for when campaigns are ended.' This glory fortune has claimed for her favourite i.e. *tibi* (l. 34), which goes with both *reddidit* and *arrogavit*.

42. **profugus** (*ps*): contrast *non ante domabilis* of l. 41. Compare *Odes* 1. 35. 9 *te Dacus asper, te profugi Scythae*, where *profugi* (*p*) is contrasted with *asper*.

43, 44. **miratur** should be emphatic (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); it amounts to *veneratur*.

tutela praesens | Italiae: for the grouping see on P. 44.

44. **dominae** may be ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with *Italiae* and *Romae*; see on P. 33.

45-48. **fontium** (*ps*): the important word is *fontium*, and is felt as object (see on P. 38). The characteristics of the rivers, ocean, and peoples are stressed; the Nile is interesting for its source (*fontium* precedes the relative), the Tigris for its speed (*rapidus*, preposited), the ocean for its monsters (*beluosus*, preposited and separated), the Britons for their distance from Rome (*remotis* preposited and separated).

47, 48. **beluosus...Britannis**: for the grouping see on P. 7.

49. **non paventis funera Galliae...tellus**: the preposited genitive phrase is practically subject; see on P. 38. Bentley reads *paventes*.

te non paventis funera Galliae
 duraeque tellus audit Hiberiae,
 te caede gaudentes Sygambri
 compositis venerantur armis.

10

XV.

Phoebus volentem proelia me loqui
 victas et urbes increpuit lyra,
 ne parva Tyrrhenum per aequor
 vela darem. tua, Caesar, actas
 fruges et agris rettulit uberes
 et signa nostro restituit Iovi
 derepta Parthorum superbis
 postibus et vacuum duellis

5

50. *durae* (*ψ*) i.e. 'for all its hardness and endurance'; but see also P. 20 a.

51. *caede gaudentes* is a quasi-compound *αἵματοχαρής, αἵματοχαρμής* (see on *Odes* 3. 1. 24). It is preposited because concessive, 'though delighting in blood.'

52. *compositis* (*ψ*) i.e. 'by the laying to rest laying down (of arms)'; see on P. 26, and P. 21.

XV. 1. *proelia me*: the normal order would be *me proelia*; both words therefore have stress, and their juxtaposition is significant (see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17) i.e. 'battles! me!' as if Phoebus said '*quid tibi cum proeliis?*'

2. *victas* (*ψ*) i.e. 'the sacking (of cities)'; see on P. 26.

lyra goes, of course, with *increpuit*. See on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

3, 4. *parva...vela*: for the grouping see on P. 10.

tua (*ψ*) i.e. 'it is thy lifetime that has...' For the intervening vocative (*Caesar*) see *Odes* 1. 5. 3.

5. *et* is out of place *metri gratia*, unless we read *agros*.

uberes goes with *rettulit* i.e. 'has brought back in richness'; compare *Odes* 4. 14. 38.

6. *nostro* (*ψ*): perhaps as Wickham says 'opposed to the foreign gods, in whose temples they have been hanging hitherto.' The possessive might mean 'our beloved' (see on *Odes* 1. 26. 8). Compare too P. 21.

7, 8. *Parthorum* (*ψ*): 'snatched from the Parthians' is the effect; 'Parthians' is more important than what follows; hence the order, for which see P. 38, and P. 43. Compare on *Odes* 4. 14. 21.

8. *postibus*: the position seems to have no point (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26). The pause, however, is very slight.

8, 9. *vacuum duellis* | *Ianum Quirini*: the words *Ianum Quirini* form a quasi-compound; but in any case the second complement may stand outside *vacuum* and *Ianum* (see on P. 48).

Ianum Quirini clausit et ordinem
 rectum evaganti frena licentiae
 iniecit emovitque culpas
 et veteres revocavit artes,

10

per quas Latinum nomen et Italiae
 crevere vires famaue et imperi
 porrecta maiestas ad ortus
 solis ab Hesperio cubili.

15

custode rerum Caesare non furor
 civilis aut vis exigit otium,
 non ira, quae procudit enses
 et miseras inimicat urbes.

20

non qui profundum Danuvium bibunt
 edicta rumpent Iulia, non Getae,
 non Seres infidive Persae,
 non Tanain prope flumen orti.

9, 10. **ordinem** | **rectum evaganti**: this group is preposited and separated because the sense is causal. The word *licentia* has originally no bad connotation; it is the noun of *licet* and means properly 'freedom to do what is open to one'; but freedom too often degenerates into licence, and hence comes its bad meaning. The sense therefore is 'he checked with reins *licentia*, because it went beyond due limits.'

12. **veteres** may be in ἀπὸ κοινῶν position with *culpas* and *artes*; see on P. 33. If it goes with *artes* only, compare P. 21.

13. **Latinum** (♂): in artificial contrast to *Italiae*.

13, 14. **Italiae** | **crevere vires**: see on P. 21.

14, 15. **imperi** is in ἀπὸ κοινῶν position with *fama* and *maiestas*; hence it stands outside *porrecta* and *maiestas* (see on P. 43). Somewhat similar is the position of *Iovis* at C. S. 32.

16. **Hesperio** (♂): contrast *ortus solis*.

18. **civilis** perhaps qualifies both *furor* and *vis*.

otium: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16; so *enses* l. 19.

20. **miseras** (♂s) i.e. 'to their misery'; see on P. 30, and also on P. 21.

21. **profundum** (♂) is picturesque for *magnum* and is therefore preposited, like all adjectives of number and quantity.

22. **Iulia** (s) i.e. whatever other statutes they may break. See too P. 21.

23. **infidi** (♂) i.e. despite their faithlessness in general. Compare too P. 33.

24. **Tanain prope flumen**: compare on *Odes* 4. 1. 19.

25. **profestis** (♂): contrast *sacris*.

26. **iocosi munera Liberi**: for the grouping see on P. 20 a.

CARMEN SAECULARE

Phoebe silvarumque potens Diana,
lucidum caeli decus, o colendi
semper et culti, date quae precamur
tempore sacro,

quo Sibyllini monuere versus
virgines lectas puerosque castos
dis, quibus septem placuere colles,
dicere carmen.

alme Sol, curru nitido diem qui
promis et celas, aliusque et idem
nasceris, possis nihil urbe Roma
visere maius!

rite maturos aperire partus
lenis, Ilithyia, tuere matres,
sive tu Lucina probas vocari
seu Genitalis:

1. **silvarum** (*ph*): see on P. 39, and compare *Odes* 1. 6. 10 *lyrae Musa potens*.

3. **semper** lies in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position with *colendi* and *culti*.

5. **Sibyllini** (*phs*): see on P. 21.

7. **septem** (*s*): see on P. 21.

8. **carmen**: for its position see *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

9, 10. **alme** (*ph*): see on P. 36.

qui | promis et celas: the relative clause is placed in the position of the equivalent *promens et celans*.

11. **nasceris**: the position seems to have no point (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26).

12. **maius** has stress because placed last and separated from *nihil*.

13. **rite**: for its position see on *Odes* 2. 9. 13.

maturos (*phs*) i.e. 'only when ready for birth.' See too P. 21.

17. **patrum** (*phs*): there is a stress of innuendo on 'fathers'; the patricians had not been true to their name: childlessness among them had been notorious.

diva, producas subolem patrumque
 prosperes decreta super iugandis
 feminis prolisque novae feraci
 lege marita,

20

certus undenos deciens per annos
 orbis ut cantus referatque ludos,
 ter die claro totiensque grata
 nocte frequentis.

vosque veraces cecinisse, Parcae,
 quod semel † dictum stabilis per aevum
 Terminus servet, bona iam peractis
 iungite fata.

25

fertilis frugum pecorisque tellus
 spicea donet Cererem corona;
 nutriant fetus et aquae salubres
 et Iovis aurae.

30

condito mitis placidusque telo
 supplices audi pueros, Apollo;
 siderum regina bicornis, audi,
 Luna, puellas.

35

18. *iugandis* (*ps*) i.e. 'the marriage (of women)'; see on P. 26.

19, 20. *prolis* (*ps*): see on P. 39 for the objective genitive placed in front.
novae (*ps*) probably has stress, since it is usually preposited.

feraci | *lege marita*: for the adjectives on either side of the noun see on P. 34.

21, 22. *certus...orbis* i.e. 'an unbroken cycle.' The phrase precedes *ut* because it contains the idea connecting this stanza with the previous one: Rome must have children to preserve the cycle unbroken.

undenos deciens per annos: note the adverb (*deciens*) between adjective and noun, as so often in Livy.

referatque: see on *Odes* 1. 30. 6.

23. *die claro* (i.e. hot)...*grata* (i.e. cool) *nocte*: note the chiasmus.

27, 28. *bona iam peractis* | *iungite fata*: if we feel *fatis* with *peractis*, the grouping is that of P. 10. The construction here is easier than at *Odes* 4. 14. 39, 40. To make the passages parallel we should have *fatis* inserted after *peractis*, and *fata* preceding *iungite*. But a Roman could probably read the words thus: 'good things to past things join as our fate.'

30. *spicea* (*ps*) i.e. 'with wheat-ears (for crown)'; see on P. 27 (*ad init.*).

32. *Iovis* is by position ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with *aquae* and *aurae*. See on *Odes* 4. 15. 14, 15.

Roma si vestrum est opus Iliaeque
 litus Etruscum tenuere turmae,
 iussa pars mutare lares et urbem
 sospite cursu,

40

cui per ardentem sine fraude Troiam
 castus Aeneas patriae superstes
 liberum munivit iter, daturus
 plura relictis:

di, probos mores docili iuventae,
 di, senectuti placidae quietem,
 Romulae genti date remque prolemque
 et decus omne;

45

quaeque vos bobus veneratur albis
 clarus Anchisae Venerisque sanguis,
 impetret, bellante prior, iacentem
 lenis in hostem.

50

33. *condito mitis...telo*: see on *Odes* I. 10. 14.
 34. *supplices* (*ps*) i.e. 'the prayers (of boys)'; see on P. 27, and P. 21.
pueros comes last in contrast to *puellas* of l. 36.
 35. *siderum regina bicornis*: see on P. 35. The preposited *siderum* enforces the contrast *Apollo*, the god of day.
 37. *Roma* precedes *si* in contrast to *Ilium* contained in *Iliae* (*ps*).
vestrum (*ps*) has emphasis i.e. 'your work.'
 38. *turmae*: for its position see on *Odes* I. 3. 16.
 39. *iussa* (*p*) i.e. *non sine divom numine*; not *ultro*.
 40. *sospite* (*p*) has stress; they were *safe* because 'under divine safeguard' (Wickham).
 41. *sine fraude* must go with *ardentem* and *Troiam* i.e. 'burning without hurt (to Aeneas).' See *Odes* 2. 19. 20.
 42. *castus* (*p*) has stress because Aeneas is thus 'under the protection of the goddess of chastity' (Wickham). The Dido episode comes later!
 43, 44. *liberum* is predicative with *munivit*, for this verb is little more than *fecit* or *reddidit*. See too P. 21.
daturus plura relictis: an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53).
 45. *probos* (*p*) i.e. 'probity (of character)'; contrast *malos*. See on P. 27.
docili (*p*): contrast *indocili*; 'give teachableness to the young' is part of the prayer. See P. 27.
 47. *Romulae* (*p*) i.e. 'of Romulus'; he is now one of themselves; they should support a member of the Union.
 48. *omne* (*pp*) has emphasis i.e. 'every possible,' 'all manner of.'

iam mari terraque manus potentis
 Medus Albanasque timet securis,
 iam Scythae responsa petunt, superbi
 nuper, et Indi. 55

iam Fides et Pax et Honor Pudorque
 priscus et neglecta redire Virtus
 audet, apparetque beata pleno
 Copia cornu. 60

augur et fulgente decorus arcu
 Phoebus acceptusque novem Camenis,
 qui salutari levat arte fessos
 corporis artus,

si Palatinas videt aequus aras, 65
 remque Romanam Latiumque felix
 alterum in lustrum meliusque semper
 prorogat aevum.

quaeque Aventinum tenet Algidumque
 quindecim Diana preces virorum 70
 curat et votis puerorum amicas
 applicat auris.

49. *albis* (*s*): the position perhaps stresses their choiceness; but see too P. 21.

51. *iacentem* (*ps*): contrast *bellante*.

54. *Albanas* (*ps*): this antiquarian reference emphasizes the long life of Rome's greatness. See too P. 21.

56. *nuper* (*pp*) i.e. 'but yesterday.'

58. *priscus* perhaps has the stress of regret (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26), like *neglecta* (*ps*).

58-60. *redire Virtus | audet, apparetque...Copia*: note the chiasmus; *audet* may have stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26).

beata...cornu: for the grouping see on P. 9.

61, 62. *fulgente...Phoebus*: for the grouping see on P. 9. See also P. 24 (*ad init.*).

63. *salutari* (*ps*): the epithet stresses his aspect as *healer* in contrast to *archer*. See too P. 21.

65. *Palatinas* (*ps*) i.e. 'on the Palatine'; see note on *Odes* 1. 31. 9. *aequus* goes closely with *videt* i.e. 'beholds with favour.'

67. *alterum* (*ps*) i.e. 'to a *second* period.'

melius (*ps*) is proleptic; see on P. 30.

69. *tenet* lies in ἀπὸ κοινῶν position between *Aventinum* and *Algidum*.

haec Iovem sentire deosque cunctos
 spem bonam certamque domum reporto,
 doctus et Phoebi chorus et Dianae
 dicere laudes.

75

70. **quindecim** (*s*): see on *Odes* 4. 1. 10, 11.

71. **curat**: there should be stress; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

amicas (*ps*) i.e. 'ears that are *friendly*.' Compare Livy 34. 5. 13 *superbas* (*ps*), *me dius fidius*, *aures habemus*, and *malas* at *Epod.* 3. 6, 7. See too P. 21.

73. **cunctos** (*pp*) has stress.

75, 76. **Phoebi** is set in front of *chorus* in artificial contrast to *Dianae*. The genitives go with both *chorus* and *laudes*.

EPODES

I.

Ibis Liburnis inter alta navium,
 amice, propugnacula,
 paratus omne Caesaris periculum
 subire, Maecenas, tuo.
 quid nos, quibus te vita si superstite 5
 iucunda, si contra, gravis?
 utrumne iussi persequemur otium,
 non dulce, ni tecum simul,
 an hunc laborem, mente laturi, decet
 qua ferre non mollis viros? 10
 feremus, et te vel per Alpium iuga
 inhospitalem et Caucasum,
 vel Occidentis usque ad ultimum sinum
 forti sequemur pectore.

I. 5, 6. *quibus te vita si superstite iucunda*: this piece of obscure brevity (if the reading be correct) stands for *quibus vita, si te superstite vivitur, iucunda est*.

te vita...superstite iucunda may, perhaps, be grouped under P. 16 a.

7. *otium*: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

8. *tecum simul*: compare Cicero *Pro Arch.* 11. 28 *vobiscum simul*.

9, 10. *decet qua*: for the order see on *Odes* 4. 2. 26. Perhaps *decet* has stress.

non mollis (ρ): the litotes makes *non mollis* emphatic; see on P. 29.

11, 12. *Alpium* (ρ): see on P. 42. Horace may wish to stress the dangers of the *Alps*.

inhospitalem (ρ) i.e. 'the perils (of the Caucasus)'; see on P. 27. Compare too *Odes* 1. 22. 6, and the note on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

13. *Occidentis* is a pendent genitive (see on P. 40) i.e. 'or as for the West—to the very end of it.'

ultimum (ρ): superlative adjectives, especially of place, naturally tend to come first; compare *in summo monte, sub imo colle, ab extrema parte* etc.

14. *forti* (ρs) i.e. 'with courage (of heart)'; see on P. 27 and P. 21.

roges, tuum laborem quid iuven meo, 15
 imbellis ac firmus parum?
 comes minore sum futurus in metu,
 qui maior absentis habet:
 ut assidens implumibus pullis avis
 serpentium allapsus timet 20
 magis relictis, non, ut adsit, auxili
 latura plus praesentibus.
 libenter hoc et omne militabitur
 bellum in tuae spem gratiae,
 non ut iuvenis illigata pluribus 25
 aratra nitantur meis,
 pecusve Calabris ante sidus fervidum
 Lucana mutet pascuis,

15. *tuum (p) laborem*: contrast *meo* alone at the end of the line. If we read *labore*, then *meo* has stress by separation in contrast to *tuum* alone at the beginning of the clause.

16. *parum (pp)* is emphatic.

17. *minore (s)*: the position prepares us for *maior* of the next line.

19. *assidens...avis*: for the grouping compare on P. 10.

implumibus (p) i.e. 'because featherless.'

20. *serpentium (p)* i.e. 'snakes (and their approach)'; see on P. 38.

21, 22. *magis relictis* is an addendum (see on P. 53) i.e. 'but more when she has left them'; the position of the words prepares us for the antithesis *praesentibus*.

auxili (ps): see on P. 38, and especially on *Odes* 1. 2. 1. Prose would have *plus latura auxili* ordinarily.

plus (pps) has stress.

23. *libenter* first and separated from *militabitur* has stress; compare *satis superque* l. 31 below.

omne (s) has emphasis. See also P. 21.

24. *tuae spem gratiae*: for the grouping see on P. 20 a.

25. *pluribus (pps)* has emphasis, for comparatives are usually preposited (see P. 28), and so are adjectives of quantity. But see too P. 24.

26. *meis (s)* has great stress, the oxen are *mine*, not the property of a landlord or the result of borrowing. Compare *proprio*, *patrios* at *Odes* 1. 1. 9, 1. 1. 11, and *suis* at *Epod.* 2. 3. There is a reading *mea*, for which see on P. 21.

27. *Calabris (ps)* prepares us for the antithesis *Lucana*. It probably is read as 'in Calabria' (see on *Odes* 1. 31. 9).

28. *pascuis*: there is a variant *pascua* (see on P. 21) which would give stress to *Lucana* in contrast to *Calabris*.

29. *superni villa candens Tusculi*: for the grouping see on P. 15. Surely

nec ut superni villa candens Tusculi
 Circaea tangat moenia.
 satis superque me benignitas tua
 ditavit: haud paravero,
 quod aut avarus ut Chremes terra premam,
 discinctus aut perdam ut nepos.

30

II.

'Beatus ille, qui procul negotiis,
 ut prisca gens mortalium,
 paterna rura bobus exercet suis,
 solutus omni faenore,
 neque excitatur classico miles truci,
 nec horret iratum mare,

5

superni...Tusculi must go with *villa* first, though later with *moenia* also. For the quasi-locative genitive *superni...Tusculi* compare Livy 1. 31. 3 *vocem...ex summi cacuminis luco*.

30. *Circaea* (*ps*): see on P. 21.

31. *satis superque*: for the emphasis by separation compare on *libenter* l. 23.

me precedes the abstract subject; see on P. 51.

32. *ditavit* has stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26): Maecenas has not merely helped Horace; he has made him a rich man, rich, that is, in the eyes of Horace.

33, 34. *avarus* sc. *av* agreeing with *ego* understood; the same is true of *discinctus*; both epithets are felt again with *Chremes* and *nepos* respectively. Compare Ovid *Her.* 12. 26 *quam pater est illi, tam mihi dives erat*, for *quam pater dives est illi, tam mihi pater dives erat*. See too on *Epod.* 5. 27, and 6. 16.

34. *discinctus* precedes *aut* to enforce the antithesis *avarus*.

II. 2. *prisca gens mortalium*: for the grouping see on P. 35, but *gens mortalium* is a mere compound for *homines* (compare *ramis arborum* in l. 56), and *prisca* then has some stress, 'the good old' (see on *Odes* 3. 9. 17) in contrast to *haec nova gens*.

3. *paterna* (*p*): he is no newcomer, no returned soldier put on the land; these fields belonged to his fathers.

suis (*s*): see on *Epod.* 1. 26, and *Odes* 1. 1. 9, 1. 1. 11. Compare too on P. 21.

4. *solutus...faenore* is a causal addendum explaining *suis* of l. 3. See on P. 53.

5. *truci*: perhaps the separated adjective is read as if *ad truculentiam* with *excitatur*; in any case it colours *miles* as well as *classico* (see on P. 52).

6. *iratum* (*p*) i.e. 'the anger (of the sea)'; see on P. 27.

forumque vitat et superba civium
 potentiorum limina.
 ergo aut adulta vitium propagine
 altas maritat populos, 10
 aut in reducta valle mugientium
 prospectat errantis greges,
 inutilisve falce ramos amputans
 feliciores inserit,
 aut pressa puris mella condit amphoris, 15
 aut tondet infirmas ovis;
 vel cum decorum mitibus pomis caput
 Autumnus agris extulit,
 ut gaudet insitiva decerpens pira,
 certantem et uvam purpurae, 20
 qua muneretur te, Priape, et te, pater
 Silvane, tutor finium.
 libet iacere modo sub antiqua ilice,
 modo in tenaci gramine:

10. *altas* (*ps*) has point; the vines, as Wickham says, 'are now grown large enough to clamber a tree which would have been too tall for them before.' See too P. 21.

11, 12. *reducta* (*p*) i.e. 'in the depths (of the valley)'; see on P. 26.

mugientium (*ps*): the order is as if we had *mugitus prospectat* (*exaudit*) *errantium gregum*. It is the *mugitus* that makes him look. He looks and descries the wanderers. Thus both *mugientium* and *errantis* are the important parts of the picture, and normal order (*errantis mugientium greges*) is forsaken. For *mugientium* (*ps*) see on P. 38, and, for the grouping, P. 43.

13. *inutilis* (*ps*) i.e. 'because useless'; contrast too *feliciores*. The result is an awkward position of *falce*; see on P. 50 d.

15. *pressa...amphoris*: for the grouping see on P. 9.

16. *infirmas* (*p*) *ovis* almost equals *infirmatatem ovium* (see on P. 27), just as *tarditatem Lepidi* means 'the slow Lepidus'; but *infirmas* is also causal: only because sheep are unresisting can they be shorn. Compare *Epist.* I. 16. 14 *infirmo capiti...utilis* i.e. 'useful for weakness in the head.'

17. *decorum mitibus pomis caput*: for the grouping see on P. 10. But *mitibus* (*p*) may be intentional; contrast 'unripe.' The order is then normal (see on *Odes* I. 7. 29).

19. *insitiva* (*ps*): the owner feels an additional pleasure in pears which he has *artificially* produced. See also P. 21.

20. *purpurae* probably has stress by its position outside *certantem* and *uvam*; but see P. 47 and P. 49. Compare too on l. 60 below.

23. *antiqua* (*p*): age implies shade and charm.

labuntur altis interim ripis aquae, 24
queruntur in silvis aves,
fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus,
somnos quod invitet levis.
at cum tonantis annus hibernus Iovis
imbres nivesque comparat, 30
aut trudit acris hinc et hinc multa cane
apros in obstantis plagas,
aut amite levi rara tendit retia
turdil edacibus dolos,

24. *tenaci* (ρ) i.e. 'the thickness, deep-rootedness (of the grass)'; see on P. 27.

25. *altis interim ripis* (v. l. *rixis*): the context seems decisively in favour of *ripis*. We are talking of summer (contrast l. 29) and therefore the stream is low and the banks are deep. The adverb ought to go, by position, with *altis* and *ripis* i.e. 'between banks that are for a while steep,' i.e. during the summer months. Horace has *interim* elsewhere once only viz. *Odes* 3. 20. 9, where it bears its ordinary sense *interea*. Quintilian is quoted as using *interim* = 'for a while,' and we may be permitted to assume this meaning here. For the position of the adverb compare Livy 1. 19. 4, 1. 21. 6 and *passim*. If *interim* is taken with *labuntur* i.e. 'while one sleeps,' the order is very abnormal (see P. 50 *c*).

27. *fontes* (Markland *frondes*): whichever we read, the stress on *manantibus* remains i.e. 'the fountains murmur with *flowing* (not *ruentibus*) waters,' or 'the leaves rustle in chorus with the *flowing* waters.' If the waters did more than *manare*, the leaves would not be heard, and one could hardly sleep.

28. *levis* (ς): contrast *gravis* (heavy and unhealthy). Compare *Odes* 2. 16. 15.

29. *tonantis...Iovis*: for the grouping see on P. 15.

31. *acris* is proleptic with *trudit* i.e. 'drives into wildness': like our colloquial 'drives him wild.' See on P. 30.

32. *obstantis* (ρ) i.e. 'into the obstacle (formed by nets).' See on *Odes* 3. 5. 51 and P. 26.

33. *amite*: as we do not know the quantity of the *a*, we do not know, with certainty, the quantity of the *e* in *levi*.

rara ($\rho\varsigma$): see on P. 21. The meaning of *rara* is doubtful. Wickham says 'wide-meshed,' a sense which would suit a net for catching boars and deer, but hardly a net for catching thrushes. Perhaps the word means no more than 'full of holes' (compare Ovid *Met.* 12. 437 *rari sub pondere cribri*), and has grown into a stock epithet of nets. See Conington on *Aen.* 4. 131. One would expect *rara* to mean 'fine-meshed' in contrast to the *densae plagae* for catching deer (see *Odes* 3. 5. 31, 32).

pavidumque leporem et advenam laqueo gruem 35
 iucunda captat praemia.
 quis non malarum, quas amor curas habet,
 haec inter obliviscitur?
 quodsi pudica mulier in partem iuвет
 domum atque dulcis liberos, 40
 Sabina qualis aut perusta solibus
 pernicis uxor Apuli,
 sacrum vetustis extruat lignis focum
 lassi sub adventum viri,
 claudensque textis cratibus laetum pecus 45
 distenta siccet ubera,
 et horna dulci vina promens dolio
 dapes inemptas apparet:
 non me Lucrina iuverint conchyliа
 magisve rhombus aut scari, 50

35. **pavidum** (*ψ*) i.e. in spite of its powers of flight which are inspired by fear.

advenam: lit. 'and a stranger in his net—even a crane—he takes....' The order makes *gruem* interesting; for according to Pliny (10. 23. 31 § 61) the *grues* are *aestatis advenae*. The hunter would not expect to find a *grus* in the winter.

36. **iucunda** (*ψ*) goes closely with *captat*, as if we had *iucunde*; see on P. 31, and P. 21.

37. **quas amor curas**: see on *Odes* 1. 27. 11.

38. **haec inter**: the order gives *haec* some stress; compare l. 61 below.

39. **pudica** (*ψ*): the suggested antithesis is the *amor* of l. 37, 'with its follies and fancies' (Wickham).

40. **domum atque dulcis liberos**: the words form one idea, 'Home.' **dulcis** colours both nouns; see on P. 33.

41. **Sabina** precedes *qualis* in artificial contrast to *Apuli* of l. 42.

42. **pernicis uxor Apuli**: for the grouping see on P. 20 β. The adjective *pernicis* has point; contrast the *supinus* idler of the city, and compare the *lassi* (*ψ*) *viri* of l. 44.

43. **sacrum...focum**: for the grouping see on P. 8.

44. **lassi sub adventum viri**: see on P. 20 α, and compare l. 42.

45. **textis** i.e. 'a prison (of hurdles)'; see on P. 26.

laetum (*ψ*): the epithet has point; the beasts are glad to be in such a prison, because they wish to be milked and to rest without fear of wolves.

46. **distenta** (*ψ*) is causal. See too P. 21.

47. **horna...dolio**: for the grouping see on P. 9.

49. **me** comes early with emphasis; contrast the luxurious man-about-town.

Siquos Eois intonata fluctibus
 hiems ad hoc vertat mare.
 non Afra avis descendat in ventrem meum,
 non attagen Ionicus
 iucundior, quam lecta de pinguiissimis
 oliva ramis arborum,
 aut herba lapathi prata amantis et gravi
 malvae salubres corpori,
 vel agna festis caesa Terminalibus,
 vel haedus ereptus lupo.
 has inter epulas ut iuvat pastas ovis
 videre properantis domum,
 videre fessos vomerem inversum boves
 collo trahentis languido,
 positosque vernas, ditis examen domus,
 circum renidentis Lares.'

Lucrina (*ps*): these oysters were the most celebrated. See too P. 21.

51, 52. Eois...hiems: for the grouping see on P. 9.

ad hoc vertat mare: see on P. 21.

53. **Afra** (*p*): this is the normal position in referring to the guinea-fowl ; it is *par excellence* the *African* bird. Compare Juvenal *Sat.* 11. 142, and our 'turkey.'

55, 56. iucundior is equal to an adverb; see on P. 31. For the stress compare on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

lecta...ramis: for the grouping see on P. 9.

ramis arborum is practically one word, like our 'tree-trunks.' Compare on l. 2 above.

57, 58. gravi...corpori: for the grouping see on P. 15.

59. agna...Terminalibus: for the grouping see on P. 14.

60. *lupo*: for its position outside *haedus* and *creptus* see on P. 47.

61. *has* (s) has stress i.e. 'mid feasts like *these*.' Compare *haec inter* l. 38 above.

pastas (*p*) is causal. Their well-fed condition is the cause of the owner's pleasure, and of the haste of the sheep.

63. *fessos...boves*: for the grouping see on P. 15. The juxtaposition of *fessos* and *vomerem* is happy, as if we had *fessos vomere*.

64. languido (s) echoes *fessos* above. See too P. 24.

65. *positos* (ϕ) i.e. 'the settling (of the slaves)'; see on P. 26.

ditis (*ps*): contrast *pauperis*; but see also on P. 20 β .

66. *renidentis* (*p*) i.e. 'the glow (of the fire on the images)'; see on P. 27.

haec ubi locutus faenerator Alfius,
 iam iam futurus rusticus,
 omnem redegit Idibus pecuniam,
 quaerit Kalendis ponere.

70

III.

Parentis olim siquis impia manu
 senile guttur fregerit,
 edit cicutis alium nocentius.
 o dura messorum ilia!
 quid hoc veneni saevit in praecordiis?
 num viperinus his cruor
 incoctus herbis me fefellit, an malas
 Canidia tractavit dapes?
 ut Argonautas praeter omnis candidum
 Medea mirata est ducem,
 ignota tauris illigaturum iuga
 perunxit hoc Iasonem,
 hoc delibutis ulta donis paelicem
 serpente fugit alite.

5

10

69. **omnem** (*s*) has emphasis i.e. 'every single farthing of...'

III. 1, 2. **Parentis** (*ps*)...**impia** (*p*)...**senile** (*p*): the horror of the crime is brought out by the order; it is a crime against a *father* (see too P. 43), the hand therefore is *impia* (see too on *Odes* 2. 14. 23), the victim is old and cannot protect himself.

olim, by its emphatic position, almost equals *umquam*; the horror is nearly unthinkable.

3. **cicutis** is emphatic; it should lie between *alium* and *nocentius*. See on P. 49.

6, 7. **viperinus his cruor** | **incoctus herbis**: as *incoctus* is merely an elongation of the preposition *in*, the grouping is that noted at P. 9.

malas (*ps*) i.e. '(a feast) that is poisonous'; compare *C. S.* 71, and note on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

9. **omnis** (*pps*) has stress.

candidum (*ps*) i.e. 'the fair complexion (of their leader)'; see on P. 27, and compare *Odes* 2. 4. 3 *niveo*.

11. **ignota...iuga**: for the grouping, with *illigaturum* intrusive see on P. 46. The participle *illigaturum* is causal; hence its separation from *Iasonem*. No doubt *tauris* is dative with both *ignota* and *illigaturum*.

13. **hoc** goes closely with *delibutis* (*ps*) i.e. 'thus anointed were the gifts with which....' Compare *Epod.* 5. 74 *multa fleturum*.

nec tantus umquam siderum insedit vapor
 siticulosae Apuliae,
 nec munus umeris efficacis Herculis
 inarsit aestuosius.
 at si quid umquam tale concupiveris,
 iocose Maecenas, precor
 manum puella savio opponat tuo,
 extrema et in sponda cubet.

IV.

Lupis et agnis quanta sortito obtigit,
 tecum mihi discordia est,
 Hibericis peruste funibus latus
 et crura dura compede.
 licet superbus ambules pecunia,
 fortuna non mutat genus.
 videsne, sacram metiente te viam
 cum bis trium ulnarum toga,

delibutis ulta donis: see on P. 24.

14. *alite* (s): see on P. 21. The effect is to heighten the miracle of this *serpens*.

15. *tantus...siderum insedit vapor*: for the grouping, with *insedit* intrusive see P. 46 a.

umquam is close to *tantus*, since it qualifies it. Compare *quid umquam* l. 19 below.

16. *siticulosae* (p) is proleptic; see on P. 30.

17. *efficacis* (p): see on *Odes* 1. 7. 5; but the implication is 'in spite of his great achievements.'

19. *umquam*: compare *tantus umquam* l. 15 above.

20. *iocose* (p): see on P. 36.

21. *tuo* (s): perhaps the force is 'even your'; but see too P. 21.

22. *extrema* (ps) i.e. 'at the very end (of the *sponda*). See on P. 27.

IV. 3, 4. *Hibericis* (ps): see P. 24. Perhaps there is stress on the adjective implying a Spanish *provenance* for the person attacked.

funibus latus | *et crura...compede*: note the chiastic arrangement.

4. *dura* (p) i.e. 'the galling (of the chain)'; see on P. 27, and compare the note at *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

5. *pecunia* comes last with stress; contrast *nobilitate*.

6. *genus*, perhaps, has emphasis by position; but see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

7. *sacram metiente te viam*: for the grouping see on P. 10. But there is point in emphasizing *sacram*, for the man is a pollution to its sanctity. See also on *Odes* 4. 1. 10, 11.

ut ora vertat huc et huc euntium
liberrima indignatio? 10
'sectus flagellis hic triumviralibus
praeconis ad fastidium
arat Falerni mille fundi iugera
et Appiam mannīs terit
sedilibusque magnus in primis eques 15
Othone contempto sedet.
quid attinet tot ora navium gravi
rostrata duci pondere
contra latrones atque servilem manum,
hoc, hoc tribuno militum? 20

V.

'At o deorum quicquid in caelo regit
terras et humanum genus,

8. **trium ulnarum**: for the position of the genitive see on P. 42.

9, 10. **huc et huc** may be ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with *vertat* and *euntium*; but it is more natural to take *huc et huc* with *euntium*. The group *huc et huc euntium* is then ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with *ora* and *liberrima indignatio*; hence it may stand outside these last two words (see on P. 43, and P. 49 with note there inserted on *Odes* 1. 2. 23).

11. **triumviralibus** (*s*): the stress reminds us that he was flogged as a *slave* by the *triumviri capitales*.

praeconis (*ps*) i.e. till even the *praeco* was tired of it; much more the flagellator. The *praeco* was said to go on proclaiming the culprit's offences.

13. **Falerni...iugera**: for the grouping see on P. 9.

15. **sedilibus...eques**: for the grouping see on P. 14.

17, 18. **ora...gravi | rostrata...pondere**: for the grouping see on P. 14. But *gravi* colours both *navium* and *pondere* (see on P. 52).

tot ora navium...rostrata: for the order see on P. 48.

19. **servilem** (*p*) echoes *latrones*, and has the same effect as *servorum* (*p*) *manum*, where the genitive comes first because it is the more important word (see on P. 38).

20. **hoc, hoc...militum** is a scornful and emphatic addendum; see on P. 53.

V. 1. **deorum** is preposited, as if we had *o di qui...regitis*. See also P. 38. Wickham quotes *Sat.* 1. 6. 1. Horace rushes *in medias res*. See Dr Johnson on 'Ruin seize thee, ruthless king!' (Croker's Boswell, p. 137).

2. **humanum** (*p*): as if Horace had written *terras hominesque*; see on *servilem Epod.* 4. 19.

quid iste fert tumultus, et quid omnium
 vultus in unum me truces?
 per liberos te, si vocata partubus 5
 Lucina veris adfuit,
 per hoc inane purpurae decus precor,
 per improbaturum haec Iovem,
 quid ut noverca me intueris aut uti
 petita ferro belua? 10
 ut haec trementi questus ore constitit
 insignibus raptis puer,
 impube corpus, quale posset impia
 mollire Thracum pectora,
 Canidia, brevibus implicata viperis 15
 crinis et incomptum caput,
 iubet sepulcris caprificos erutas,
 iubet cupressos funebris
 et uncta turpis ova ranae sanguine
 plumamque nocturnae strigis 20
 herbasque, quas Iolcos atque Hiberia
 mittit venenorum ferax,

3. *iste fert tumultus*: see on P. 21.

omnium (*ps*) anticipates *unum* of l. 4.

5, 6. *per liberos te*: see on *Odes* 1. 8. 1, 2. Here the order is normal.

vocata partubus | *Lucina veris*: the grouping may be that of P. 17. But *vocata partubus Lucina* can be taken together, and then *veris* may go closely with *adfuit* i.e. 'true, genuine (in your case).' With *vocata* the case of *partubus* might be dative or ablative.

11. *trementi* (*ps*) i.e. 'with trembling (of the voice)'; see on P. 27.

13, 14. *impube* (*ps*): the position heightens the pathos.

impia...pectora: for the grouping with *mollire* intrusive see on P. 46 a.

15. *brevibus implicata viperis*: see on P. 24, and compare Ovid *Her.* 2. 119 *brevibus torquata colubris*.

16. *incomptum* is in ἀπό κοινοῦ position with *crinis* and *caput*; see on P. 33.

17. *sepulcris* would normally lie between *caprificos* and *erutas*; its position adds to the horror. See on P. 49.

19, 20. *et uncta...strigis*: see the discussion of these lines at P. 5.

nocturnae (*ps*): the stress on 'night' heightens the horror. Compare l. 92 below, and see note on *Odes* 2. 13. 7.

22. *venenorum* (*ps*): see on P. 39.

et ossa ab ore rapta ieiunae canis
 flammis aduri Colchicis.
 at expedita Sagana per totam domum 25
 spargens Avernalis aquas
 horret capillis ut marinus asperis
 echinus aut currens aper.
 abacta nulla Veia conscientia
 ligonibus duris humum 30
 exhauriebat ingemens laboribus,
 quo posset infossus puer
 longo die bis terque mutatae dapis
 inemori spectaculo,
 cum promineret ore, quantum extant aqua 35
 suspensa mento corpora:

23. *ieiunae canis*: for the position of these words see on P. 48.

ieiunae (*φ*): the starving condition of the bitch emphasizes the disgusting nature of the *ossa*.

24. *Colchicis* (*s*): heard last, this word sums up the awful picture i.e. 'in flames of witchcraft.' Compare *Marsis* (*ψs*) at l. 76 below. See too P. 21.

25. *expedita* (*φ*) equals an adverb e.g. *celeriter*; see on P. 31.

26. *Avernalis* (*φ*): more sorcery. Compare the effect of *sepulcris* l. 17, *nocturnae* l. 20, and *Colchicis* l. 24.

27. *capillis* is read with *horret*; then, after *echinus*, the words *capillis horret* are heard again and the grouping is that of P. 14. Compare on *Epod.* I. 33, 34.

28. *currens* (*φ*): Bentley, after Heinsius, reads *Laurens* on the ground that a boar's bristles do not rise when he is running. But Horace, like Ovid *Hal.* 60, may have believed that a boar, when flying from the dogs, behaves like a porcupine. In any case the epithet is not pointless, for *currens* echoes *expedita* of l. 25; the boar runs, and so does Sagana.

29. *abacta...conscientia*: for the grouping see on P. 9.

32. *quo posset infossus* (*φ*)...*inemori*: the effect of *infossus* preposited is as if we had *quo posset infodi puer et...inemori*. Compare *cum semel fixae* of l. 39 below, and see *Epod.* 10. 5, 10. 6, 10. 13, 11. 13, 17. 5. Add *Odes* 3. 3. 7, and 3. 6. 40.

33, 34. *bis terque*: the words lie in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position with *die* and *mutatae*.

mutatae (*φ*) i.e. 'a change (of feast)'; see on P. 26.

dapis (*ψs*): the position adds to the cruelty by a kind of oxymoron. There is a fresh (*mutatae*) 'spread' (*dapis*) every few hours, but it kills (*inemori*) instead of sustaining him, because he only sees it (*spectaculo*).

37. *exsucta* (*ψs*), *exsecta*, *exesa* etc., and *aridum* (*φ*): both epithets are important, for the philtre requires dried up organs.

exsucta uti medulla et aridum iecur
 amoris esset poculum,
 interminato cum semel fixae cibo
 intabuissent pupulae. 40
 non defuisse masculae libidinis
 Ariminensem Foliam
 et otiosa credidit Neapolis
 et omne vicinum oppidum,
 quae sidera excantata voce Thessala 45
 lunamque caelo deripit.
 hic irresectum saeva dente livido
 Canidia rodens pollicem
 quid dixit aut quid tacuit? 'o rebus meis
 non infideles arbitrae, 50

38. amoris (*ps*): i.e. 'a love-potion'; compare *Epod.* 17. 80 *desideri temperare poculum*.

39, 40. interminato...fixae cibo...pupulae: for the grouping see on P. 9. interminato is concessive i.e. 'although forbidden to him with threats'; the sense justifies its emphatic position before *cum semel*. The poor boy is here thought of as dead. Then at last his eyes are fixed on the food and threats are hurled at him no longer.

cum semel fixae...intabuissent = *cum semel fixae essent et intabuissent*; see on *quo posset infossus* l. 32 above.

pupulae: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

41. masculae (*p*) i.e. not *femineae* merely.

libidinis (*p*): the genitive is quasi-subject i.e. the passion of Folia was not wanting. See on l. 71, and P. 38, P. 43.

42. Ariminensem (*p*): the order emphasizes the distance she had come, right from Ariminum, to attend these ceremonies in western Italy.

43. otiosa (*ps*) i.e. 'the idleness, idlers (of Naples)'; see on P. 27 and P. 21.

44. vicinum (*p*): places near Naples would be infected with the same passion for gossip.

45. voce Thessala goes with both *excantata* and *deripit*; hence the order (see at P. 49 on *Odes* 1. 2. 23).

47. irresectum (*ps*) i.e. 'with nail grown long'; the stress adds to the horror. Compare l. 55.

saeva (*ps*) equals an adverb 'savagely'; see on P. 31, and *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

49. rebus meis: for the abnormal order see on P. 49, and compare *Epod.* 16. 6.

50. non infideles (*p*): for the position see on P. 29 and P. 36.

Nox et Diana, quae silentium regis,
 arcana cum fiunt sacra,
 nunc, nunc adeste, nunc in hostilis domos
 iram atque numen vertite.
 formidulosis cum latent silvis ferae 55
 dulci sopore languidae,
 senem, quod omnes rideant, adulterum
 latrent Suburanae canes,
 nardo perunctum, quale non perfectius
 meae laborarint manus. 60
 quid accidit? cur dira barbarae minus
 venena Medae valent,
 quibus superbam fugit ulta paelicem,
 magni Creontis filiam,
 cum palla, tabo munus imbutum, novam 65
 incendio nuptam abstulit?

52. *arcana* (*ps*): *secret* rites require the patronage of Night. Compare l. 55 below for the grouping.

53. *hostilis* (*p*): see on P. 37, and note at *Odes* 2. 12. 22.

55, 56. *formidulosis* (*ps*): the stress again adds to the horror (compare ll. 47, and 52). For the grouping compare *arcana cum fiunt sacra* at l. 52 above.

ferae...languidae: for the grouping see on P. 18. In any case *dulci sopore* would lie between *ferae* and *languidae*. Perhaps *ferae* and *dulci* are purposely set together for the sake of the antithesis.

57. *senem* is separated from *adulterum* to bring out the point—the comicality of an old man playing Don Juan.

58, 59. *Suburanae* (*p*): the dogs of a *low* quarter bark at and betray a 'swell' who is *nardo perunctus*. The words *nardo perunctum* come as a surprise, as an emphatic addendum; see on P. 53.

60. *meae* (*p*) i.e. *αἷ γὰρ ἑμαί*, whatever other hands have done. See too P. 21.

61, 62. *dira barbarae...venena Medae*: for the grouping see on P. 9. *minus* has emphasis by separation from *valent*.

63. *superbam* (*p*) i.e. 'the haughtiness (of her rival)'; see on P. 27. There is a variant reading *superba*.

64. *Creontis* (*p*): see on P. 41.

65, 66. *tabo* would normally lie between *munus* and *imbutum*; the words *palla tabo* make us expect *imbuta*, but the intervening *munus* changes *imbuta* to *imbutum* (see on P. 49).

novam here approaches the sense of *recentem* (see on *Odes* 1. 31. 2, 3). Juvenal *Sat.* 2. 120 also has *nova nupta*. After all, a recently wedded bride has also 'never existed before' (*nova*), so far as regards her husband. The

atqui nec herba nec latens in asperis
 radix fefellit me locis:
 indormit unctis omnium cubilibus
 oblivione paelicum.
 a a, solutus ambulat veneficae
 scientioris carmine.
 non usitatis, Vare, potionibus,
 o multa fleturum caput,
 ad me recurres, nec vocata mens tua
 Marsis redibit vocibus;
 maius parabo, maius infundam tibi
 fastidienti poculum,

70

75

pause at the end of the line makes it unnecessary to group *novam incendio nuptam* together (see on P. 50 b).

There is a *varia lectio* viz. *nova*, and one is tempted to wonder whether Horace wrote *ново* (dread, horrible), felt with both *tabo* and *incendio*. The latter word seems to require some epithet, and the separation of *novam* from *nuptam* has little point, unless it is intended to heighten the pathos, or to emphasize the meanness of taking another wife.

67, 68. *latens in asperis* | *radix...locis*: for the grouping see on P. 9. The phrase *latens in asperis* is concessive i.e. 'though hidden and hard to reach.'

69, 70. *unctis...paelicum*: the phrase *unctis omnium cubilibus oblivione* i.e. 'on couches anointed with forgetfulness of all' is normal enough in its order (see on P. 48). The third complement *paelicum* may also stand outside *unctis* and *cubilibus*, but possibly it carries some stress of bitterness.

71. *veneficae* (*ψ*) i.e. by the charm of a *fellowe-professional* and one more skilled. The genitive is of greater importance than the noun on which it depends; see on P. 38.

73. *non usitatis* (*ψs*): see on P. 29, and compare *Odes* 2. 20. 1. For the intervening vocative see on *Odes* 1. 5. 3.

74. *multa* goes closely with *fleturum* (*πολυδάκρυτον*); compare *Epod.* 3. 13 *hoc delibutis*.

fleturum (*ψ*): see on P. 36.

75. *vocata mens tua*: for the grouping see on P. 34.

76. *Marsis* (*ψs*): the Marsians were famous for sorcery; even their enchantments will not avail in this case. Compare *Colchiis* (*s*) l. 24 above, and *Epod.* 17. 28, 29, 17. 35, 17. 60. Add *Odes* 1. 27. 21 *Thessalis magus venenis*. See also P. 21.

The words *Marsis vocibus* are heard with both *vocata* and *redibit*, for *redibit* is equivalent to *referetur* (sc. *ad te* or *ad me*). Compare Cicero *Ros. Amer.* 44. 128, and Ovid *Her.* 20. 172 where *redit* = *redditur*.

77. *maius parabo*: doubtless, as Wickham says, this first *maius* is quite vague (sc. *quiddam*), but so is the second *maius* until the word *poculum* is heard. Possibly one may feel *poculum* as object of *fastidienti* also.

priusque caelum sidet inferius mari,
 tellure porrecta super, 80
 quam non amore sic meo flagres uti
 bitumen atris ignibus.
 sub haec puer iam non, ut ante, mollibus
 lenire verbis impias,
 sed dubius, unde rumperet silentium, 85
 misit Thyesteas preces:
 'venena magnum fas nefasque non valent
 convertere humanam vicem.
 diris agam vos; dira detestatio
 nulla expiatur victima. 90
 quin, ubi perire iussus exspiravero,
 nocturnus occurram furor,

79. **prius**: the anticipatory position (with *quam* following in l. 81) is common in all Latin.

80. **super** has emphasis because it lies outside *tellure* and *porrecta*. Compare *Odes* 3. 4. 26, and P. 49.

81. **sic** is anticipatory of *uti*; compare *prius* of l. 79.

meo (*s*) has stress i.e. 'love of *me*.'

82. **atris** (*φ*): the position heightens the oxymoron; compare *Odes* 1. 33. 2, 1. 33. 14, 1. 34. 2, 2. 12. 26, 2. 14. 24, 3. 4. 5, 6, 3. 5. 48, 3. 21. 13, 14, 3. 24. 12, 4. 2. 12, 4. 11. 23, 4. 12. 26. A pitch torch, of course, gives out thick smoke.

83. **mollibus** (*ψ*) has stress; contrast the dread *preces* of l. 86 below. See too P. 21.

84. **lenire**: the only instance of an historic infinitive in the *Odes*, *Epodes* and *C. S.* But see *Sat.* 1. 5. 31, and 1. 9. 66.

86. **Thyesteas** (*φ*) i.e. 'of a Thyestes.' For the generic adjective in front see on P. 37.

87, 88. **venena...convertere humanam vicem**: for this notorious crux see Wickham's note.

humanam (*φ*): contrast *divinum* implied in *fas*. This order of *humanam* and the fact that *humanam vicem* is in the position of an emphatic addendum (see P. 53) support the rendering 'sorceries cannot overset the mighty laws of right and wrong—these are not like *human* things.'

89. **vos** has stress because it comes last i.e. 'curses are the only things to move *you*!'

dira (*φ*) echoes *diris*.

90. **nulla** (*s*) is an emphatic *non*, as so often in Cicero. See too P. 21.

92. **nocturnus** (*ψ*) equals *noctu*; see on P. 31, and compare *Odes* 4. 1. 37. The position also heightens the horror; see on l. 20 above. Compare too P. 21.

petamque vultus umbra curvis unguibus.
 quae vis deorum est inanum,
 et inquietis assidens praecordiis 95
 pavore somnos auferam.
 vos turba vicitim hinc et hinc saxis petens
 contundet obscenas anus;
 post insepulta membra different lupi
 et Esquilinae alites, 100
 neque hoc parentes, heu mihi superstites,
 effugerit spectaculum.'

VI.

Quid immerentis hospites vexas canis
 ignavus adversum lupos?
 quin huc inanis, si potes, vertis minas
 et me remorsurum petis?
 nam qualis aut Molossus aut fulvus Lacon, 5
 amica vis pastoribus,

93. *umbra* and *curvis unguibus* are unpleasant addenda (see on P. 53).
curvis (*ψ*): the stress on 'curved' adds to the abomination; the spirit has become a sort of Harpy.

94. *deorum* (*s*) seems to be quasi-adjectival, as if we had *divi manes* (Lucretius 6. 759) i.e. such is the might of the Manes, who have *divine* powers.

95. *inquietis* (*ψs*) is proleptic i.e. 'so that they are restless'; see on P. 30, and also on P. 24 and 25.

98. *obscenas* (*ψ*): see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23. The two words *obscenas anus* are causal addenda (see P. 53).

99. *insepulta* (*ψ*) is causal.

100. *Esquilinae* (*ψ*) is quasi-generic i.e. 'carrion (birds)'; see on P. 37.

101. *hoc* is emphatic by far separation. They shall not miss *this* sight, if they do miss what is going on now.

VI. 1. *immerentis* (*ψ*) is concessive i.e. 'though they do not deserve it.' Compare *immerentis* (*ψs*) of *Epod.* 7. 19. The whole point of the Epode lies in *immerentis*: the innocent should not be attacked by the writer of lampoons.

2. *ignavus* i.e. 'though a coward (against wolves).'

3. *inanis* (*ψs*) is proleptic i.e. 'so that they fall powerless'; see on P. 30. *minas* for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

5. *fulvus* appears to be ἀπὸ κοινού with *Molossus* and *Lacon*; see on P. 33.

6. *amica vis pastoribus*: for the order see on P. 47.

agam per altas aure sublata nives,
 quaecumque praecedet fera.
 tu, cum timenda voce complesti nemus,
 proiectum odoraris cibum. 10
 cave, cave: namque in malos asperrimus
 parata tollo cornua,
 qualis Lycambae spretus infido gener
 aut acer hostis Bupalò.
 an, siquis atro dente me petiverit, 15
 inultus ut flebo puer?

VII.

Quo, quo scelesti ruitis aut cur dexteris
 aptantur enses conditi?

7. **per altas aure sublata nives**: the grouping may be that of P. 15; but the position of *aure sublata* between *altas* and *nives* suggests that the whole group is connected in sense; the snow is deep and, we may assume, still falling; hence the dog must use ears rather than eyes.

8. **quaecumque...fera**: for the separation see on *Odes* 1. 27. 11, 12.

9. **timenda** (*φ*) i.e. 'with the terror (of your voice)'; see on P. 27. Compare the position of *tremendus* at *Odes* 1. 16. 11, 4. 2. 15, 4. 6. 7, 4. 14. 12.

nemus: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

10. **proiectum** (*φs*): see on P. 21. The sense is 'I go straight for my quarry, but you—you make a great noise and then sniff the first piece of meat thrown out.' Others say that *cibum* is the bait thrown by the thief; but Horace is thinking rather of a fox or wolf that has to be driven off.

12. **parata** (*φs*) has emphasis i.e. 'all ready'; see too P. 21.

13. **Lycambae...gener**: we may regard the grouping as that of P. 14. But the words *Lycambae spretus infido* may be classed under P. 24, 25, and *gener* may be taken as in apposition with the subject contained in *spretus* i.e. the man despised as son-in-law.

14. **Bupalò** stands outside *acer* and *hostis* in artificial antithesis to *Lycambae*; see on P. 47, and compare *Epod.* 17. 3.

15. **atro** (*φ*) i.e. 'with the venom (of his tooth)'; see on P. 27, and note at *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

16. **inultus ut flebo puer**: the commentators say 'The order is *inultus flebo ut puer*.' It is sufficient to reply that the order isn't. This much may be urged in defence of Horace's order: (1) that the person or thing or idea compared may precede *ut* (see on *Odes* 1. 15. 29, and note an extreme case in *Sat.* 1. 3. 89 *historias, captivus ut, audit*); but these passages merely show how *inultus ut* may mean 'as if unavenged' (contrast *Epod.* 17. 56) or 'as if unable to avenge oneself,' like *contemptus*=contemptible; (2) that *inultus* belongs equally to the subject of *flebo* and to *puer*. Such an ἀπὸ κοινοῦ use is

parumne campis atque Neptuno super
 fusum est Latini sanguinis?
 non ut superbas invidiae Carthaginis
 Romanus arces ureret,
 intactus aut Britannus ut descenderet
 sacra catenatus via,
 sed ut secundum vota Parthorum sua
 urbs haec periret dextera. 10
 neque hic lupis mos nec fuit leonibus,
 numquam nisi in dispar feris.
 furor ne caecus an rapit vis acrior
 an culpa? responsum date!
 tacent, et ora pallor albus inficit, 15
 mentesque percussae stupent.
 sic est: acerba fata Romanos agunt
 scelusque fraternae necis,
 ut immerentis fluxit in terram Remi
 sacer nepotibus cruor. 20

common, if not universal, in sentences of comparison (see on *Epod.* 1. 34). Thus Horace is saying 'as unavenged shall I weep, (like) an unavenged boy?'

VII. 3, 4. *parum...sanguinis*: for the separation of these words see on *Odes* 1. 2. 1.

Latini (*ρ*): the stress implies civil war, as the following lines show.

5, 6. *superbas invidiae Carthaginis...arces*: for the grouping see on P. 10. *Romanus* is set next to *Carthaginis* in artificial antithesis.

7. *intactus* (*ρs*) has emphasis i.e. *non ante devictus*.

Britannus precedes *ut* in contrast to *Carthaginis*.

8. *sacra catenatus via*: see on P. 24, 25. The words *sacra...via* are felt with *descenderet* and also, as they ought to be, with *catenatus*. Compare on *Odes* 1. 17. 24, 25.

9, 10. *sua* (*ρs*) i.e. 'by its own hand.' Wickham quotes *Epod.* 16. 2.

haec (*ρρ*) is emphatic i.e. 'this city of *ours*, not Carthage.'

11. *hic* is subject ('this has been the custom of wolves'), as the order shows.

12. *numquam...feris*: the line is an emphatic addendum, see on P. 53.

17. *acerba* (*ρ*) has stress i.e. 'it is an implacable fate that....'

18. *fraternae* (*ρ*): the position echoes *Latini* (*ρ*) of l. 4. As a brother fell then, so brothers are falling now.

19. *immerentis* (*ρs*) almost equals an adverb (see on P. 31); compare on *Epod.* 6. 1.

Remi may perhaps go with both *terram* and *cruor*; if with the latter only, see on P. 48.

VIII.

Rogare longo putidam te saeculo
 viris quid enervet meas,
 cum sit tibi dens ater et rugis vetus
 frontem senectus exaret,
 hietque turpis inter aridas natis
 podex velut crudae bovis?
 sed incitat me pectus et mammae putres,
 equina quales ubera,
 venterque mollis et femur tumentibus
 exile suris additum. 5
 esto beata, funus atque imagines
 ducant triumphales tuum,
 nec sit marita, quae rotundioribus
 onusta bacis ambulet.
 quid quod libelli Stoici inter sericos
 iacere pulvillos amant? 10
 illitterati num minus nervi rigent,
 minusve languet fascinum?
 quod ut superbo provoces ab inguine,
 ore allaborandum est tibi. 20

VIII. 1. longo...saeculo: for the grouping see on P. 10.

2. **meas** (*s*): contrast *te* of l. 1.

3. **vetus** (*ps*) equals an adverb e.g. *iam diu*; see on P. 31.

5, 6. **turpis...podex:** for the grouping see on P. 10.

crudae (*p*): the beast, because *cruda*, *non potest facile exonerare ventrem*.

8. **equina** (*ps*): the thing likened comes early (compare on *Odes* I. 15. 29, 30), and moreover *equina* is a generic adjective (see on P. 37). See also the note on *Odes* 3. 14. 1.

9, 10. **femur tumentibus | exile suris:** the antithetical words are stressed by their order; *tumentibus* is preposited and separated, and *exile* is separated. For the grouping see on P. 14.

11, 12. **atque:** for its abnormal position see *Epod.* 17. 4, and *Sat.* 1. 5. 4. There is no parallel in the *Odes*.

funus...tuum: for the grouping see on P. 16 β.

13, 14. **rotundioribus | onusta bacis:** for the grouping see on P. 24, and for the preposited comparative see on P. 28.

15. **sericos** (*ps*): contrast the austere *Stoici*; see also P. 21.

17. **illitterati** (*ps*) is causal, hence its position.

19. **superbo provoces ab inguine:** for the order see on P. 21.

IX.

Quando repostum Caecubum ad festas dapes
 victore laetus Caesare
 tecum sub alta (sic Iovi gratum) domo,
 beate Maecenas, bibam,
 sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyra, 5
 hac Dorium, illis barbarum?
 ut nuper, actus cum freto Neptunius
 dux fugit uestis navibus,
 minatus urbi vincla, quae detraxerat
 servis amicus perfidis. 10
 Romanus cheu (posterī negabitis)
 emancipatus feminae
 fert vallum et arma miles et spadonibus
 servire rugosis potest,

IX. 1. *ad festas dapes*: for the position of these words see on P. 47.

festas (p): contrast *profestas*. The point is a day of *festival*.

2. *victore* (p) *laetus* i.e. 'rejoicing in the victory (of Caesar)'; see on P. 27, and also on P. 24.

3. *alta* (ds) i.e. 'the tower (of thy home)'; see on P. 27.

4. *beate* (p): see on P. 36.

5. *sonante...lyra*: see on *Odes* 3. 1. 34.

mixtum tibiis carmen is normal (see on *Odes* 1. 7. 29), and, being a complement, lies between *sonante* and *lyra*.

7, 8. *actus cum freto...fugit*: the position of *actus* before *cum* allows us, perhaps, to feel *freto* with both *actus* and *fugit*.

Neptunius may be a noun, like *Saturnius* (Ovid *Met.* 8. 703) for Jove. If it is a preposited adjective, the stress signifies 'though son of Neptune he was driven from the sea.'

ustis navibus is an emphatic addendum; see P. 53, and compare too on *Odes* 3. 1. 34.

9. *minatus* equals *idque quamquam minatus erat*.

10. *servis* goes first with *detraxerat*, then with *amicus*.

amicus perfidis may be read as an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53) i.e. 'the friend of traitors.'

11-13. *Romanus...miles*: both words have great stress by separation i.e. Romans! and soldiers!

12. *feminae* goes with both *emancipatus* and *fert* i.e. 'handed over to a woman they carry for a woman.'

14. *rugosis* (s) i.e. 'wrinkled, feeble, unmanned'; hence the greater dishonour to Roman soldiers who obeyed them. See too P. 21.

interque signa turpe militaria 15
 sol aspicit conopium.
 † at hoc frementis verterunt bis mille equos
 Galli canentes Caesarem,
 hostiliumque navium portu latent
 puppes sinistrorsum citae. 20
 io triumphe, tu moraris aureos
 currus et intactas boves?
 io triumphe, nec Iugurthino parem
 bello reportasti ducem,
 neque † Africani cui super Carthaginem 25
 virtus sepulcrum condidit.
 terra marique victus hostis punico
 lugubre mutavit sagum.
 aut ille centum nobilem Cretam urbibus,
 ventis iturus non suis, 30
 exercitatas aut petit Syrtis Noto,
 aut fertur incerto mari.

15, 16. *militaria* (s) has stress. If, however, *turpe* may be taken with *conopium*, we have the grouping of P. 14.

conopium coming last has the emphasis of disdain.

17. *fremenis* with *equos* i.e. 'neighing for the fight.' With other readings *frementes* belongs to *Galli* e.g. *ad hunc* 'chafing at him (Antony),' *ad hoc* sc. *conopium*, *ad haec* (the sight of Romans serving under eunuchs), *at huc* (to our side), etc. See the commentators.

18. *Galli*: a comma after this word would give it some stress (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26) i.e. Gauls deserted to us, if Romans would not.

19. *hostilium* (p): see P. 37, and note on *Odes* 2. 12. 22.

hostiliumque navium (ps) is the real subject; see on P. 38. For the epithet *hostilium navium* in front of *puppēs*, and *sinistrorsum citae* behind see on P. 34.

21, 22. *tu* is emphatic because inserted.

aureos (p)...*intactas* (p): both epithets have stress because they are essential to the picture of a triumph.

23, 24. *Iugurthino...ducem*: for the grouping see on P. 9.

25. *Africani*: Madvig's *Africani* gives an order which can scarcely be paralleled.

28. *lugubre* (ps) is brought close to *punico* for the sake of the artificial antithesis; but see also P. 21.

29. *centum...urbibus*: for the grouping see on P. 10, and compare *Odes* 3. 27. 33.

capaciores affer huc, puer, scyphos
 et Chia vina aut Lesbia,
 vel quod fluentem nauseam coercent 34
 metire nobis Caecubum.
 curam metumque Caesaris rerum iuvat
 dulci Lyaco solve.

X.

Mala soluta navis exit alite,
 ferens olentem Mevium:
 ut horridis utrumque verberes latus,
 Auster, memento fluctibus;
 niger rudentis Euris inverso mari 5
 fractosque remos differat;

30. *non suis* (*s*) equals *adversis*; see on P. 29, and also on P. 24.

31. *exercitatas* (*ps*) i.e. 'the turmoil (of the Syrtis)'; see on P. 26.

Noto must be felt in part with *petit* i.e. by means of *Notus*, by tacking in face of *Notus*. If *Noto* went only with *exercitatas*, why did not Horace write the obvious *aut Noto Syrtis petit*? See too on *Odes* 1. 14. 10.

32. *incerto* (*p*) i.e. 'by the fickleness (of the sea)'; see on P. 27.

33. *capaciores* (*ps*) i.e. 'that hold *more*'; see on P. 28.

34. *vina* lies in ἀπὸ κοινῶν position between *Chia* and *Lesbia*.

35. *fluentem* (*p*) i.e. 'the flow (of nausea)'; see on P. 27.

37. *Caesaris* may be felt first as objective genitive with *metum*, then as possessive genitive with *rerum*.

38. *dulci* (*p*) i.e. 'the sweetness (of wine)'; see on P. 27, and compare *Odes* 3. 12. 2, 3. 13. 2, etc.

X. 1. *Mala...alite*: for the grouping see on P. 10.

2. *olentem* (*p*) i.e. 'the smell (of Maevius)'; see on P. 27.

3, 4. *horridis utrumque verberes latus...fluctibus*: for the grouping see on P. 8. The juxtaposition of *horridis utrumque* (horrors on both sides) is happy.

5, 6. *niger* (*ps*) seems to equal an adverbial phrase e.g. 'in the blackness'; see on P. 31. The adjective may colour *rudentis* as well as *Euris*; see on P. 52.

niger rudentis: the elements of the picture are set early (see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17) i.e. 'blackness and rattling ropes'—both the results of *Euris*. The meaning of *niger* is 'bringing storm-clouds'; contrast *albus*, *Odes* 1. 7. 15, 3. 27. 19.

inverso (*p*) is kept close to its subject *Euris*, as if we had *invertat mare et...differat*. See on *Epod.* 5. 32 and compare *fractos* (*p*) i.e. *invertat et frangat et differat*. See too *usto* l. 13 below.

insurgat Aquilo, quantus altis montibus
 frangit trementis ilices;
 nec sidus atra nocte amicum appareat,
 qua tristis Orion cadit; 10
 quietiore nec feratur aequore,
 quam Graia victorum manus,
 cum Pallas usto vertit iram ab Illo
 in impiam Aiakis ratem.
 o quantus instat navitis sudor tuis 15
 tibiue pallor luteus
 et illa non virilis heiulatio,
 preces et aversum ad Iovem,
 Ionius udo cum remugiens sinus
 Noto carinam ruperit. 20
 opima quodsi praeda curvo litore
 porrecta mergos iuveris,
 libidinosus immolabitur caper
 et agna Tempestatibus.

7. *altis* (*ph*) i.e. 'on the tops, heights (of the mountains)'; see on P. 27.

8. *trementis* (*ph*) perhaps means 'though they bow before him.'

9. *sidus atra nocte amicum*: for the grouping see on P. 18.

atra (*ph*) *nocte* i.e. 'in the darkness of the night'; see on P. 27.

amicum goes closely with *appareat*, as if we had *amico more*. The collocations in this line are happy: not a star in the darkness, in the night not a friend.

10. *tristis* (*ph*): for the position see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23. But the adjective may be predicative i.e. 'sets lowering.' See on *Odes* 3. 27. 18, and *Epod.* 15. 8. Here the reference might be to Orion's evening setting, which occurs simultaneously with the sun's about the end of May.

11. *quietiore* (*phs*): see on P. 28.

13. *usto* is brought close to *Pallas*, as if it were a perfect participle active in agreement with *Pallas*. Compare *Eurus inverso* of l. 5.

15. *quantus instat navitis sudor tuis*: for the grouping see on P. 17.

17. *non virilis* (*ph*): see on P. 29.

18. *et* is trajected for metrical reasons; compare *Epod.* 11. 8.

aversum (*ph*) has emphasis i.e. 'a Jove who will not hear'; compare *Odes* 3. 23. 19.

19, 20. *Ionius udo cum remugiens sinus* | *Noto*: for the grouping see on P. 7.

21. *opima* (*phs*) i.e. a rich, fat booty, not *macra, tenuis*.

curvo (*ph*) i.e. 'on the bend (of the shore)'; see on P. 27. Bodies would be washed up in some cove; compare *Odes* 4. 5. 14.

XI.

Petti, nihil me sicut antea iuvat
scribere versiculos amore percussum gravi,
amore, qui me praeter omnis expetit
mollibus in pueris aut in puellis urere.
hic tertius December, ex quo destiti
Inachia furere, silvis honorem decutit.
heu me, per urbem (nam pudet tanti mali)
fabula quanta fui! conviviorum et paenitet,
in quis amantem languor et silentium
arguit et latere petitus imo spiritus!
'contrane lucrum nil valere candidum
pauperis ingenium?' querebar adplorans tibi,
simul calentis inverecundus deus
fervidiore mero arcana promorat loco.
'quodsi meis inaestu et praecordiis
libera bilis, ut haec ingrata ventis dividat

23. libidinosus (*ψ*) i.e. still full of passion and therefore young. See too P. 21.

XI. 2. amore percussum gravi is an emphatic causal addendum; see on P. 53.

gravi (*s*) has some stress; but see P. 24.

4. mollibus (*ψ*): the epithet is important because it implies effeminacy. Compare *Odes* 1. 4. 19 *tenerum* (*ψ*) *Lycidan*.

7. me is ultimately the object of *pudet*; but *heu me* may first be read as if *heu mihi*, and, despite the modern comma, *me per urbem* can be heard together i.e. 'I am the object of scandal throughout the city.'

8. quanta (*ψψ*) has stress.

et is trajected; compare *Epod.* 10. 18.

9. amantem languor: see on P. 51.

10. latere...spiritus: for the grouping see on P. 14.

13. calentis (*ψ*): the position is as if we had *calenti* (*mihi*), and gives the effect of *simul calueram et...deus...promorat* (see on *Epod.* 5. 32). So Greek brings forward the genitive, as if, like the ethical dative, it belonged to the whole sentence. See *C. R.* vol. XXVIII. p. 227. Compare too on P. 40.

inverecundus (*ψ*) stands, with point, next to *calentis*. Bacchus ceases to be *verecundus* (see *Odes* 1. 27. 3) when the drinker *calet*.

14. fervidiore (*ψ*): see on P. 28.

loco: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

15. meis (*ψ*) equals an ethical dative *mihi*; see on *Odes* 1. 13. 3, and compare *Odes* 1. 15. 33. See also on P. 21.

16. libera (*ψ*) is proleptic i.e. 'till it boils over'; see on P. 30.

fomenta vulnus nil malum levantia,
 desinet imparibus certare summotus pudor.'
 ubi haec severus te palam laudaveram,
 iussus abire domum ferebar incerto pede 20
 ad non amicos heu mihi postis et heu
 limina dura, quibus lumbos et infregi latus.
 nunc glorientis quamlibet mulierculam
 vincere mollitia amor Lycisci me tenet;
 unde expedire non amicorum queant 25
 libera consilia nec contumeliae graves,
 sed alius ardor aut puellae candidae
 aut teretis pueri longam renodantis comam.

16, 17. *haec ingrata* may be a loose neuter plural 'these wretched things'; the words *fomenta vulnus nil malum levantia* then form an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53), more closely defining *haec ingrata* i.e. 'wretched things which are like dressings that sting without relieving the wound.' See Gow *ad loc.*

17. *nil* (*s*) and *malum* (*s*) have stress: the dressings do *no* good because the wound is *severe*.

18. *desinet* is more vivid than *desinat*; the protasis is a remote possibility, the result is certain. Compare *Odes* 3. 3. 8 *illabatur...ferient*.

summotus: may the metaphor be from a person 'moved on' by the lictors, with whom he has ceased to struggle, submitting to *force majeure*? He will not fight the 'low' (*imparibus*) policemen. Horace seems to imply that it is a struggle between honour (*pudor*) and monied vulgarity (*imparibus*). But see Wickham and Gow.

19. *te palam*: these words are in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position with *severus* and *laudaveram*.

20, 21. *domum* is first felt with both *abire* and *ferebar*; then comes *incerto* (*p*) *pede*, and we are not surprised to find that *domum* has changed to the dwelling of his love. For this inevitable change the stress on *incerto* (*p*) has prepared us. Horace here makes very clever use of order.

non amicos (*ps*): see on P. 29.

22. *lumbos et infregi latus*: for the position of *infregi* see on *Odes* 1. 30. 6.

23, 24. *glorientis...amor Lycisci*: for the grouping see on P. 20 β.

25. *amicorum* (*ps*) is the real subject; see on P. 38.

26. *libera...graves*: note the chiasmic order of the adjectives.

27, 28. *candidae* | *aut teretis*: again note the chiasmic order of the adjectives.

28. *pueri longam renodantis comam*: the grouping may be that of P. 14. But *teretis bueri...renodantis* may be classed under P. 34, and *longam renodantis comam* under P. 21.

XII.

Quid tibi vis, mulier nigris dignissima barris?
 munera quid mihi quidve tabellas
 mittis nec firmo iuveni neque naris obesae?
 namque sagacius unus odoror,
 polypus an gravis hirsutis cubet hircus in alis, 5
 quam canis acer ubi lateat sus.
 qui sudor vietis et quam malus undique membris
 crescit odor, cum pene soluto
 indomitam properat rabiem sedare; neque illi
 iam manet umida creta colorque 10
 stercore fucatus crocodili, iamque subando
 tenta cubilia tectaque rumpit!
 vel mea cum saevis agitat fastidia verbis:
 'Inachia langues minus ac me;
 Inachiam ter nocte potes, mihi semper ad unum 15
 mollis opus. pereat male, quae te

XII. 1. *nigris dignissima barris*: see on P. 24.

3. *nec...obesae*: these words form a causal addendum (see on P. 53) i.e. 'seeing that I am neither young, lusty, nor without nice feelings.'

firmo (*φ*): the point lies in the adjective.

4. *sagacius* (*ς*): the comparative adverb naturally has stress; compare on P. 28.

5. *gravis...alis*: for the grouping see on P. 7.

7, 8. *vietis* (*φς*): the position emphasizes her age, and also makes *vietis membris* ἀπὸ κοινῶν with both *sudor crescit* and *odor crescit*.

quam malus is separated, like *quantus* or *qualis*, from the noun; see on *Odes* 1. 27. 11, 12.

undique is so placed as to qualify *malus*, *membris*, and *crescit*.

9. *indomitam* (*φς*) has emphasis.

10, 11. *umida* (*φ*) i.e. 'because it is wet.'

crocodili: for the second complement outside see on P. 48.

12. *tenta* (*φ*) is causal.

13. *mea...verbis*: for the grouping see on P. 7.

14. *minus* (*φφ*) has stress.

ac equals *quam*; compare *Epod.* 15. 5, and, perhaps, *Odes* 1. 25. 18. The use is frequent in the *Satires* e.g. 1. 1. 46, 1. 2. 22, 1. 5. 5, 1. 6. 130, 1. 10. 34, 2. 7. 96, etc. Add Vergil *Aen.* 3. 561.

15. *unum* (*ς*): contrast *ter*.

16. *male* (*φφ*) has stress.

16, 17. *quae te* | *Lesbia* (*mihi*) *quaerenti*: note the early grouping of case

Lesbia quaerenti taurum monstravit inertem,
 cum mihi Cous adesset Amyntas,
 cuius in indomito constantior inguine nervus
 quam nova collibus arbor inhaeret. 20
 muricibus Tyriis iteratae vellera lanæ
 cui properabantur? tibi nempe,
 ne foret aequalis inter conviva, magis quem
 diligeret mulier sua quam te.
 o ego non felix, quam tu fugis ut pavet acris 25
 agna lupos capreaeque leones!

XIII.

Horrida tempestas caelum contraxit, et imbres
 nivesque deducunt Iovem; nunc mare, nunc silvae
 Threicio Aquilone sonant; rapiamus, amici,
 occasionem de die, dumque virent genua

relations (see on *Odes* 1. 2. 17), and the scornful insertion of Lesbia's name (a nice disciple of Sappho!).

taurum lies in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position with *quaerenti* and *monstravit*.

inertem comes last with contemptuous emphasis i.e. 'only to find you a useless creature.'

18. **Cous** (φς): Cos was the island of voluptuousness and immorality. See too P. 21.

19. **indomito...nervus**: for the grouping see on P. 9.

20. **collibus** may first be taken with *nova* i.e. 'new to the hills' (compare Livy 1. 10. 5 *quercum pastoribus sacram*), and then with *inhaeret*. Compare on P. 50 a.

21. **muricibus Tyriis iteratae**: these words form a compound (compare *Epod.* 16. 6 and note on *Odes* 3. 1. 24) which is emphasized by being preposited. But see also P. 20 a.

23. **magis** is emphatic because it precedes *quem* and is separated from *diligeret*.

25. **o ego non felix**: the order is on the analogy of *me miserum*; contrast P. 29.

acris (φς) i.e. 'the cruelty (of wolves)'; see on P. 27, and *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

XIII. 1. Horrida (φ): see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23; but *tempestas* is a colourless word and the epithet is therefore of greater importance than the noun.

2. **Iovem**: see, for its position, *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

3. **Threicio** (φ): the order emphasizes the bitter cold of it. Compare, perhaps, *Odes* 1. 25. 11 *Thracio...vento*.

amici i.e. 'as friends.' Bentley reads *amice*, a postposited adverb with stress.

et decet, obducta solvatur fronte senectus. 5
 tu vina Torquato move consule pressa meo,
 cetera mitte loqui: deus haec fortasse benigna
 reducet in sedem vice. nunc et Achaemenio
 perfundi nardo iuvat et fide Cyllenea
 levare diris pectora sollicitudinibus, 10
 nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumno:
 'invicte mortalis dea nate puer Thetide,
 te manet Assaraci tellus, quam frigida ravi
 findunt Scamandri flumina, lubricus et Simois,
 unde tibi reditum certo subtemine Parcae 15
 rupere, nec mater domum caerulea te revehet.
 illic omne malum vino cantuque levato,
 deformis aegrimoniae dulcibus alloquiis.'

4. *de die* is put late with emphasis i.e. 'ere evening comes' (Wickham).
 5. *obducta* (*ps*) i.e. 'from the frown (on its brow)'; see on P. 26, and also on P. 21.

6. *vina Torquato move consule pressa*: for the grouping compare on P. 16 β.

meo (*s*) i.e. 'my very own, my loved,' because I was born in his consulship. See on *Odes* 1. 26. 8.

7, 8. *benigna* (*ps*) equals an adverb; see on P. 31.

sedem seems to mean 'quiet fixity'; its position next to *vice* (change) is not unhappy.

Achaemenio (*ps*): the stress reminds us of its costliness; but see also P. 21. Compare *Odes* 3. 1. 44.

10. *diris* (*ps*) i.e. 'from the dread (of cares)'; see on P. 27, and also on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

11. *nobilis...alumno*: for the grouping see on P. 7.

12. *invicte mortalis dea nate puer Thetide*: perhaps it is best to put a comma after *mortalis*, and to regard *invicte* and *dea nate* as preposited adjectives with vocatives (see on P. 36); then *Thetide* comes last as if we had *divinae puer Thetidis* (see on P. 20 β).

13. *te manet...tellus*: see on P. 51.

Assaraci (*p*): the more important word comes first (see on P. 38); not Greece but *Troy* awaits him.

13, 14. *frigida...flumina*: for the grouping see on P. 8. The MSS have *parvi*, of which there are many emendations e.g. *ravi*, *proni*, *puri*, *tardi*, *flavi*, etc.

lubricus (*p*) i.e. 'smoothly flowing,' in contrast to Scamander, which cuts its way through; see on *Odes* 1. 31. 7.

15. *certo* (*p*) has stress: the fates are inexorable (compare *Odes* 1. 15. 35).

16. *rupere* is stressed; see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26.

XIV.

Mollis inertia cur tantam diffuderit imis
 oblivionem sensibus,
 pocula Lethaeos ut si ducentia somnos
 arente fauce traxerim,
 candide Maecenas, occidis saepe rogando: 5
 deus, deus nam me vetat
 inceptos, olim promissum carmen, iambos
 ad umbilicum adducere.
 non aliter Samio dicunt arsisse Bathyllo
 Anacreonta Teium, 10
 qui persaepe cava testudine flevit amorem
 non elaboratum ad pedem.
 ureris ipse miser: quodsi non pulchrior ignis
 accendit obsessam Ilion,

caerula (*s*): perhaps concessive, 'though a sea nymph' i.e. 'though a demi-goddess'; but the adjective may be felt with *domum* also (see on P. 52).

18. **deformis** (*φ*): see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23; but there is the antithesis of *dulcibus*, which is itself preposited by way of contrast. The position of *deformis aegrimoniae* (see on P. 43) suggests that the two words may be heard ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with *omne malum* and *dulcibus alloquiis*; compare on *Epod.* 4. 9.

XIV. 1, 2. **Mollis** (*φ*) i.e. 'the softness (of indolence)'; see on P. 27.

tantam...sensibus: for the grouping see on P. 9.

3. **pocula Lethaeos...ducentia somnos**: for the grouping see on P. 14.

4. **arente fauce**: a causal ablative absolute, 'because my throat was dry.'

5. **candide** (*φ*): see on P. 36.

6. **nam** is second and even third in Horace, especially when the preceding words are emphatic; see on *Odes* 1. 18. 3, and compare 4. 14. 9, *Epod.* 17. 45, *Sat.* 2. 3. 20, 2. 3. 41, 2. 3. 302, 2. 6. 78, *Epist.* 2. 1. 186.

7. **inceptos** (*ψ*)...**promissum** (*φ*): both participles have stress i.e. begun but never ended, promised long ago but never carried out.

olim would normally lie between *promissum* and *carmen*, but a Roman would probably hear it with *inceptos* as well as *promissum*. See P. 49, especially on *Odes* 1. 2. 23 there quoted.

9, 10. **Samio** (*ψ*)...**Bathyllo | Anacreonta Teium**: note the artificial chiasmus. The effect of *Samio* (*ψ*) is 'in Samos'; see on *Odes* 1. 31. 9.

11. **persaepe** goes with the whole sentence; see on *Odes* 2. 9. 13.

cava (*φ*) **testudine** i.e. 'with the hollowness (=sounding-board) of his shell'; see on P. 27.

12. **non elaboratum** (*ψ*): see on P. 29. The whole line is an addendum; see on P. 53.

gaude sorte tua: me libertina nec uno
contenta Phryne macerat. 15

XV.

Nox erat et caelo fulgebat luna sereno
inter minora sidera,
cum tu, magnorum numen laesura deorum,
in verba iurabas mea,
artius atque hedera procera adstringitur ilex 5
lentis adhaerens brachiis,
dum pecori lupus et nautis infestus Orion
turbaret hibernum mare,
intonsosque agitaret Apollinis aura capillos,
fore hunc amorem mutuum. 10
o dolitura mea multum virtute Neaera!
nam siquid in Flacco viri est,

13. *pulchrior* (*ph*): see on P. 28.

14. *obsessam* (*ph*) i.e. 'even when besieged': the beauty of Helen fired to enthusiasm even a besieged city.

15, 16. *me* comes early in contrast to *tua*.

libertina (*ph*) *nec uno* | *contenta* (*ph*): both epithets have stress: she is of low class and faithless at that.

XV. 1. *sereno* (*s*) i.e. 'because clear'; it explains *fulgebat*, which, preceding *luna*, has slight stress.

2. *inter minora sidera*: the words form an emphatic addendum (see on P. 53); the moon puts out the lesser lights.

minora (*ph*): see on P. 28.

3. *magnorum numen...deorum*: for the grouping see on P. 20 a.

4. *mea* (*s*) i.e. 'mine, and mine only'; see on P. 21.

5. *atque* equals *quam*; see on *Epod.* 12. 14.

procera (*phs*) means either 'for all its height,' or 'up all its height.' See too P. 21.

6. *lentis* (*phs*) equals *lente* with *adhaerens*; see on P. 31, and also on P. 24.

7. *infestus* belongs to both *lupus* and *Orion*, and, till the end of the line, we mentally supply *esset*, but Horace suddenly writes *turbaret*, and *lupus* is left without a verb.

8. *hibernum* (*ph*) may be proleptic i.e. 'churned into storm' (see on P. 30), or Orion's morning setting in November and evening rising in December may be referred to, and hence the stress on *hibernum*.

9. *intonsosque agitaret Apollinis aura capillos*: for the normal *intonsos Apollinis capillos* with two intrusive words see on P. 46 b. Had not *intonsos* preceded, the position of *aura* would be intolerable.

non feret assiduas potiori te dare noctes,
 et quaeret iratus parem,
 nec semel offensi cedet constantia formae, 15
 si certus intrarit dolor.
 et tu, quicumque es felicior atque meo nunc
 superbus incedis malo,
 sis pecore et multa dives tellure licebit 20
 tibiue Pactolus fluat,
 nec te Pythagorae fallant arcana renati
 formaque vincas Nirea,
 heu heu, translatus alio maerebis amores:
 ast ego vicissim risero.

XVI.

Altera iam teritur bellis civilibus aetas,
 suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit.

11. *dolitura mea...virtute Neaera*: for the grouping see on P. 10.
multum (*ψs*) has emphasis; compare *Epod.* 17. 20.
 12. *viri* echoes *virtute* of l. 11. For its position see on *Odes* 1. 2. 1.
 13. *assiduas* (*ψs*) equals an adverb emphasized by separation from *dare* (see on P. 31); but there may be stress on *assiduas* to prepare us for *semel* of l. 15 below.
 14. *parem* comes last with some point i.e. 'a true mate' (Page and Gow).
 15. *offensi*: the MSS have *semel offensae* (*ψs*) which seems to be concessive i.e. 'though it had offended, become hateful, but once.' Gow supports *offensi* (*ψs*) = the determination of me once angered will not give way.
 16. *certus* (*ψs*) i.e. 'if it is an unquestioned wrong whose pain has entered my soul'; see too P. 21.
 17, 18. *meo* (*ψs*): the stress implies that some day the *malum* will be *tuum*.
malo: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.
 19. *multa* goes, by position, with *pecore* as well as with *tellure*; see on P. 33.
multa dives tellure: see on *Odes* 4. 8. 33.
 21. *te...fallant arcana*: for the place of *te* see on P. 51.
Pythagorae (*ψs*) i.e. 'Pythagoras (and his esoteric doctrines)'; see on P. 38. But for *Pythagorae arcana renati* with the intrusive *fallant* see P. 20 β.
 22. *Nirea* comes last with stress.
 23. *translatus* (*ψs*) *alio* (*ψψ*): the words are causal i.e. 'because they have been transferred elsewhere.' See also P. 21.
 XVI. 1. *Altera* (*s*) almost equals *iterum*; see on P. 31.
 2. *suis* (*ψs*): compare *Epod.* 7. 9, 10, and Livy Pref. § 4 *ut (res) iam magnitudine laboret sua*.

quam neque finitimi valuerunt perdere Marsi,
 minacis aut Etrusca Porsenae manus,
 aemula nec virtus Capuae nec Spartacus acer
 novisque rebus infidelis Allobrox,
 nec fera caerulea domuit Germania pube
 parentibusque abominatus Hannibal:
 impia perdemus devoti sanguinis aetas,
 ferisque rursus occupabitur solum.
 barbarus heu cineres insistet victor et urbem
 eques sonante verberabit ungula,
 quaeque carent ventis et solibus ossa Quirini,
 nefas videre! dissipabit insolens.
 forte quid expediat communiter aut melior pars
 malis carere quaeritis laboribus?

3. *finitimi* (*ps*) i.e. 'though at our doors.'

4. *minacis...manus*: for the grouping see on P. 9.

5. *Capuae* stands outside *aemula* and *virtus* in artificial antithesis to Spartacus and the rest. See too on P. 35.

6. *novis rebus infidelis*: the group forms a compound adjective (see on *Odes* 3. 1. 24) and there is thus a chiasmus with *Spartacus acer*. See too P. 49, and compare *Epod.* 5. 49.

7. *fera...pube*: for the grouping see on P. 7.

8. *parentibusque abominatus*: the stress is on *parentibus* i.e. parents, not soldiers, loathe him; this may excuse the order (see on P. 49).

9. *impia...devoti sanguinis aetas*: for the grouping see on P. 10.

impia (*ps*) is almost adverbial with *perdemus*; see on P. 31, and compare *impio* (*ps*) at *Odes* 4. 4. 46.

devoti (*p*) echoes *impia*.

10. *solum*: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

11. *barbarus* may be regarded as a noun.

victor goes closely with *insistet* i.e. as victor, in the hour of victory.

12. *sonante* (*ps*): see P. 21.

14. *insolens* equals an adverb with *dissipabit*; see on P. 31.

15. *quid expediat*: the ambiguity of *expediat* (which ought to mean 'what is the use of?') inclines one to support Rutgers' *quod expediat*. But see the editors.

communiter seems to equal (*vos*) *universi*. If Gow is right in taking *communiter* mainly with *expediat*, then the postposited adverb has stress i.e. 'you ask what is to the common interest.'

melior (*p*): see on P. 28. In any case it is equivalent to an adjective of quantity.

16. *malis* (*ps*) i.e. 'the curse (of troubles)'; see on P. 27, and *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

nulla sit hac potior sententia: Phocaeorum
 velut profugit exsecrata civitas
 agros atque Lares patrios habitandaque fana
 apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis, 20
 ire, pedes quocumque ferent, quocumque per undas
 Notus vocabit aut protervus Africus.
 sic placet, an melius quis habet suadere? secunda
 ratem occupare quid moramur alite?
 sed iuremus in haec: 'simul imis saxa renarint 25
 vadis levata, ne redire sit nefas;
 neu conversa domum pigeat dare lintea, quando
 Padus Matina laverit cacumina,
 in mare seu celsus procurrerit Appenninus,
 novaque monstra iunxerit libidine 30
 mirus amor, iuvet ut tigris subsidere cervis,
 adulteretur et columba miluo,

17. *nulla* (*ps*) equals *μηδὲ μία, μηδαμῶς*. Compare *Odes* 2. 2. 1.

Phocaeorum: the position tickets, as it were, the whole stanza; the topic is the Phocaeans and their departure. The genitive is logical subject constructed ultimately with *civitas*. See on P. 38.

18. *exsecrata* goes with *profugit* i.e. 'under an oath of imprecation' (Wickham).

19, 20. *habitandaque fana* | *apris*: the order gives stress to both *habitanda* and *apris*; for we build *fana* to worship in, not to live in; and if they are to be habitations, they should not house wild beasts (see on P. 49). Moreover *apris* goes with *reliquit* also; see on *Odes* 1. 2. 23.

rapacibus may colour *apris* as well as *lupis*; see on P. 33.

21. *pedes* precedes *quocumque* to prepare us for the antithesis *naves* implied in *per undas*; compare *Odes* 3. 11. 49.

22. *protervus* (*p*) i.e. 'the caprice (of Africus)'; see on P. 27, and 33.

23. *melius* (*s*) has emphasis, *καὶ βέλτιόν τι*.

secunda (*ps*) is very emphatic i.e. 'when omens are *favourable*'; contrast *inominata* l. 38 below.

25, 26. *imis...levata*: for the grouping see on P. 17.

27. *conversa domum* (*ps*) echoes *redire* of l. 26 and with stress.

28. *Matina* (*ps*) is purposely set next to *Padus*, i.e. from north to south; but see too P. 21.

29. *celsus* (*ps*) i.e. 'the heights (of the Appenninus)'; see on P. 27, and also P. 21.

30. *nōvā* (*s*) is very emphatic and means 'strange,' 'unheard of'; compare on *Odes* 1. 2. 6. In spite of the quantity, *nova* may colour *monstra* also (see on P. 52).

credula nec rivos timeant armenta leones,
 ametque salsa levis hircus aequora.
 haec et quae poterunt reditus abscindere dulcis
 camus omnis exsecrata civitas,
 aut pars indocili melior grege; mollis et exspes
 inominata perprimat cubilia.
 vos, quibus est virtus, muliebrem tollite luctum,
 Etrusca praeter et volate litora.
 nos manet Oceanus circumvagus: arva, beata
 petamus arva, divites et insulas,
 reddit ubi Cererem tellus inarata quotannis,
 et imputata floret usque vinea,
 germinat et numquam fallentis termes olivae,
 suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem,

31. mirus (*ρ*) echoes *nova* of l. 30.

iuvet ut: the position of *iuvet* may make it emphatic i.e. 'so that they positively like to....' But see on *Odes* 1. 37. 20.

32. adulteretur has some stress by preceding *et*; there is actual consummation of wedlock.

33. credula...leones: for the grouping see on P. 7.

34. salsa...aequora: for the grouping see on P. 10. The normal *hircus* is *hirsutus*, *hirtus*, *hispidus*, *horridus*, etc.; hence *levis* is naturally preposited.

35. reditus abscindere dulcis: see on P. 31.

36. exsecrata belongs to both *omnis* and *civitas* i.e. 'let us go all under oath as a state....'

37. indocili (*ρs*) i.e. 'superior to the stupidity (of the mob)'; see on P. 27. But the grouping is also that of P. 14.

38. inominata (*ρs*) has stress; contrast *secunda* (*ρs*) of l. 23. See also P. 21.

39. vos is emphatic because inserted.

muliebrem (*ρs*): see on P. 37 and P. 21. Moreover the juxtaposition of *virtus* and *muliebrem* is good. Compare *Epod* 15. 11, 12.

40. Etrusca (*ρs*) praeter: the words have stress by separation and because they precede *et*, i.e. beyond the *Etrurian* sea, Westward Ho!, beyond the pillars of Hercules to the Islands of the Blest.

41, 42. beata (*ρs*) is emphatic; compare *divites* (*ρs*).

43. reddit has stress because it precedes *ubi* i.e. 'gives duly and in full' = ἀποδίδωσιν.

quotannis (*s*) has emphasis i.e. 'and that too every year'; it colours *reddit* and *inarata*.

44. imputata (*ρs*) is concessive, 'though unpruned.'

usque (*ρρ*) i.e. 'and that continually.'

45. germinat has some stress because it precedes *et* i.e. 'actually shoots'

mella cava manant ex ilice, montibus altis
 levis crepante lympa desilit pede.

illic iniussae veniunt ad mulctra capellae,
 refertque tenta grex amicus ubera;

50

nec vespertinus circumgemit ursus ovile,
 neque intumescit alta viperis humus.

pluraque felices mirabimur, ut neque largis
 aquosus Euris arva radat imbribus,

55

pinguia nec siccis urantur semina glaebis,
 utrumque rege temperante caelitem.

non huc Argos contendit remige pinus,
 neque impudica Colchis intulit pedem;

non huc Sidonii torserunt cornua nautae,
 laboriosa nec cohors Ulixei;

60

fallentis termes olivae: see on P. 20 β.

46. *suamque...arborem*: for the grouping see P. 10.

47. *cava* (*ps*) i.e. 'from the hollow (in an oak)'; see on P. 27, and P. 21.

48. *levis...pede*: for the grouping see P. 9. Notice the pretty alliteration of *levis*, *lympa*, *crepante*, *pede*.

levis (*ps*) equals *leviter*, and qualifies both *crepante* and *desilit*; see on P. 31.

49. *iniussae* goes with *veniunt* and equals *iniussu*; see on P. 31.

50. *tenta...ubera*: for the grouping see on P. 15.

51. *vespertinus* (*ps*) equals an adverbial phrase e.g. *vespere*; see on P. 31, and compare *nocturnus*, *Epod.* 5. 92.

52. *alta* goes closely with *intumescit* and is equivalent to *alte*; see on P. 31.

53, 54. *largis | aquosus Euris...imbribus*: for the grouping see on P. 10.

55. *pinguia...glaebis*: for the grouping see on P. 7.

56. *caelitem* (*s*) has point: the king of heavenly beings will, naturally, control the heavens.

57. *Argos* (*ps*) equals 'The Argo (with its rowers)'; see on *Odes* 1. 33. 16. See too P. 21.

58. *impudica* (*p*): see on *Odes* 2. 14. 23. She was a foul sorceress.

pedem: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

59. *Sidonii* (*ps*) equals 'from Sidon,' and is purposely kept near to *huc*; see on *Odes* 1. 31. 9.

60. *laboriosa* (*ps*) may equal 'the labours (of the crew)'; see on P. 27.

laboriosa...cohors Ulixei: for the grouping see on P. 35; but *Ulixei* may stand outside to round off the list of adventurers; contrast Phoenicians, Medea, Argonauts.

[nulla nocent pecori contagia, nullius astri
 gregem aestuosa torret impotentia.]
 Iuppiter illa piaē secrevit litora genti,
 ut inquinavit aere tempus aureum :
 aere, dehinc ferro duravit saecula, quorum 65
 piis secunda vate me datur fuga.

XVII.

Iam iam efficaci do manus scientiae,
 supplex et oro regna per Proserpinae,
 per et Dianae non movenda numina,
 per atque libros carminum valentium
 refixa caelo devocare sidera, 5
 Canidia, parce vocibus tandem sacris
 citumque retro solve, solve turbinem.

61, 62. *nulla* (*ps*) is again a strong negative, as often in Cicero. Compare *Epod.* 17. 24.

nullius astri (*ps*) is the logical subject; see on P. 38.

aestuosa (*ps*) i.e. 'the burning (of its rage)'; see on P. 27, and P. 21.

63. *illa...genti*: for the grouping see on P. 7. See too on l. 66.

65. *saecula*: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

quorum goes with *fuga* i.e. 'escape from which'; but the order is strange indeed. One might parenthesize *ut inquinavit...saecula*, and accept Bentley's *quo nunc*, referring *quo* to *litora*.

66. *piis* is heard with *secunda*, and later with *datur*. The separation of *piis secunda* from *fuga* echoes the *piāe* of l. 63.

secunda vate me...fuga i.e. 'a flight favourable because I am the sooth-sayer.' For the intrusive *datur* see on P. 46 a.

XVII. 1, 2. *efficaci* (*ps*) i.e. 'the effectiveness (of your knowledge)'; see on P. 27.

supplex may well belong to both *do manus* and *oro*. The comma can be omitted after *scientiae*.

3. *per et Dianae*: *Dianae* stands outside *non movenda* and *numina* for the sake of artificial contrast to *Proserpinae*; compare *Epod.* 6. 14, and see on P. 43. The genitive *Dianae* amounts to an accusative with *per* (see on P. 38). Compare also on *Odes* 1. 8. 1.

4. *atque*: for its position see on *Epod.* 8. 11.

5. *refixa* (*ps*)...*sidera* i.e. *refigere caelo et devocare sidera*, 'to unfasten from the sky and call down from it the stars'; see on *Epod.* 5. 32.

caelo is in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position with *refixa* and *devocare*.

6. *tandem* may be felt as if in a bracket = 'I pray,' or as emphatic by separation from *parce* in its ordinary sense 'at length.' Compare on *Odes* 2. 9. 18 *desine mollium tandem querellarum*, and see on P. 50 c.

movit nepotem Telephus Nereium,
 in quem superbus ordinarat agmina
 Mysorum et in quem tela acuta torserat. 10
 unxere matres Iliæ addictum feris
 alitibus atque canibus homicidam Hectorem,
 postquam relictis moenibus rex procidit
 heu pervicacis ad pedes Achillei.
 saetosa duris exuere pellibus 15
 laboriosi remiges Ulixei
 volente Circa membra: tunc mens et sonus
 relapsus atque notus in vultus honor.
 dedi satis superque poenarum tibi,
 amata nautis multum et institoribus. 20
 fugit iuventas, et verecundus color
 reliquit ossa pelle amicta lurida,
 tuis capillus albus est odoribus;
 nullum a labore me reclinat otium,

7. **citum** (*ps*) equals *cito*; see on P. 31.

8. **Nereium** (*s*): the adjective is far more important than *nepotem*.

10. **Mysorum** is probably heard with both *agmina* and *tela*.

11, 12. **addictum feris** (*ps*) i.e. 'though the due victim of the beasts.'

feris (*p*) i.e. 'the fierceness (of bird and beast)'; see on P. 27. But the word may, conceivably, be a noun, with *alitibus* and *canibus* in apposition.

alitibus...Hectorem: the metre, with its resolved feet, is surprising. Nothing would be lost, and something gained, by its omission; *addictum feris* needs no more explanation than *rex* in l. 13.

homicidam may be regarded as a noun, with *Hectorem* in apposition.

14. **heu pervicacis** (*ps*) i.e. 'for all his obstinacy.' But see too P. 20 β. 'The exclamation emphasizes the epithet' (Wickham).

15-17. **saetosa duris exuere pellibus...membra**: for the grouping see on P. 8.

15. **duris...pellibus**: these words are heard partly with *saetosa*, partly with *exuere*; for the latter see P. 21.

16. **laboriosi remiges Ulixei**: for the grouping see on P. 20 α.

18. **notus in vultus honor**: the order is as if we had *notus vultuum honor*; but the form of expression is due to *relapsus*.

20. **multum** is emphatic by separation from *amata*, and lies in ἀπὸ κοινοῦ position with both *nautis* and *institoribus*; compare *Epod.* 15. 11.

21. **verecundus** (*p*) i.e. 'modesty (of colour)'; see on P. 27.

22. **ossa pelle amicta lurida**: for the grouping see on P. 16 α.

23. **tuis** (*ps*) i.e. 'it is through your unguents that...'

urget diem nox et dies noctem, neque est
levare tenta spiritu praecordia.
ergo negatum vincor ut credam miser,
Sabella pectus increpare carmina
caputque Marsa dissilire nenia.
quid amplius vis? o mare et terra, ardeo,
quantum neque atro delibutus Hercules
Nessi cruore nec Sicana fervida
virens in Aetna flamma: tu, donec cinis
iniuriosis aridus ventis ferar,
cales venenis officina Colchicis.
quae finis aut quod me manet stipendium?
effare! iussas cum fide poenas luam,
paratus expiare, seu poposceris

24. nullum (*ps*) is an emphatic negative; compare *Epod.* 16. 61, 62 and *passim*.

25. diem nox et dies noctem: note the chiasmic order.

26. spiritu is heard, by position, with *tenta...praecordia* i.e. 'strained with sighing' (Page). It is possible to feel it with *levare* also i.e. 'relieve by sighing' (Gow).

27. *negatum*, separated from *credam*, has emphasis i.e. 'though it was denied before.'

miser, like *τάλας*, equals 'alas !'

28, 29. **Sabella** (*ps*)...**Marsa** (*ps*): both adjectives have stress and importance because Sabines and Marsians were famous for sorcery and witchcraft. Compare on *Epod.* 5. 76, and see ll. 35 and 60 below.

Marsa (♂s): see also P. 21.

31, 32. *atro delibutus Hercules...cruore*: for the grouping see on P. 10.
atro...Nessi cruore: for the grouping with two intrusive words (*delibutus Hercules*) see on P. 45 b, and compare *Epod.* 15. 9.

32, 33. *Sicană fervidă*...in *Aetnā flammā*: for the grouping see on l'. 11.
virens in *Aetna flamma* is, of course, normal; see on *Odes* 1. 7. 29.

33, 34. cinis...ventis: for the grouping see P. 14.

35. **venenis** is heard first with *cales*, then with *officina Col. hiciis*.

Colchicis (s) probably has stress to increase the horror of the poisons; compare ll. 28, 29 above.

venenis officina Colchicis i.e. 'a laboratory of Colchian poisons'; for the grouping see on *Odes* 3. 2. 32.

36. quod...stipendium: for the separation see on *Odes* 1. 27. 11.

37. *iussas cum fide poenas*: the order almost requires that these words should mean 'penalties ordered with a pledge' i.e. a pledge given under penalties; but *cum fide* may be heard again with *luam*, in the sense of 'faithfully'; see on P. 50 *a*, and compare l. 63 below.

centum iuencos, sive mendaci lyra
 voles sonari: 'tu pudica, tu proba 40
 perambulabis astra sidus aureum.'
 infamis Helenae Castor offensus vicem
 fraterque magni Castoris, victi prece
 adempta vati reddidere lumina:
 et tu (potes nam) solve me dementia, 45
 o nec paternis obsoleta sordibus,
 nec in sepulcris pauperum prudens anus
 novendialis dissipare pulveres!
 tibi hospitale pectus et purae manus,
 tuusque venter Pactumeius, et tuo 50
 cruore rubros obstetrix pannos lavit,
 utcumque fortis exsilis puerpera.
 'quid obseratis auribus fundis preces?
 non saxa nudis surdiora navitis'

39. *mendaci* (*ψ*): contrast *veridica*.

42. *infamis* (*ψ*) i.e. 'the defamation (of Helen)'; see on P. 27, but also on *Odes* 2. 14. 23.

Helenae (*ψ*): the order is due to the desire to group together the persons concerned in the story. The topic is 'Helen and Castor.' See on *Odes* 1. 2. 17.

44. *adempta...lumina*: for the grouping with *reddidere* intrusive see on P. 46 *a*. The effect is to make *vati* ἀπὸ κοινῶν with *adempta* and *reddidere*.

45. *potes nam*: for the position of *nam* see on *Epod.* 14. 6.

46. *paternis* (*ψ*) i.e. quite apart from *tuis* (*ψ*) *sordibus*. See too P. 24.

47. *prudens* (*ψ*): see on P. 36. The adjective is explained by *pauperum*: she is cunning enough to choose the unguarded graves of the poor.

48. *novendialis* (*ψ*): see P. 21. Wickham explains by 'fresh buried'; for a witch was supposed to gather the bones when warm. Gow says 'nine days old' i.e. abandoned by the mourners so that the grave could be rifled with safety.

49. *hospitale...purae*: both epithets are predicative i.e. your heart is kindly, your hands are pure.

50, 51. *tuus* (*ψ*) i.e. *non alienus*; so *tuo* (*ψ*).

tuo | *cruore rubros* (*ψ*): the words are emphatic i.e. 'red with *your* blood are the cloths that the midwife....'

52. *fortis* goes closely with *exsilis* i.e. 'when you jump out of bed strong....' See too P. 21.

puerpera (sc. ὄψα) is concessive 'though a new mother.'

53. *obseratis* (*ψ*): contrast *patulis*. Compare *Epist.* 1. 18. 70, 2. 2. 105.
preces: for its position see on *Odes* 1. 3. 16.

54. *non* goes with the whole sentence; see on *Odes* 2. 9. 13.

Neptunus alto tundit hibernus salo 15
 inultus ut tu riseris Cotyttia
 vulgata, sacrum liberi Cupidinis,
 et Esquilini pontifex venefici
 impune ut urbem nomine impleris meo?
 quid proderit ditasse Paelignas anus, 60
 velociusve miscuisse toxicum?
 sed tardiora fata te votis manent:
 ingrata misero vita ducenda est in hoc,
 novis ut usque suppetas doloribus.
 optat quietem Pelopis infidi pater 65
 egens benignae Tantalus semper dapis,

saxa nudis surdiora navitis: for the grouping see P. 14.

55. Neptunus...salo: for the grouping see P. 13.

56. inultus has stress because it precedes *ut*; compare *impune* l. 59 below.

See too *Epod.* 6. 16.

57. vulgata has some added interest by position (see on *Odes* 4. 9. 26); it is causal i.e. 'because you have divulged them.'

liberi (ϕ): contrast *modesti*.

58. Esquilini pontifex venefici: for the grouping see on P. 20 a.

59. meo (s) i.e. 'my name'; but see P. 21.

60. proderit: if this is read, Canidia professes that Horace intends learning about potions in order to kill himself; if we read *proderat*, then Canidia is represented as asking 'what was the use of learning about speedy poisons, if I let you go?'

Paelignas (ϕ): the district was famous for witches; compare ll. 28, 29 above and see *Epod.* 5. 76.

61. velocius (ϕs): see on P. 28 and P. 21.

62. sed: a variant is *si*, which would require a question mark after *manent* and a comma after *toxicum* l. 61.

tardiora (ϕ): see on P. 28; the comparative has stress in contrast to *velocius* of l. 61.

votis: if the ablative is one of comparison, the word ought to lie between *tardiora* and *fata* (see P. 49); it seems, however, possible to take *votis* as causal ablative with *te...manent* i.e. 'a slow death awaits you because of your imprecations against me.'

63. misero goes first with *ingrata*, then with *ducenda*; compare l. 37 above, and see P. 50 a.

64. novis (s) i.e. 'unheard of,' 'horrible'; see on *Odes* 1. 2. 6, and 2. 14. 23.

65. Pelopis (ϕ): the son's faithlessness is important as implying a similar or worse characteristic in the father. As Wickham says, 'Tantalus' character is to be gathered from that of his son.' But see on *Odes* 1. 28. 7, and P. 41.

66. egens benignae Tantalus...dapis: for the grouping see on P. 9.

optat Prometheus obligatus aliti,
 optat supremo collocare Sisyphus
 in monte saxum: sed vetant leges Iovis.
 volēs modo altis desilire turribus, 70
 modo ense pectus Norico recludere,
 frustraue vincla gutturi nectes tuo
 fastidiosa tristis aegrimonia.
 vectabor umeris tunc ego inimicis eques,
 meaeque terra cedet insolentiae. 75
 an quae movere cereas imagines,
 ut ipse nosti curiosus, et polo
 deripere lunam vocibus possim meis,
 possim crematos excitare mortuos
 desiderique temperare poculum, 80
 plorem artis in te nil agentis exitus?'

semper (*pps*) has emphasis.

67. *aliti*: for its position see on P. 47.

68. *supremo* (*ps*) has great stress; his one desire is to place the stone *on the very top*, so that it may at last stand still.

70. *altis* (*p*) i.e. 'the top (of a tower)'; see on P. 27 and P. 21.

71. *Norico* (*s*): the word implies the sharpest steel; see on *Odes* 1. 16. 9.

72. *frustra* (*s*) has emphasis.

tuo (*s*): see on P. 21.

73. *fastidiosa* (*ps*) i.e. 'the weariness (of pain),' as if we had *fastidio aegrimoniae*; see on P. 27, and P. 24.

74. *umeris...ego inimicis eques*: as *eques* is quasi-adjectival, the grouping is that of P. 16 (*ad fin.*).

tunc (*pps*) has emphasis; compare *semper* l. 66 above.

75. *meae* (*ps*) is emphatic i.e. 'to *my* arrogance'; if to that of no one else.

76. *cereas* (*p*) i.e. 'though only of wax.'

77. *curiosus* sc. *ὧν* i.e. 'because you pry.'

78. *meis* (*s*): see on P. 21.

79. *crematos* (*ps*) i.e. 'even when they have been burnt'; for *mortuos* is equivalent to a noun.

80. *desideri* (*ps*) i.e. 'a love-potion'; compare *amoris* (*ps*) *esset poculum* at *Epod.* 5. 38.

81. *artis...nil agentis*: the genitive is the more important object of *plorem*; see on P. 38. A Roman would read the line thus: 'Am I to lament a craft that against you is unavailing—after all?'



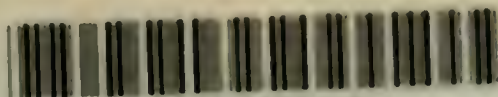


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